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Public Draft
August 2004

California Coastal National Monument Draft Resource Management Plan/ Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Brad Damitz/BLM and NOAA

MARCH 3, 1849

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
California Coastal National Monument
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In Reply Refer To:
1610.4-7(P)
CA-939

September 10, 2004

Dear CCNM Reviewer:

I am pleased to present you with a copy of the **Draft Resource Management Plan** (RMP)/**Draft Environmental Impact Statement** (EIS) **for the California Coastal National Monument** (CCNM). This document details a range of alternatives for managing more than 20,000 rocks, small islands, exposed reefs, and pinnacles off the 1,100-mile length of the California Coast. These features, encompassing about 1,000 acres, are within a 4,600 square nautical mile area extending from the mean high tide line out 12 nautical miles, as delineated by the Presidential Proclamation establishing the California Coastal National Monument on January 11, 2000.

Please take some time to review the documents and provide comments. We will use the comments received to help us complete the Proposed RMP and Final EIS, which is scheduled for release in the Spring of 2005. **The deadline for comments is December 16, 2004.** Comments should be mailed to: California Coastal National Monument, 299 Foam Street, Monterey, CA 93940. If you prefer, you may submit your comments by electronic mail by sending them to cacnm@ca.blm.gov or you may fax your comments to us at (831) 647-4244.

Overall, the Draft RMP/Draft EIS focuses on protection of the scenic and geologic formations of the CCNM and the habitat they provide for seabirds, sea mammals, and unique vegetation. The Draft RMP/Draft EIS also discusses provisions for research, education, and additional planning through collaboration, cooperation, and coordination with agencies and organizations that have natural and/or cultural resources management responsibilities along the coast. Goals of the Draft RMP/Draft EIS reflect the direction contained in the Presidential Proclamation that created the CCNM and issues identified by people interested in management and protection of coastal resources.

Thank you for your interest in the planning effort for and the long-term management of the California Coastal National Monument. We hope that you will continue your valuable involvement by reviewing and commenting on the Draft RMP/Draft EIS.

Sincerely,

Herrick E. Hanks
Monument Manager

#56947765

ID: 88057412

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CALIFORNIA COASTAL NATIONAL MONUMENT

Draft Resource Management Plan/ Draft Environmental Impact Statement

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August 2004

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Reader's Guide

Dear Reader:

Enclosed for your review is the Draft Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the California Coastal National Monument (CCNM). The monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on January 11, 2000. The proclamation directed the Secretary of the Interior to manage the monument through the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the BLM therefore initiated the development of a management plan for the conservation and protection of the lands contained within the monument. The best management practices of consultation, communication, and cooperation have been used throughout the planning process.

This document describes and analyzes a range of alternatives for managing the CCNM rocks, islands, pinnacles, and exposed reefs off the coast of California. A preferred alternative is identified, and a description of the No Action Alternative (i.e., a continuation of current management) is included. In addition to printed copies, this Draft RMP/Draft EIS may also be accessed via internet at the web address listed below.

Substantive comments received from the public, including names and addresses, will be incorporated into the Final EIS. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comments. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

Please mail your written comments to: California Coastal National Monument, 299 Foam Street, Monterey, CA 93940. Comments also may be submitted by electronic mail to cacnm@ca.blm.gov or by fax to 831/647-4244. All comments must be received by the end of the 90-day public review period. The ending date of the public comment period is identified in the insert letter from the CCNM Manager and is is published on http://www.ca.blm.gov/pa/coastal_monument. Your interest in planning of the public lands within the CCNM is appreciated.

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User's Guide

The California Coastal National Monument (CCNM) Draft Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) includes an executive summary, eight chapters, maps, and appendices.

The **Executive Summary** is a synopsis of the Draft RMP/Draft EIS. The respective alternatives are compared, and the effects of the alternatives on the resources, processes, and users are summarized here.

Chapter 1 (Introduction) contains introductory material for the Draft RMP/Draft EIS. It describes the purpose and need for the plan; defines the planning area; reviews the issues identified and addressed through the scoping and planning processes; outlines the planning criteria and the planning process; describes the overall mission, vision, and management approach for the monument; and identifies the plan goals and objectives.

Chapter 2 (Alternatives) describes the alternative management strategies under consideration. It includes a description of the management approaches common to all alternatives, a description of each of the four alternatives (which include the No Action Alternative), and identifies management approaches that were considered but not analyzed in detail.

Chapter 3 (Affected Environment) describes the current environment that would be affected by implementing any of the alternatives, as well as the existing management of those resources. It includes a description of the environmental processes, resources, and major uses related to the issues. Tables are found throughout the chapter.

Chapter 4 (Environmental Consequences) describes potential effects and changes to the monument lands (and adjacent lands) with the implementation of each of the alternatives.

Chapter 5 (Consultation and Coordination) includes a summary of public involvement and lists of agencies and organizations receiving this document.

Chapter 6 (List of Preparers) identifies the individuals involved in preparing the Draft RMP/EIS.

Chapter 7 (References) lists the printed material and individuals cited in this document.

Chapter 8 (Glossary and Index) aids the reader in understanding and locating the information in this document.

The **Appendices** and **Map Atlas** augment the information in this document with additional technical information and illustrations.

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

μg/m^3	micrograms per cubic meter
AB	Assembly Bill
ARB	California Air Resources Board
ACEC	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AFB	Air Force Base
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
Alquist-Priolo Act	Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
BMPs	best management practices
BP	before present
CAA	federal Clean Air Act
CAAQS	California ambient air quality standards
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CBSC	California Building Standards Code
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCNM	California Coastal National Monument
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGS	California Geological Survey
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CNEL	community equivalent level
CNHP	California Natural Heritage Program
CO	carbon monoxide
CRMP	Cultural Resources Management Plan
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DFG	California Department of Fish and Game

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)

DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
EIS	environmental impact statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
General Permit	General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity
GIS	geographic information system
HCP	habitat conservation plan
ID Team	Interdisciplinary Team
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
LCP	local coastal program
Ldn	day-night sound level
Leq	equivalent sound level
Lmax	maximum sound level
Lmin	minimum sound level
LOS	level of service
Lxx	percentile sound level
MBNMS	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MMPA	Marine Mammal Protection Act
MMS	Minerals Management Service
MOU	memorandum of understanding
NAAQS	national ambient air quality standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NANPCA	Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990
NCCP	natural community conservation plan

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)

NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NISA	National Invasive Species Act of 1996
NO2	nitrogen dioxide
NOx	oxides of nitrogen
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOAA Fisheries	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OSPR	Oil Spill Prevention and Response
PISCO	Partnership for Interdisciplinary Studies of Coastal Oceans
PLO	Public Land Order
PM10	particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter
PM2.5	particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter
ppm	parts per million
PRBO	Point Reyes Bird Observatory
PRC	Public Resources Code
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
ROGs	reactive organic gases
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
Scoping Report	Scoping Report for the California Coastal National Monument Resource Management Plan
SCSB	Sonoma Coast State Beach
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SIMoN	Sanctuary Integrated Monitoring Program
SIP	state implementation plan
SLC	State Lands Commission
SO2	sulfur dioxide

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)

SR	State Route
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TACs	toxic air contaminants
TCPs	traditional cultural properties
TMDL	total maximum daily load
UBC	Uniform Building Code
UC	University of California
USAF	U.S. Air Force
USC	U.S. Government Code
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VOC	volatile organic compound
VRM	Visual Resource Management
WDRs	waste discharge requirements

Executive Summary

California Coastal National Monument Draft Resource Management Plan/ Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Brad Damitz (BLM/NOAA)

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Executive Summary

ES.1 Introduction

The U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has prepared this Draft Resource Management Plan (RMP) to provide direction for managing the public lands contained within the California Coastal National Monument (CCNM). The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which is incorporated into this document, describes the potential environmental effects of alternative management strategies. This summary provides:

- The background that has led BLM to prepare the Resource Management Plan (RMP)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for this very unique national monument,
- A description of the issues that are addressed in the RMP/EIS,
- A listing and a comparison of alternative management strategies BLM is considering, and
- The public involvement that has carried BLM to this place in the planning process.

The CCNM RMP is not a traditional BLM RMP because of the unique physical conditions of the land within the monument and the specific direction for management contained in the Presidential Proclamation that established the monument. The rocks and small islands along California's coast have been withheld from most land uses by BLM since 1983, and from mineral exploration and recovery since 1930. The land does not support grazing, timber harvesting, or off-highway vehicle activity, and none of the land is being considered for disposal. The Presidential Proclamation emphasizes that the principal function of BLM management for this area is to protect the natural and cultural resources of the rocks and islands. At this point in the public review process for the RMP, there has been no public controversy over this limited-use management direction.

The monument consists of about 1,000 acres of rocks and islands that stand above mean high tide, within a vast 14,600-square-nautical-mile segment of the Pacific Ocean's continental shelf.

Given these circumstances and the lack of a previous comprehensive plan for managing the rocks and islands, this RMP is establishing a framework for implementing the protections identified in the Presidential Proclamation. More specific management direction will be developed as more is learned about the monument's resources through inventory and the BLM undertakes an adaptive management approach on the CCNM.

ES.2 Background

CALIFORNIA COASTAL NATIONAL MONUMENT
islands, rocks, pinnacles and reefs
Eureka
San Francisco
Pacific Ocean
Los Angeles
San Diego

The CCNM is a part of the recently established National Landscape Conservation System and is among the Nation's most unique national monuments. It is also one of the most frequently viewed landscapes in the nation, as millions of Californians and visitors from other states and countries visit the California coast to enjoy the scenic beauty, the wildlife, and the crashing waves that accompany its rocks and islands. The CCNM was established on January 11, 2000, by Presidential Proclamation under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906. The monument consists of more than 20,000 rocks and small islands that are spread along the entire length of the 1,100-mile California coastline, from Mexico to the Oregon border. The monument does not include any of California's mainland but consists of about 1,000 acres of rocks and islands that stand above mean high tide, within a vast 14,600-square-nautical-mile segment of the Pacific Ocean's continental shelf. Its unique location and physical conditions have created an irreplaceable array of fragile ecosystems and their component biological, physical, and cultural resources.

The rocks and islands of the CCNM are public lands[1] owned by the United States that are administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM. These lands are, or have been at one time, public domain lands[2] as a result of California being ceded to the United States in 1848 and have been under the administration of BLM and its predecessor agency, the U.S. General Land Office. Minimal management activity has been necessary over the past 150 years, and no comprehensive management plan has been developed for the rocks and islands. Development of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) in 1983 between BLM and the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) gave DFG authority to manage the rocks and islands for the benefit of its wildlife resources. This MOU was expanded in 2000 to include the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) in the cooperative management of the rocks and islands.

In 1988, the California Fish and Game Commission designated the rocks and islands within one-half mile of the coast as the California Offshore Rocks and Pinnacles Ecological Reserve. This designation was made under the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14. State regulations for this designation are contained in Section 630 of Title 14.

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[1] "Public lands" are any land and interest in land owned by the United States that are administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership. The two categories of public lands include (1) public domain lands, and (2) acquired lands (i.e., lands in federal ownership that were obtained by the U.S. Government through purchase, condemnation, gift, donation, or exchange).

[2] "Public domain lands" are the original public domain lands that have never left federal ownership. The term "original public domain lands" embraces all the area to which title was vested in the U.S. Government by virtue of its sovereignty. All of what is now California (including all of the coastal rocks and islands), except for the Spanish and Mexican land grants and private land claims recognized by the U.S. Government, were once original public domain lands as a result of the United States acquiring the land through cession from Mexico in 1848, following war with Mexico. At least one CCNM islet has gone out of Federal ownership and, therefore, out of the category of public domain lands; this area has been reacquired by the BLM, and thus is back in the public lands but now under the category of acquired lands.

The increasing pressure on coastal resources due to California's population growth, increasing levels of coastal activity, and presence of wildlife species with very restricted habitat availability were among the reasons cited for designation of the rocks and islands as a monument in 2000. This designation heightens awareness of the national value of the resources and provides BLM a mechanism to better coordinate federal, state, and local management activities. Many of the regulations needed to manage the resources are already in place; therefore, this plan is not proposing any new regulations, nor does it alter the management jurisdictions that already exist along the coast.

California's mainland, adjacent to the CCNM's rocks and islands, lies within the jurisdiction of five BLM field offices, 15 coastal counties, and dozens of local communities.

California's mainland, adjacent to the CCNM's rocks and islands, lies within the jurisdiction of five BLM field offices, 15 coastal counties, and dozens of local communities. Approximately 25 percent of this coastline is contained within state park units administered by DPR. Multiple other federal, state, and local jurisdictions and regulatory authorities influence access to, use of, and protection for the resources of the CCNM. This multitude of government agencies and public interest groups that have high interest in the California coast provides a vast array of partnership opportunities for BLM as it manages the CCNM. The presence of these varied jurisdictions has played a key role in development of a management strategy for the monument.

The RMP was prepared using BLM's planning regulations and guidance issued under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). An EIS is incorporated into this document to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations 1500-1508), and the requirements of BLM's NEPA Handbook 1790-1.

ES.3 Purpose and Need

The purpose of the RMP for the CCNM is to establish guidance, objectives, policies, and management actions for the lands of the CCNM.

The purpose of the RMP for the CCNM is to establish guidance, objectives, policies, and management actions for the lands of the CCNM. The RMP identifies and attempts to resolve a wide range of resource and land use issues through a series of long- and short-term management practices that can be cooperatively pursued by BLM and its core managing partners, DPR and DFG. The RMP also identifies management actions that can be taken by a much broader group of partner agencies and entities with stewardship or regulatory interests in California's coast. The RMP is not intended to supersede or materially modify current or future uses of the adjacent lands, water, or air that are managed by other entities and are subject to existing law and regulation. The purpose of the EIS is to comply with NEPA and provide BLM, its core managing partners, and the public information that will contribute to a full understanding of the potential impacts of any proposed management options on the environment and on user groups.

ES.4 Issues

BLM has participated in an extensive dialogue regarding coastal issues with its managing partners, potential partners, and the public-at-large through meetings, distribution of printed media, and electronic communications. This dialogue has allowed BLM to identify key resource and land use issues that must be addressed in the CCNM RMP. The central planning issues of this RMP are described below; those issues that are not considered in the RMP are also listed.

BLM has participated in an extensive dialogue regarding coastal issues with its managing partners, potential partners, and the public-at-large.

The central planning issues described below are centered around five management questions that were raised in the public scoping process and the initial phases of impact evaluation. These questions are:

- How will the plan contribute to protection of biological resources?
- How will the plan contribute to protection of geologic, cultural, and visual resources?
- How will BLM coordinate its CCNM planning and management activities to be consistent with the numerous jurisdictions that have existing plans and policies associated with the coastal zone?
- What programs, facilities, infrastructure, and partnerships are needed to provide the public with interpretive and educational material regarding the values and significance of the CCNM?
- How will people's activities and uses along the coast be affected by management of the CCNM?

RESOURCES AND USES TO BE MANAGED UNDER THE RMP

- Visual Resources
- Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources
- Wildlife Resources
- Vegetation Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Recreation
- Education and Interpretation
- Research
- Special Designations
- Land Tenure
- Land Use Authorizations
- Cadastral Support

ES.4.1 Visual Resources

The islands and rocks of the CCNM represent a key visual element of the landscape, defining the scenic coastline for which California is known. Millions of visitors are exposed to this scenic landscape every year, as people are drawn to the coast for its open vistas, variety of resources, and recreational opportunities. The RMP will ensure that future uses of the rocks and islands will not degrade or in any way substantially modify views of California's coastal landscape.

ES.4.2 Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources

Because the rocks and islands of the CCNM have been removed from mineral exploration and recovery since 1930, and most other forms of use since 1983, threats to the physical properties of the rocks and islands are primarily from natural processes (erosion and wave action). CCNM lands have been set aside for long-term protection because they are representative of the diverse geologic and geomorphic features that extend the 1,100-mile length of the California coast. The principal RMP actions for these resources include further research and interpretation so that the nature of the resources is better understood.

ES.4.3 Wildlife Resources

The seabirds and marine mammals that inhabit California's coastal rocks and islands are among the principal resources for which the CCNM was created. The rocks and small islands are important habitat for some marine bird and mammal populations that may have been displaced from mainland beaches, rocks, and cliffs because of human activity and introduced predators. The lands of the CCNM also act as a migration resting point for species that travel the coast annually. The RMP proposes focused protection actions on the rocks and islands known to harbor populations of nesting seabirds, as well as seals and sea lions, while a coordinated, comprehensive site characterization can be completed to determine the full range of wildlife use throughout the monument. These actions will be closely coordinated with DFG and its Marine Life Protection Act plans, DPR, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries Service staff, as BLM jurisdiction does not extend to the ocean and land surrounding the coastal rocks and islands. Invasive species control, educational programs, and seasonal access restrictions in some locations may be used by BLM and its core managing partners to protect sensitive populations. These protections can be accomplished under existing regulatory authority and ongoing management practices.

ES.4.4 Vegetation Resources

There is little information available to characterize the terrestrial and intertidal vegetation on the monument, and vegetation resources are not conspicuous because few of the islands support soils. Nevertheless, the plant populations on these offshore rocks and islands may have significant research value as remnants of vegetation that existed on the mainland of California prior to human activity. The CCNM management plan proposes inventory of resources and research as priority actions. In the interim, BLM, in coordination with its core managing partners, will manage activities on the rocks and islands to avoid damage to vegetation, and will also develop an invasive species control plan.

ES.4.5 Cultural Resources

California's offshore rocks and islands have been used by humans for thousands of years. Native populations have used them for resource procurement, including seaweed and shell fish gathering, sea lion hunting, and fishing; food processing; temporary landing; storage of hunting and fishing equipment; landmarks; and territorial boundaries. Some of the rocks and islands also play a role in local Native American mythology and cosmology. European settlers have used the coastal rocks as docking sites, hunting grounds, and navigational aids. The RMP proposes focused monitoring and protective actions for known significant cultural resources and preparation of a Cultural Resources Management Plan. It also encourages research to determine the presence of additional resources. Continued Native American use for traditional cultural practices is recognized and supported.

ES.4.6 Recreation

California's coastline provides one of the Nation's most popular and scenic recreation opportunities. The coastline is dotted with public access points and state and federal parklands. With the increasing population of the United States and the state of California, recreation activity on the coast is expected to increase significantly. The RMP proposes to encourage recreation pursuits in the vicinity of CCNM rocks and islands that do not disturb wildlife (such as wildlife viewing, photography, and painting). The plan prohibits camping, use of fire, off-highway vehicle use, most forms of shooting, competitive events, and rock climbing on the CCNM; and provides appropriate access for visitors while ensuring that sensitive resources are fully protected.

ES.4.7 Education and Interpretation

There are currently no significant education or interpretation programs in effect for the CCNM. BLM intends to develop an education and interpretation plan in concert with its core managing partners, and to identify and implement innovative and cost-effective mechanisms for the plan's initiation. The focus of the program will be to inform the public of the values associated with the CCNM and to foster a protective approach to coastal activities. BLM intends to identify and develop a number of points of visitor contact along the coast to host its educational and interpretive programs; these would be located on BLM and DPR lands or lands of other partners. DPR intends to develop, to the extent funds and resources are available, a number of locations for distance learning about the CCNM with its Park Online Resources for Teachers and Students (PORTS) Program. This program can link professional DPR and BLM staff with school curriculum and students in classrooms in the California educational system.

ES.4.8 Research

A multitude of public and private research institutions on the California coast focus their studies on the marine environment. BLM will use its coordination capabilities and its education and outreach program to encourage research that might be beneficial to an understanding of CCNM resources. BLM will also encourage research institutions to address key resource management issues important to the long-term survival of CCNM biological resources. BLM intends to play a coordination role in California coastal research, as its CCNM jurisdiction spans the entire length of the state. BLM also will work with DFG to develop a single permit that covers requests for research and scientific collecting on CCNM lands.

ES.4.9 Special Designations

The rocks and islands of the CCNM are currently designated as a BLM Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). This designation was made in 1990 to reflect the land's status as the California Rocks and Islands Wildlife Sanctuary. While the rocks and islands are no longer a wildlife sanctuary, the plan would retain the ACEC designation. The name of the ACEC would be changed to the California Coastal ACEC. The rocks and islands also remain a state Ecological Reserve. No additional special designations are anticipated in the plan.

ES.4.10 Land Tenure

The CCNM includes over 20,000 small islands and rocks along the California coast, but there are additional coastal rocks and islands that have been transferred to other agencies and private entities over the past 150 years. The RMP proposes development of criteria to evaluate land tenure changes, including acquisition of additional rocks and small islands where the acquisition would further the monument's purpose of protecting sensitive coastal biological, cultural, and geologic resources. Land would be disposed of only through exchange, and only when it would further the protective purposes of the monument.

ES.4.11 Land Use Authorizations

There are few land uses that have been authorized by BLM on the rocks and islands of the CCNM. The principal uses are for navigation and communication aids. Under the proposed RMP, additional uses would be authorized only if they did not conflict with the protection of monument resources. Authorizations would be made in cooperation with the BLM core managing partners. A number of uses would be excluded from the monument, including forest resource extraction, off-highway vehicle use and livestock grazing.

ES.4.12 Cadastral Support

Many of the rocks and islands within the CCNM are not surveyed and are not accurately mapped. The RMP proposes preparation of a survey strategy and a survey of all rocks and islands that are acquired or disposed of in the future. This effort would improve BLM's understanding of the geographic extent of its land use decisions within the CCNM.

ES.4.13 Issues Not Addressed in the RMP

Because of the unique nature and location of the CCNM, and restrictions contained in the Presidential Proclamation that established the monument, this RMP does not address the following resource and land use issues:

- Wild horses and burros,
- Fire management,

- Forestry,
- Livestock grazing,
- Coal and oil shale,
- Fluid minerals,
- Locatable minerals,
- Mineral materials, or
- Non-energy leasable minerals.

ES.5 Alternatives

BLM has used the interactions of its staff and communications with a broad array of other agencies and entities to develop approaches to solving resource and use issues that exist on and adjacent to the CCNM. Four distinctive management strategies have emerged from these discussions. The strategies, or alternatives, are briefly described below; the descriptions emphasize the principal differences in resource outcomes that the alternatives would likely cause.

CCNM's Mission: To protect and foster an appreciation for and a stewardship of California's unique coastal resources in and around the monument through cooperation, collaboration, and partnerships.

Each of the alternatives, including a continuation of current management practices (No Action), has the same principal goal, which is dictated by the Presidential Proclamation and emphasized in the management mission. This goal is to protect the physical, biological and cultural resources that are present on the rocks and islands of the California coast. The alternatives that propose a change in current management practices (Alternatives A, B, and C) seek to achieve this principal goal through slightly different emphasis on resource protection, education and research, and recreation support.

ES.5.1 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative corresponds to current management as established by existing laws, regulations, and management directives to guide daily management activities. The principal sources of present management guidance include the Presidential Proclamation, the BLM/DFG/DPR MOU, and the existing federal ACEC and state Ecological Reserve designations. These directives emphasize the protection of the rocks and islands for their unique biological, cultural, and geologic values. Most of the day-to-day protective actions will continue to be taken by DFG staff, in reaction to individual incidents. Due to staffing limitations and a lack of comprehensive management guidance, there is limited consistency in management actions between the various regions of the coast, and there is no information being collected that indicates the effectiveness of the management actions.

ES.5.2 Action Alternatives

MAJOR MANAGEMENT ELEMENTS

- Protection
- Research
- Education
- Planning

MANAGEMENT APPROACHES COMMON TO ALL ACTION ALTERNATIVES

Overall Vision

The CCNM RMP is a catalyst for protecting and fostering an appreciation and stewardship for coastal ecosystems and their biological, physical, and cultural components by bringing together communities, agencies, organizations, academic institutions, the public, and other stakeholders. This broad management vision, included in all three action alternatives described below, has been generated to deal with the geographic expanse of the CCNM and the large number of agencies and public entities that have interest in and responsibility for the fragile California coast.

Key Aspects and Focus of the Management Approach to the CCNM

To accomplish the above vision, attention will be paid to three equally important aspects of the CCNM—Preservation, Landscape, and Partnerships. Figure ES-1 summarizes the key aspects and focus of the management approach to the CCNM.

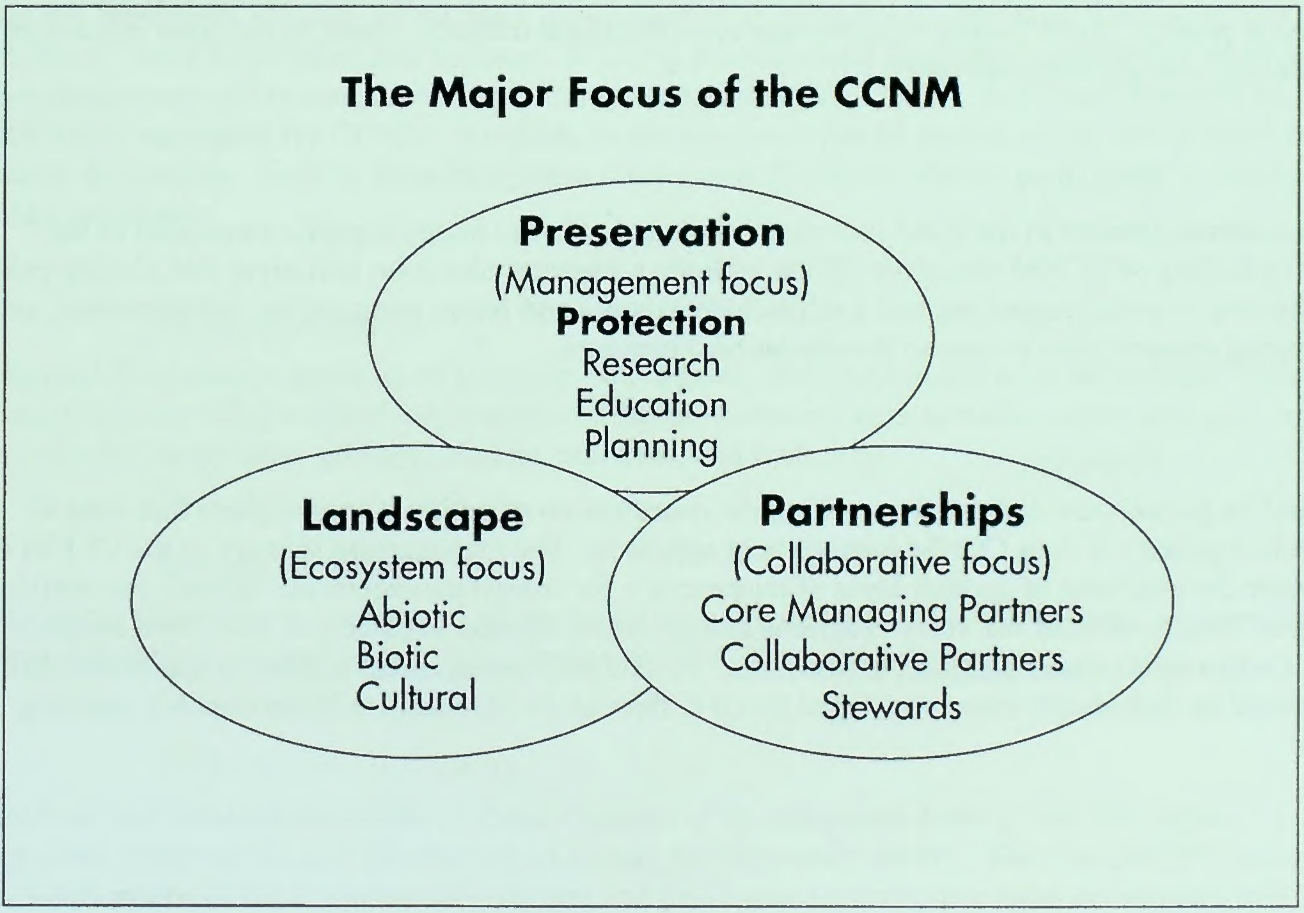
The Major Focus of the CCNM
Preservation
(Management focus)
Protection
Research
Education
Planning
Landscape
(Ecosystem focus)
Abiotic
Biotic
Cultural
Partnerships
(Collaborative focus)
Core Managing Partners
Collaborative Partners
Stewards

Figure ES-1
Key Aspects and Focus of the Management Approach to the CCNM

PRESERVATION (MANAGEMENT FOCUS)

Preservation is the primary management focus for the CCNM. This focus applies directly to the more than 20,000 rocks and small islands that make up the CCNM (i.e., the portion above mean high tide). Four major elements constitute this management focus: protection, research, education, and planning. These themes and their interrelationships are described below.

PROTECTION

As directed by the Presidential Proclamation that established the CCNM, the primary reason for establishing the monument is the protection of rocks and islands and their geologic, biological, and cultural resources and related values. For this reason, other management priorities as established by BLM's multiple-use mandate under FLPMA have been determined to be secondary to this purpose.

RESEARCH

Research and scientific monitoring are critical elements in management of the CCNM, as they are the first steps to more clearly understanding the significance and extent of the resources that the CCNM is intended to protect. BLM intends to encourage and coordinate research related to the coast and ocean interface (i.e., the sea-land interface).

EDUCATION

The educational element in the RMP includes a continual effort to increase public awareness of the CCNM; a linking of CCNM education efforts with the numerous education initiatives that already exist for California's coastal resources; and a reliance on existing and future partnerships, infrastructure, and cost-sharing opportunities to sustain the educational message.

PLANNING

BLM and its partners are dedicated to making the coordination of multiple coastal plans that exist in California a priority in their CCNM management approach. The management strategy of the CCNM does not include development of another layer of bureaucracy for coastal management. Instead, the strategy focuses on coordination of the many programs and processes already in place that have been designed to protect California's coastal and marine resources. To this end, management actions to implement this RMP would be linked with those developed by DFG through its Marine Life Protection Act planning process.

LANDSCAPE (ECOSYSTEM FOCUS)

Landscape is the ecosystem focus of the CCNM. This element focuses on the ecosystem, which includes more than 14,600 square nautical miles, within which the CCNM is located (i.e., from the mean high tide line out 12 nautical miles along the entire 1,100 miles of the California coastline, from the Oregon border to the border with Mexico). As stated in the Presidential Proclamation that established the monument, the CCNM contains "irreplaceable scientific values vital to protecting the fragile ecosystems of the California coastline." It is the landscape aspect that connects the CCNM with the various ecosystems of which its rocks and small islands are an important part, and links the CCNM with the many jurisdictions and management responsibilities that together ensure the proper management and longer-term protection of the California coastal and marine resources and values. This landscape also links the CCNM with its current and future partners, as well as with the public. Finally, it is this landscape that provides the opportunity for using the CCNM as a focal point for the "sea-land connection" that can help to link the coastal initiatives with the marine initiatives.

To provide a complete ecological perspective to the landscape aspects of the CCNM and effectively manage the monument, all three of the basic dimensions of an ecosystem—physical, biological, and sociocultural—need to be taken into account. Working to understand the interconnectedness of all three of these dimensions and to continue to apply our growing knowledge of this interconnection will be key to successfully managing the CCNM. Anything in the landscape can be placed within one of these three ecosystem dimensions. Each of these ecosystem dimensions (based on Manley et al. 1995) is briefly discussed as follows:

PHYSICAL (ABIOTIC)

The physical dimension is made up of all of the non-organic, abiotic elements of an ecosystem. This consists of the non-living material components of the environment, such as rocks, water, and air— and can include the topography, geology, climate, nutrients, and hydrology.

BIOLOGICAL (BIOTIC)

The biological dimension is made up of all the living or biotic elements of an ecosystem. This includes all plants and animals, as well as involving food webs, microbes, and diseases.

SOCIOCULTURAL (CULTURAL)

The sociocultural dimension consists of those elements of an ecosystem dealing with the origin, development, organization, and functioning of human societies and cultures. This includes all human-made modifications of the environment—current and past—and involves land uses, economics, beliefs, lifestyles, and social groups.

PARTNERSHIPS

Core Managing Partners. BLM, DFG, and DPR serve as CCNM's core managing partners.

Collaborative Partners. Collaborative partners will serve to help implement various aspects of resource programs related to the monument.

Stewards. Stewards will be select entities with ownership or management responsibility for a specific portion of the coast that adjoins part of the CCNM.

PARTNERSHIPS (COLLABORATIVE FOCUS)

Partnerships provide the collaboration focus for the CCNM. As mentioned above, the CCNM is located adjacent to or embedded within many jurisdictions, including lands and waters reserved, owned, or administered by the U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Coast Guard, National Park Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, DPR, DFG, and California State Lands Commission; private landholdings; 15 coastal counties; and numerous local municipalities. With this myriad of adjacent and overlapping responsibilities, BLM intends to continue with existing partnerships and develop new partnerships to share some of the management responsibilities. Three basic partnership categories have been established for this RMP: core managing partners, collaborative partners, and stewards.

CORE MANAGING PARTNERS

BLM, DFG, and DPR serve as CCNM's core managing partners. These agencies have the day-to-day management responsibility for the entire CCNM. Through the interim MOU signed in spring 2000, BLM extended its partnership with DFG and added DPR, the state agency that administers 25 percent of the California coast.

COLLABORATIVE PARTNERS

Collaborative partners will serve to help implement various aspects of resource programs related to the monument. Most of the partnerships related to the CCNM will fall into this category. Collaborative partnerships will be developed with a wide variety of governmental, tribal, and private agencies and entities. These partners have specific interests or responsibilities that, when linked with the CCNM, enhance the monument's purpose and the purpose of the collaborative partner.

STEWARDS

Stewards will be select entities with ownership or management responsibility for a specific portion of the coast that adjoins part of the CCNM. These partners will agree to serve as stewards for that portion of the CCNM. Stewards will support resource inventory and monitoring, education and interpretation, and resource protection.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION ALTERNATIVES

Alternative A (Balanced Management). Includes a balance of management strategies between better-coordinated resource protection (focused on seabirds and marine mammals), support for low-impact recreation, and the need for further research. This is the preferred alternative.

Alternative B (Resource Protection Emphasis). Emphasizes strict natural and cultural resource protection across the entire CCNM, with recreation opportunities provided primarily through the use of state and local government facilities; emphasizes research that enhances resource protection.

Alternative C (Recreation Opportunity Emphasis). Promotes a greater variety of active recreation on and adjacent to the CCNM, and active interpretation and environmental education programs.

ALTERNATIVE A (BALANCED MANAGEMENT)

Alternative A proposes to achieve the RMP's resource protection goal with a balance in objectives:

- Emphasizes protection of seabirds and marine mammals.
- Supports low-impact recreation ("appreciate from afar").
- Encourages a broad range of research activities on the entire monument.

The management approach of Alternative A would balance strategies between better-coordinated resource protection, low-impact recreation, and the need for further research to support informed land use decisions on the CCNM. In most resource/use program areas, site-specific management directives are not identified at this time; rather, resource uses, including recreation opportunities, would be provided to the extent that they do not adversely affect CCNM resources. Overall guidance for future research and educational programs is given, but specific locations for implementation of these programs are not identified. This is the preferred alternative.

ALTERNATIVE B (RESOURCE PROTECTION EMPHASIS)

Alternative B proposes to achieve resource protection by focusing all major objectives of the management plan on protective actions. The major objectives are:

- Emphasizes protection of all natural and cultural resource values.
- Coastal recreation opportunities would be provided primarily through state and local government facilities.
- Emphasizes research to enhance resource protection.

Under this alternative, the entire CCNM would be managed for maximum protection of resources. Further research would be conducted to support refinement of management zones in the future, to the extent that these activities would not affect monument resources. Educational and interpretive activities would emphasize protective actions. Associated programs would be implemented at a larger number of locations on the coast, to maximize awareness of CCNM resources and their unique value. Recreation opportunities along the coast would continue to be provided primarily through the use of existing state and local government facilities.

ALTERNATIVE C (RECREATION OPPORTUNITY EMPHASIS)

Alternative C proposes to provide resource protection by pursuing the following objectives:

- Promotes a greater variety of recreation opportunities and experiences (e.g., guided tours and kayaking trails).
- Resource protection is focused on known and probable sensitive sites.
- Supports an active interpretation program and research with a focus on human activity along coast.

Alternative C focuses on the provision of active recreation opportunities on and adjacent to the monument wherever they would be protective of resource values. The plan provides for an active interpretation program at selected locations in support of the recreation opportunities. Resource protection focuses on known and suspected sensitive sites.

ALTERNATIVES COMPARISON

In general, all action alternatives would result in beneficial effects of varying degrees. Alternative B, by providing the greatest amount of immediate protection to CCNM resources, would result in the greatest level of beneficial effects. Alternatives A and C would result in more moderate beneficial effects. The No Action Alternative would leave management attention on the monument at current levels. Most management actions would be undertaken by DFG, based on case-by-case needs.

ES.6 Public Involvement

As indicated earlier, this RMP planning process and BLM's decision-making process are guided by the requirements of NEPA, CEQ regulations, and directives from the Department of the Interior and BLM. All of these guidance directives require a significant public involvement program to support the planning process. The public involvement program for the CCNM RMP was initiated through scoping meetings in coastal communities and is continuing through public release of this Draft RMP and Draft EIS.

The public was initially notified of the CCNM planning process through publication of a Federal Register notice on April 24, 2002. This notice was followed by an announcement of scoping meetings. The announcement was sent to over 450 individuals, organizations, Native American groups and government agencies. A news release regarding scoping was forwarded to over 500 media outlets in the 15 California coastal counties. The public scoping period extended from April 24, 2002, to October 25, 2002.

BLM contacted and established local sponsors for each of its scoping meetings in an effort to heighten local awareness of the opportunity for public involvement. The locations, dates, and local sponsors for the scoping meetings are as follows:

- Bodega Bay, August 20, 2002 – sponsored by the Bodega Bay Marine Laboratory, University of California, Davis;
- Elk, August 21, 2002 – sponsored by Elk Business Association;
- Trinidad, August 22, 2002 – sponsored by Trinidad Chamber of Commerce;
- San Diego, August 27, 2002 – sponsored by Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego;
- Laguna Beach, August 28, 2002 – sponsored by Surfrider Foundation, Laguna Beach Chapter;
- Santa Barbara, August 30, 2002 – sponsored by Santa Barbara Maritime Museum;
- Monterey, September 4, 2002 – sponsored by Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary; and
- San Francisco, September 5, 2002 – sponsored by Golden Gate National Recreation Area, National Park Service.

During the scoping process, BLM contacted 46 federal and state agencies, counties, and tribes to solicit interest in participating in the RMP NEPA process as cooperating agencies. So far, three entities have become cooperators in the NEPA process, including DFG, DPR, and the Trinidad Ranchería (a federally recognized tribe).

Since the close of the official scoping period, BLM has maintained open channels of communication with agencies and the public through posting of a scoping report, a management situation analysis, and progress notes and updates on the CCNM web site, at http://www.ca.blm.gov/pa/coastal_monument. An agency working group has also been established that has allowed more than 20 interested entities to participate in periodic planning meetings and provide input into the plan development process.

Following release of this Draft RMP/Draft EIS, BLM will continue its public involvement program. Six public meetings will be conducted to receive comments on the draft documents. These meetings will occur in late September or October 2004 and are tentatively planned to be in the cities of Trinidad, Elk, San Francisco, Monterey, Long Beach, and San Diego, California. The public is encouraged to continue to follow the progress of CCNM planning through accessing the monument web site or by contacting the monument manager at the following address:

Rick Hanks
CCNM Manager
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
299 Foam Street
Monterey, CA 93940
831/372-6115

Chapter 1. Introduction

Designated by Presidential Proclamation on January 11, 2000, the California Coastal National Monument runs the entire length of the California coast (1,100 miles) between Oregon and Mexico; extends 12 nautical miles from the shoreline; and encompasses more than 20,000 BLM-administered islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide.

Cooperatively managed with other federal, state, local government, universities, and private interests, the primary purpose of the monument is to protect important biological and geological values. The islands, rocks, reefs, and pinnacles provide foraging, resting, and breeding grounds for significant populations of birds and sea mammals.

The following chapter identifies basic background information regarding the monument, key planning issues and constraints, and information related to the planning process.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Need for the Plan

The purpose of the California Coastal National Monument (CCNM) Resources Management Plan (RMP) is to establish guidance, objectives, policies, and management actions for the public lands of the CCNM administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The RMP attempts to resolve a wide range of natural resource and land use issues within the CCNM area in a comprehensive manner. The document addresses and integrates, where possible, the numerous related management issues of the various current and potential future coastal partners who are included in the planning effort. (The management strategy for the CCNM is described under "Overall Vision.")

In addition to the purposes described above, this joint RMP/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) fulfills the needs and obligations of BLM as set forth by the Presidential Proclamation establishing the monument (see Section 1.2.4 and Appendix A), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), and BLM land use plan policy.

1.2 Overall Vision

The following statements identify the mission, vision, and management focus for the CCNM, as well as the RMP goals and objectives. These serve to provide overall direction for the CCNM as the planning and management processes continue, both through implementation of this RMP and into the future.

1.2.1 Mission Statement

The mission of the CCNM is to protect and foster an appreciation for and a stewardship of California's unique coastal resources in and around the monument through cooperation, collaboration, and partnerships.

1.2.2 Vision Statement

The CCNM is a catalyst for protecting and fostering an appreciation and stewardship for coastal ecosystems and their biological, physical, and cultural components by bringing together communities, agencies, organizations, academic institutions, the public, and other stakeholders.

1.2.3 Management Focus

Management options for the CCNM will focus on protection, research, education, and planning through collaboration, cooperation, and coordination with the core managing partners (California Department of Fish and Game [DFG] and California Department of Parks and Recreation [DPR]; see Chapter 5, "Consultation and Coordination," for more information about partnerships) and with other collaborative partners and stewards interested in management of California's coastline. BLM's initial efforts will be geared toward education and interpretation in order to foster an appreciation for the resource.

Management activities may involve direct management of the CCNM or indirect management through activities that are not located within the boundaries of the CCNM itself (e.g., landside interpretive facilities). In many cases, proposed management of the CCNM will involve prototyping activities, or implementing management practices in a limited area—followed by adaptive implementation of these practices to a wider area, based on the results of the prototype. This topic is discussed in more detail in Chapter 2, "Alternatives."

The management strategy of the CCNM does not include development of another layer of bureaucracy for coastal management. Instead, the strategy focuses on coordination of the many actions already in place that have been designed to protect coastal resources.

The specific management areas and resource elements for the CCNM were developed through the scoping process, which is summarized in the *Scoping Report for the California Coastal National Monument Resource Management Plan* (Scoping Report) (Jones & Stokes 2003). The Scoping Report is included as Appendix B to this document.

1.2.4 Plan Goal and Objectives

The Presidential Proclamation identified the goal of the CCNM as protection of the resources it contains. The proclamation identifies the following resources on the CCNM for protection:

- **Overwhelming beauty and magnificent scenery**, providing a unified landscape that defines the western edge of California.
- **Geologic formations**, including rocks, islands, exposed reefs, and pinnacles.
- **Seabirds**, including pelagic seabirds, gulls, the black oystercatcher, the brown pelican, and the peregrine falcon—as well as associated habitat for feeding, roosting, shelter, and nesting habitat.
- **Marine mammals**, including the southern sea otter and pinnipeds, such as the California sea lion, and the northern (Steller) sea lion, and harbor seals—as well as associated shelter, forage, and breeding habitat.
- **Vegetation**, including a diverse blend of vegetation types from intertidal macroalgae and sea grasses to terrestrial grasses and forbs to chapparal and scrub communities, and even conifers in a few locations.
- The **nearshore ocean zone** that begins just offshore and ends at the boundary between the continental shelf and continental slope.
- **Tidepools and associated organisms** uniquely adapted for survival.
- **Many species of scientific interest** that can be particularly sensitive to disturbance.

- **Historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest.**

Resource-specific objectives based on this overall goal are presented in the description of alternatives (in Chapter 2). For many resources, a relative lack of comprehensive, specific data exists regarding current resource extent, condition, and trends (refer to Chapter 3, "Affected Environment"). In these cases, identification of quantifiable or measurable objective statements was determined to not be practicable, and qualitative statements are given. The management alternatives include development of quantifiable and measurable objectives, and completion of a resource characterization in support of this effort as first steps in managing the CCNM.

1.3 Planning Area and Map

President Clinton established the CCNM by Presidential Proclamation No. 7264 on January 11, 2000, under the discretionary authority given to the President of the United States by Section 2 of the Antiquities Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431). Section 2 authorizes the President to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated on the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

The rocks and islands of the CCNM are "public lands"[1] owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM. All of these lands have been "original public domain lands," lands to which title was vested in the U.S. Government by virtue of its sovereignty. As a result of California being ceded to the United States in 1848 after war with Mexico, all of the lands (including the coastal rocks and islands) within California, except for the Spanish and Mexican land grants and private land claims recognized by the U.S. Government, were original public domain lands. Therefore, all of the CCNM rocks and islands, except for one islet[2], have been in federal ownership since 1848.

The purpose of the CCNM, as stated in the Presidential Proclamation, is to protect and manage biological and geological resources by protecting "all unappropriated or unreserved lands and interest in the lands owned or controlled by the United States in the form of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide[3] within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline of the State of California" (see Figures 1-1a and 1-1b). The proclamation also functions to elevate California's offshore lands to a national level of concern, focuses the primary management vision on the protection of geologic features and habitat for biota, and tasks BLM with the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that protection.

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[1] "Public lands" are any land and interest in land owned by the United States that are administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership. The two categories of public lands include (1) public domain lands (i.e., lands to which title was vested in the U.S. Government by virtue of its sovereignty), and (2) acquired lands (i.e., lands in federal ownership that were obtained by the U.S. Government through purchase, condemnation, gift, donation, or exchange).

[2] Sea Lion Rock, located south of Point Arena on the Mendocino County coast, had gone out of federal ownership but has recently been reacquired by the BLM. Therefore, the islet is now back in the public lands but under the category of acquired lands.

[3] The Presidential Proclamation does not define the terms "islands," "rocks," "exposed reefs," or "pinnacles." However, these terms are interpreted to include, in sum, all lands exposed above mean high tide. "Mean high tide" (also referred to in this document as "mean high tide line" and "mean high water") refers to the average of all observed high tide heights. The observed height varies at different locations along the coast; as a result, the specific tide height that constitutes the boundary of the CCNM will be variable based on location.

In total, offshore lands with an area greater than 4 square meters within 12 nautical miles of the California coast encompass more than 12,800 rocks and islands, and comprise a total of 900 acres; an estimated additional 10,000–30,000 rocks and islands with an area less than 4 square meters also occur that comprise a total of more than 100 additional acres. A number of the larger offshore features are appropriated for other uses and are not part of the CCNM, including the northern and southern Channel Islands (although some of the rocks offshore of these islands are part of the CCNM), the Farallon Islands, and others discussed in more detail in Section 3.9, "Land Use/Lands and Realty." The CCNM protects a little over 1,000 acres in total, including at least 20,000 rocks and small islands along 1,100 miles of coastline.

Spanning the entire length of California, the CCNM comprises a variety of geologic and topographic features. Some of the islands off the coast and their surrounding rocks and islands were formed through igneous processes—plutonic and volcanic activity. Other nearshore rocks and islands are sedimentary or metamorphic in formation, the result of deposition of geologic material over time and, in some cases, subsequent modification by pressure and heat. The rocks and small islands contained in the CCNM are always changing due to geologic processes—some of these rocks became separated from the mainland because of erosion from wave, wind, and tidal action. These forces will eventually erode certain islands and rocks below mean high tide, and cause other areas currently attached to the shoreline and larger islands to become separated. These features make up the topmost portion of the outer continental shelf, which extends westward of California for 4–5 miles. During the Pleistocene Epoch, the shelf was exposed above sea level, defining California's prehistoric coastline some 20,000 or more years before present (BP).

In general, wind and wave action have also determined the physical characteristics of the coastline and its associated CCNM features. North of Point Conception (in Santa Barbara County), strong waves and wind have worked on the California Coast Ranges formations to form numerous offshore rocks and islands. South of Point Conception, however, the coastline is more protected from the impact of storm waves by large offshore islands (i.e., the Channel Islands). The formations of the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges of the south coast have produced fewer rocks and islands.

The biological resources of the monument are influenced by these physical characteristics, as well as by other processes such as climate and ocean currents. Climate along the coastline of California varies, with cooler temperatures, more rainfall, and more extensive cloud cover in the northern portion of the state. Conditions become milder in a continuum southward. The California current, carrying water cooled by its passage through the northern latitudes, flows southward along the shore from the Washington–Oregon border to Southern California, and brings nutrients and biota into the coastal waters[4] surrounding the CCNM.

These rocks, small islands, exposed reefs, and pinnacles are the homes and breeding grounds of many marine and terrestrial species—including birds, fish, and marine mammals. The rocks support a diverse assemblage of rocky intertidal zone plant and animal species. In the area spanned by the CCNM, people enjoy recreational activities such as fishing, kayaking, wildlife viewing, scuba diving, and snorkeling. The CCNM is also of aesthetic and economic value to coastal communities because the rocks and islands provide beautiful scenery for local residents and visitors, as well as a focal point in a vast ocean viewscape. While the CCNM comprises, and its direct management addresses, only those portions of the

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[4] For the purposes of this document, "coastal waters" refer to those waters within 12 nautical miles of the coast (i.e., those waters that surround the CCNM).

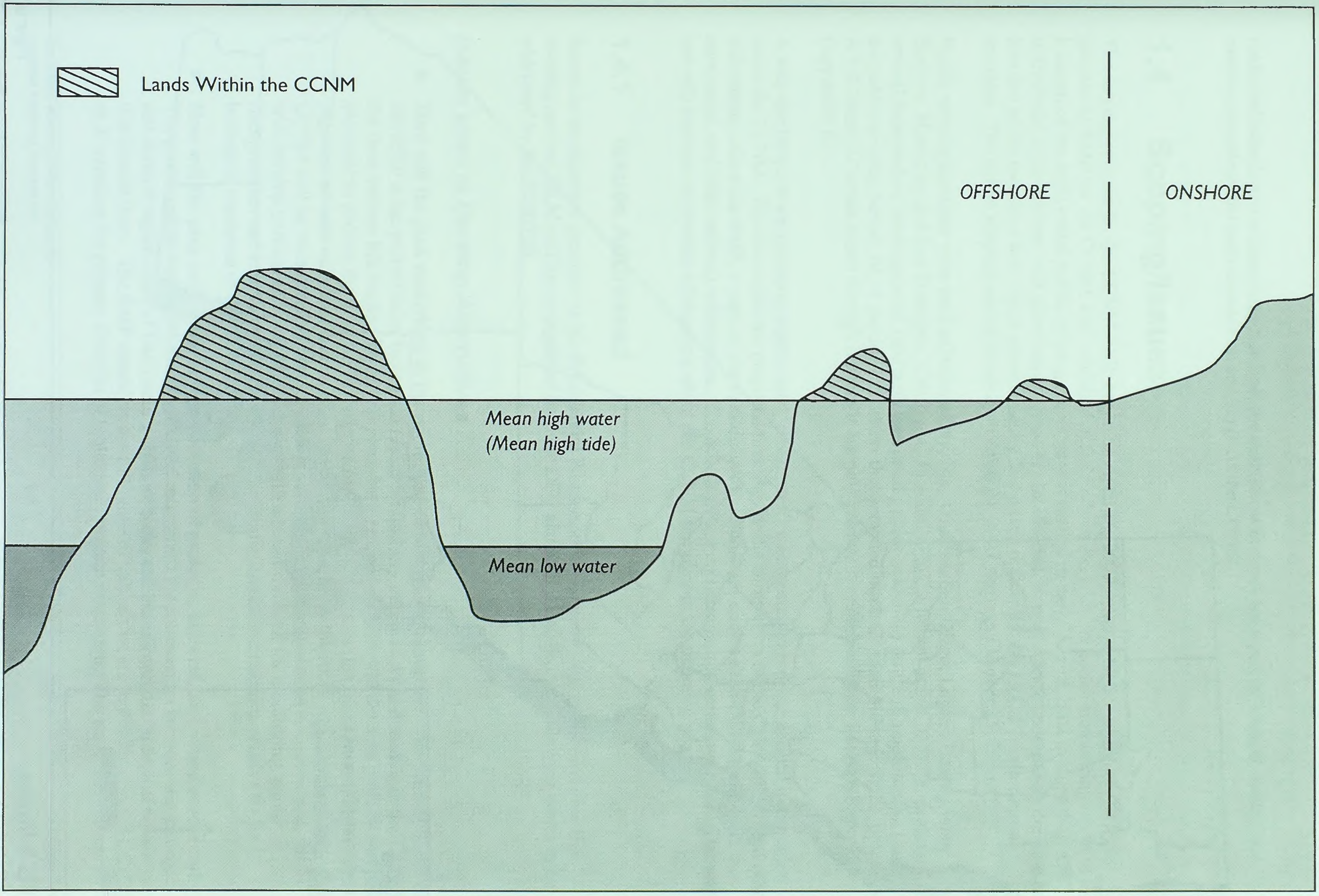
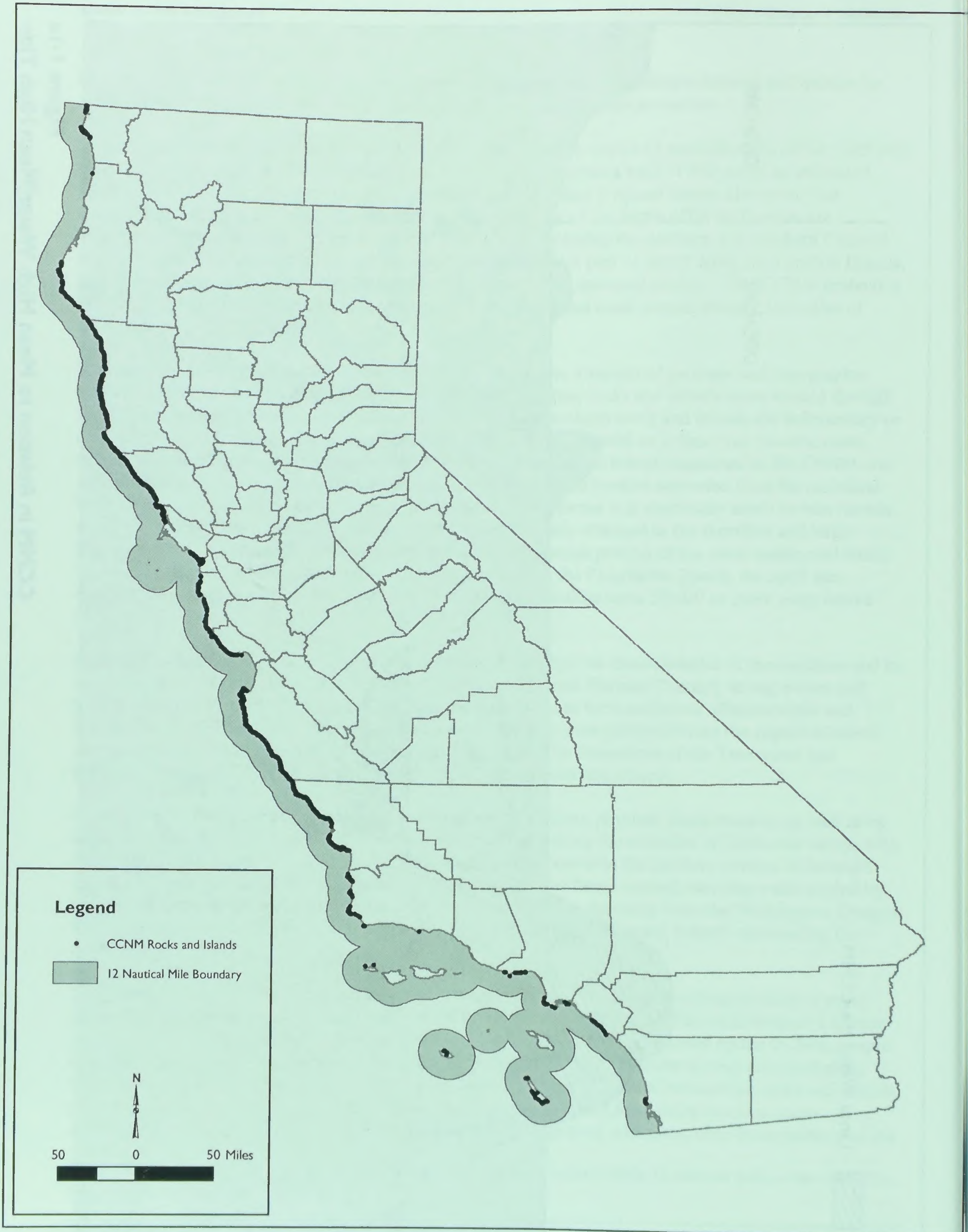

Lands Within the CCNM
OFFSHORE
ONSHORE
Mean high water
(Mean high tide)
Mean low water

Figure 1-1a
CCNM in Relation to Mean High Water/Mean High Tide


Legend
CCNM Rocks and Islands
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
N
50
0
50 Miles

Jones & Stokes

Figure 1-1b
Planning Area for the CCNM

rocks and islands above mean high tide line, the monument features are a part of a larger coastal and marine ecosystem that both depends on and supports the CCNM.

1.4 Scoping/Issues

The scoping process for the CCNM RMP began on April 24, 2002, when a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an RMP for the CCNM was published in the *Federal Register*. A notice announcing the time and location of the eight initial public scoping meetings was mailed in early August 2002 to more than 450 individuals, organizations, and government agencies. In addition, a news release announcing the time and location of the meetings was sent to approximately 500 media outlets for the 15 California coastal counties. The public scoping period lasted from April 24, 2002, through October 25, 2003.

Public scoping meetings were held in Bodega Bay, Elk, Trinidad, San Diego, Laguna Beach, Santa Barbara, Monterey, and San Francisco, California. In addition to the formal public scoping meetings, several independent meetings were held with interested parties to identify issues of importance. During the public scoping period, BLM received 25 letters that provided input for the RMP and NEPA processes. A full listing of issues raised through the public scoping process is contained in the Scoping Report (Appendix B).

A web site [http://www.ca.blm.gov/pa/coastal_monument/] was created to provide general information about the CCNM. The site contains a proposed timeline for the completion of the CCNM RMP and other information about the RMP, a copy of the Presidential Proclamation creating the CCNM, a map of the monument, and other relevant information. The Scoping Report is also posted on the web site. The web site will continue to provide information about the CCNM throughout the planning process.

1.4.1 Issues Addressed

Based on the direction provided in the Presidential Proclamation and comments received during the scoping process, BLM and its management partners DFG and DPR identified the following issues to be addressed by the RMP/EIS.

Issues Used to Develop Alternatives

- **How will the plan contribute to the protection of biological resources?** The primary focus of the RMP is the protection of biological resources that rely on the rocks and islands in the CCNM for their various life stages. To fully protect these resources, BLM will develop policies and plan elements to address the need for inventories of the various species that inhabit the CCNM. The potential adverse effects of human activities on and adjacent to the rocks and islands of the CCNM will be considered as protective policies and management actions are developed. BLM will develop policies and plan elements that will address the need for monitoring, public interpretation and education, and coordination of management and research relative to the biological resources of the CCNM.
- **How will the plan contribute to the protection of geologic, cultural, and visual resources?** The proclamation that established the CCNM recognized the relationship between the geologic and cultural significance of California's offshore rocks and islands and the biological resources that inhabit them. The RMP considers the full range of values that are represented in the CCNM as it considers the primary function of biological resource protection. The rocks and islands have

unique cultural, geologic, and visual significance to the many residents of the state who visit or live along the California coast. BLM will develop policies and plan elements that address the need for further inventory and ongoing protection of these cultural, geologic, and visual resources. Monitoring, interpretation, education, management and research policies, and plan elements will also be developed with this full range of resource values in mind.

- **How will BLM coordinate its CCNM planning and management activities to be consistent with the numerous jurisdictions that have existing plans and policies associated with the coastal zone?** The RMP defines BLM's role with its major partners (DFG and DPR) in managing the resources of the CCNM. It also identifies ways in which the overlapping planning and management responsibilities of numerous other federal, state, and local jurisdictions will be considered and coordinated in the future. This is the major logistical issue surrounding development and implementation of the RMP. Coordination and linkages will go beyond day-to-day resource management and will extend into the recreational, interpretive, educational, and monitoring aspects of the RMP. Key management policies are or will be developed to deal with private property rights, potential effects on communities along the California coast, and special designations that overlap the CCNM.
- **What programs, facilities, infrastructure, and partnerships are needed to provide the public with interpretive and educational material regarding the values and significance of the CCNM?** Principal resource protection strategies of the RMP include development of public education and interpretation materials and programs, as well as support for ongoing research along the coast. The RMP contains policies and plan elements to address BLM's role in encouraging and providing interpretive materials, educational programs, and research support along the entire California coast. A key role includes coordination of others' efforts, and development of program outlines and templates that can be shared by the many coastal entities that can affect the public's awareness of CCNM values. The RMP identifies the types and levels of infrastructure, facilities, and partnerships that are needed to properly inform the public.

Issues Addressed in the EIS

- **How will people's activities and uses along the coast be affected by management of the CCNM?** The Presidential Proclamation establishing the CCNM emphasized the need to protect the resources of the CCNM. The principal protections needed are from human uses of the coast (both on the land and in the water, and both on and adjacent to the rocks and islands). Policies and plan elements are developed for the RMP to address current recreational and commercial activites on or adjacent to the CCNM. This includes water-based recreation, kelp and fish harvesting, research activities, airplane and helicopter overflights, mineral exploration and production, water supply development, and other activities. The RMP does not develop regulations to affect these uses, but policy statements and impact analyses are part of the plan development and environmental impact analysis processes. These policies will be used to guide BLM in its efforts to interact with its partners and other agencies to achieve the mission of the CCNM. Many of these activities are already regulated by BLM partners (DFG and DPR) and other regulatory entities along the coast.

1.4.2 Issues Considered but Not Further Analyzed

Issues beyond the Scope of the Plan

Several of the subjects and issues raised by the public through the scoping process have not been addressed by detailed policies or plan elements in the RMP. These issues and subject areas and the reasons they have not been addressed are described below.

- Regulation of mineral extraction on lands below the mean high tide line,
- Regulation of commercial and recreational sport fishing in coastal waters,
- Imposition of fees for use of adjacent lands, and
- Navy use of sonar in the coastal area.

The CCNM RMP does not propose regulation of mineral extraction, commercial and recreational fishing, or military use of sonar in the coastal waters adjacent to the CCNM because these activities are not within the CCNM and are regulated by other state and federal agencies. The potential indirect effects of these activities on monument resources are considered in the RMP and EIS as part of the existing setting in which the RMP would be implemented.

Issues Addressed through Administrative or Policy Action

The RMP includes administrative and policy actions, which provide the overarching approach to managing the CCNM. These actions are described in Chapter 2 under "Overall Management Approach." This general management guidance represents the basic operating procedures for the monument, which would be implemented to help fulfill the goal of the proclamation, regardless of the specific management actions selected.

1.5 Planning Criteria and Legislative Constraints

1.5.1 Criteria Developed Internally

BLM planning regulations have been used to develop this RMP. In addition to the planning requirements of the FLPMA, BLM planning regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1610) require that planning criteria be identified to guide the development of all management plans. Planning criteria ensure that plans address pertinent issues, and that unnecessary data collection and analysis are avoided. Planning criteria are based on applicable laws; agency guidance; public comments; and coordination with other federal, state, and local governments and Native American tribes. The following planning criteria were used in developing the CCNM RMP:

- The RMP will establish guidance upon which BLM will rely in managing the CCNM, in cooperation with DFG; DPR; and other federal, tribal, state, and local agencies with land management responsibilities along California's coastline.
- The RMP planning and environmental review processes will be completed cooperatively with BLM partners, including DFG; DPR; and other federal, tribal, state, and local agencies and organizations.
- The RMP will be completed in compliance with FLPMA, NEPA, and all other applicable laws.

- The RMP will conform to the direction included in the Presidential Proclamation of January 11, 2000, which established the CCNM. Specifically, the RMP will give priority to the protection of: (a) geologic features in the CCNM; (b) biological resources supported in the CCNM, including seabirds and pinnipeds; and (c) other natural and cultural resources and resource values, including scientific and aesthetic, within the monument.
- The RMP will conform to the directive of January 11, 2000, from the Secretary of the Interior that accompanied the Presidential Proclamation, entitled Management of the California Coastal National Monument, and/or any subsequent direction from the Secretary. Specifically, the RMP will respect valid existing rights to the use of or access to the CCNM and surrounding lands and coastal waters.
- The RMP will not regulate or manage resources that are within the existing jurisdiction and regulatory responsibility of other agencies (e.g., fisheries, minerals on the outer continental shelf, and public coastal access).
- The RMP will not consider in detail activities that may indirectly affect the CCNM, including oil drilling, shipping, water-based recreation, and fishing. The RMP may contain action plans, however, for those activities that may result in a significant indirect effect on CCNM resources.
- Economic viability will not be considered in detail in the RMP; economic issues may be discussed and analyzed qualitatively based on activities in the vicinity of the CCNM.
- The lifestyles and concerns of coastal area residents will be recognized in the RMP.
- The planning process will protect Native American traditional uses and cultural resources.
- To the extent feasible without compromising resource protection, the RMP will be consistent with existing management plans, regulations, and laws governing adjacent lands and resources under the jurisdiction of other federal, tribal, state, and local governments.
- The planning period addressed in the RMP will be 20 years.
- RMP decisions will use the best available science and an adaptive management approach.
- The RMP will identify opportunities for education and interpretation regarding coastal values, especially where those opportunities can be shared with BLM partner entities.

1.5.2 Criteria Established by Other Legislative Constraints

A broad range of federal laws guide development of the RMP. Table 1-1 lists federal and state laws that apply to the monument and its planning process. The responsible governing agency, the trigger that causes the law to apply, the process that is required by the law, and the action required during the RMP preparation process are also included in the table for each law. Key laws with bearing on the planning criteria are discussed in more detail below. Figure 1-2 graphically represents the jurisdictions of several of these laws.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976

FLPMA establishes the authority and provides guidance for how public lands are to be managed by BLM. In managing public lands on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield, FLPMA requires that the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archeological values be protected. Nothing in the proposed plan will have the effect of terminating

Table 1-1. Applicable Federal and State Laws

Item	Responsible Governing Agency	Trigger	Process	Action Required during RMP Preparation/Approval
Federal Level				
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	Federal action (not a categorical exclusion)	Prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS)	Compliance efforts are currently in progress.
Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA)	BLM	Federal action	Provide a statement in the Resources Management Plan (RMP); abide by the provisions of the FLPMA	Compliance efforts are currently in progress.
Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960	BLM	Federal action	Manage lands for multiple-use principles	Compliance efforts are currently in progress.
Coastal Zone Management Act	Coastal Programs Division (CPD) within National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM); California Coastal Commission; California Coastal Conservancy	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Assess impacts of management actions needed to implement the plan. decisions. Prepare and submit to the Coastal Commission a consistency determination that evaluates the RMP for consistency with the California Coastal Management Program.
Clean Water Act (General Provisions)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps); and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Assess impacts of management actions needed to implement the plan decisions.
Clean Air Act	EPA; Air Quality Management District (AQMD); Air Pollution Control District (APCD)	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Assess impacts of management actions needed to implement the plan decisions.

Table 1-1. Applicable Federal and State Laws (continued)

Page 2 of 4

Item	Responsible Governing Agency	Trigger	Process	Action Required during RMP Preparation/Approval
Federal Level (continued)				
Endangered Species Act	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS); National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries)	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"; conduct Section 7 consultation	(1) Assess impacts of management actions needed to implement the plan decisions. (2) Prepare a Biological Assessment (BA).
Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)	USFWS; NOAA Fisheries	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Ensure consistency with MMPA.
Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act	USFWS; NOAA Fisheries	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Ensure consistency with Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act	USFWS	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Assess impacts of management actions needed to implement the plan decisions.
Federally signed treaties	Bureau of Indian Affairs; Federally Recognized Tribes (e.g., Yurok Tribe and Trinidad Ranchería)	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Treat tribes as consulting parties.
Indian Trust Asset and Trust Fund Management and Reform Act of 2002	U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	(1) Treat tribes as consulting parties. (2) Conduct coordination with the Trust Fund and Trust Asset Management and Monitoring Plan for each tribe.
National Marine Sanctuaries Act	National Marine Sanctuary Program (within NOAA's National Ocean Service)	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Ensure consistency with National Marine Sanctuaries Act.

Table 1-1. Applicable Federal and State Laws (continued)

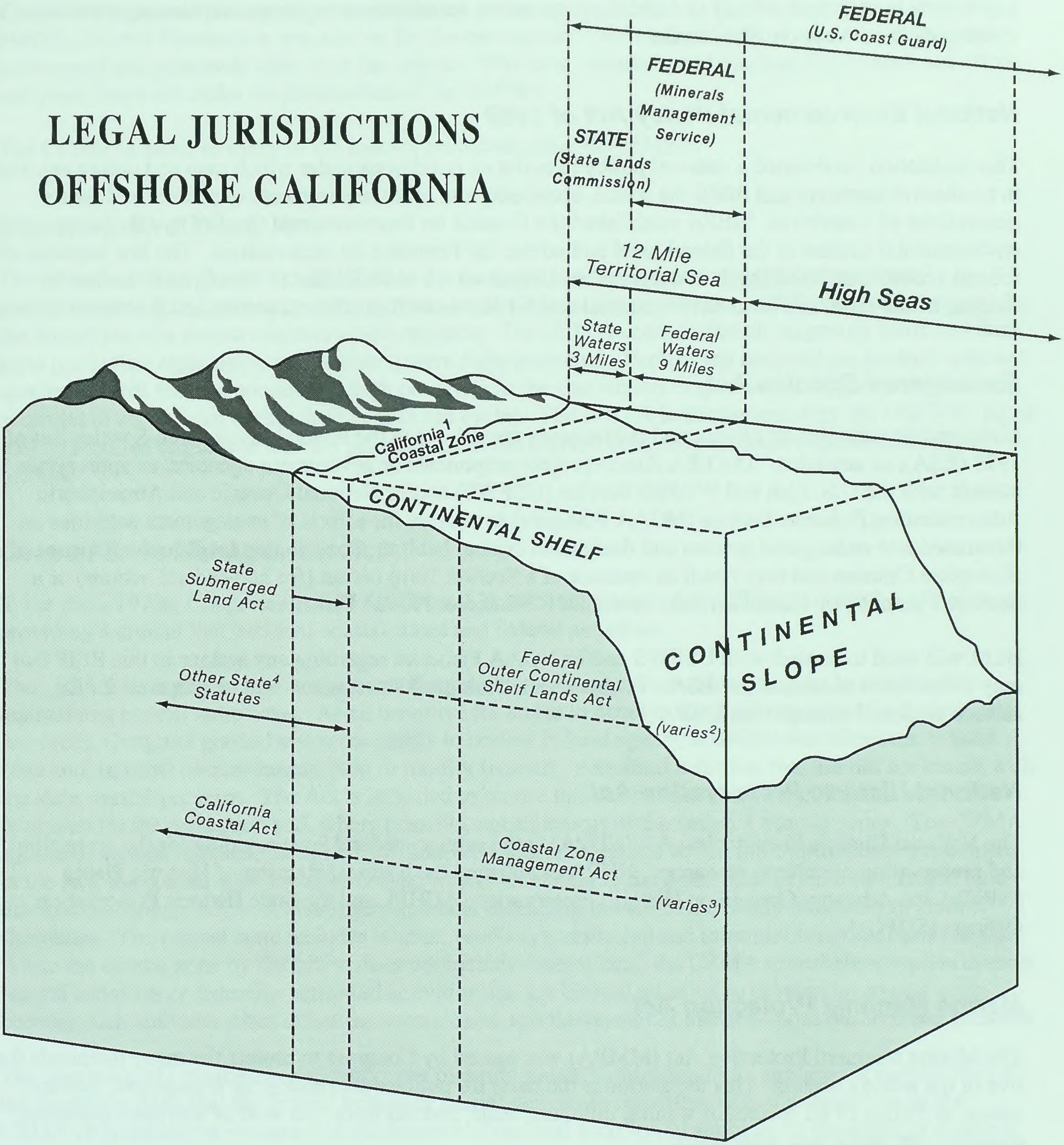
Page 3 of 4

Item	Responsible Governing Agency	Trigger	Process	Action Required during RMP Preparation/Approval
Federal Level (continued)				
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)	State Historic Preservation Office	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"; follow the National Programmatic Agreement	Comply with Section 106 and Section 110 processes as triggered by NEPA.
Rivers and Harbors Act	U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) (U.S. Coast Guard [USCG] and Corps); U.S. Department of Homeland Security; USFWS	Federal action	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	(1) Control ingress/egress in the coastal zone. (2) Assess impacts of management actions and land use allocations needed to implement plan decisions.
State Level				
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)	California Department of Fish and Game (DFG), California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)	State project	Prepare environmental impact report (EIR)	No action is anticipated at this time, as no state discretionary action is proposed.
California Endangered Species Act (CESA)	DFG	Take	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	(1) Assess impacts of management actions and land use allocations needed to implement the plan decisions. (2) Ensure compliance with Section 2081 of the California Fish and Game Code; if same species as the federal Endangered Species Act, prepare a concurrence letter.

Table 1-1. Applicable Federal and State Laws (continued)

Page 4 of 4

Item	Responsible Governing Agency	Trigger	Process	Action Required during RMP Preparation/Approval
State Level (continued)				
California Coastal Act	Resources Agency, California Coastal Commission	Project in coastal zone	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Prepare and submit to the Coastal Commission a consistency determination that evaluates the RMP for consistency with the California Coastal Management Program.
Marine Life Protection Act	DFG	State project	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Conduct coordination only.
Marine Management Improvement Act	Resources Agency (DPR, DFG, and State Water Resources Control Board)	State project	Reflect in the RMP under "Planning Criteria"	Conduct coordination only.


LEGAL JURISDICTIONS OFFSHORE CALIFORNIA
FEDERAL (U.S. Coast Guard)
FEDERAL (Minerals Management Service)
STATE (State Lands Commission)
12 Mile Territorial Sea
High Seas
State Waters 3 Miles
Federal Waters 9 Miles
California1 Coastal Zone
CONTINENTAL SHELF
CONTINENTAL SLOPE
State Submerged Land Act
Other State4 Statutes
California Coastal Act
Federal Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act
(varies2)
Coastal Zone Management Act
(varies3)

[1] The Legislature adopted maps defining the inland boundary of the coastal zone.
[2] The seaward reach of the continental shelf cannot be precisely delineated.
[3] The landward and seaward reach of the Coastal Zone Management Act cannot be precisely delineated
[4] Under certain very limited circumstances, the State can enforce some of its laws beyond 3 miles from shore.

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Figure 1-2
Legal Jurisdictions Offshore of the California Coast

any validly issued right-of-way or customary operation, maintenance, repair and replacement activities in existing right-of-ways on BLM lands.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

This legislation established a national policy to maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans. NEPA established the Council on Environmental Quality to coordinate environmental matters at the federal level and advise the President on such matters. The law requires all federal actions that could result in a significant impact on the environment to be subject to review by federal, tribal, state, and local environmental authorities, as well as affected parties and interested citizens.

Endangered Species Act

Management activities on private and public lands are subject to the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), as amended. The ESA directs project proponents or government agencies, as appropriate, to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and/or National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) to address the effects of management activities on threatened and endangered species and designated critical habitat. Consultation leads to the issuance of a Biological Opinion and may result in issuance of a Section 10(a) permit (for non-federal actions) or a Section 7 permit (for federal actions) by the USFWS and/or NOAA Fisheries.

BLM will need to consult with USFWS and/or NOAA Fisheries regarding any actions in this RMP that may affect listed species under ESA. To this end, a Biological Assessment will be prepared for the actions proposed through this RMP.

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is the primary federal law providing for the protection and preservation of cultural resources. NHPA established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs).

Marine Mammal Protection Act

The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) was passed by Congress to protect the many mammals that live in the world's oceans. This legislation is the basis for policies preventing the harassment, capture, injury, or killing of all species of whales, dolphins, seals, and sea lions—as well as walruses, manatees, dugongs, sea otters, and polar bears.

The law sets up a management regime to reduce marine mammal mortalities and injuries in their interactions with fisheries (such as gear entanglement); regulates scientific research in the wild; establishes basic requirements for public display of captive marine mammals; addresses issues specific to the tuna fishery in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean where dolphins associate with tuna and are harassed, injured, and sometimes killed by fishing practices there; creates a management regime for native subsistence hunting of marine mammals in Alaska; and regulates the import and export of marine mammals and their products.

The primary government agency responsible for enforcing the MMPA is NOAA Fisheries. Under the MMPA, NOAA Fisheries is responsible for the management and conservation of whales and dolphins (cetaceans) and pinnipeds other than the walrus. Walruses, manatees and dugongs (sirenians), sea otters, and polar bears are under the jurisdiction of the USFWS.

The CCNM is home to many of the species protected under the MMPA.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) is the domestic law that implements the United States' commitment to four international conventions (with Canada, Japan, Mexico, and Russia, respectively) for the protection of a shared migratory bird resource. The MBTA decreed that all migratory birds and their parts (including eggs, nests, and feathers) were fully protected. Each of the conventions protects selected species of birds that are common to both countries in the convention in question (i.e., they occur in both countries at some point during their annual life cycle). The MBTA is implemented by the USFWS. BLM will be required to manage the bird populations of the CCNM consistent with the requirements of the MTBA.

Coastal Zone Management Act

In the early 1970s, Congress enacted the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA; 16 USC. 1451 et seq.), providing a crucial link between coastal states and federal activities.

The CZMA encourages the management of coastal zone areas and provides grants to be used in maintaining coastal zone areas. As an incentive for states to develop management plans for their coastal resources, Congress granted states the ability to review federal agency activities that affect the coastal zone and, in some circumstances, stop or modify federally-permitted activities that are not consistent with the state coastal program. The Act is intended to ensure that federal activities are consistent with state programs for the protection and, where possible, enhancement of the nation's coastal zones. The CZMA applies to actions initiated, permitted, or funded by federal agencies within the coastal zone. As defined in the Act, the coastal zone includes coastal waters extending to the outer limit of state submerged land title and ownership, adjacent shorelines, and land extending inward to the extent necessary to control shorelines. The coastal zone includes islands, beaches, transitional and intertidal areas, and salt marshes. While the coastal zone by definition does not include federal land, the CZMA nonetheless applies to most federal activities or federally-permitted activities that are located adjacent to or near the coastal zone, because such activities often affect the coastal zone and the resources therein—both onshore and offshore.

The Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) can override a state's objection to an applicant's certification if the Secretary finds that the federal license or permit activity is consistent with the objectives of the CZMA or is otherwise necessary in the interest of national security. In addition, in the event of a serious disagreement between a federal agency and a state agency regarding the consistency of a proposed federal activity affecting any coastal use or resource, either party may request mediation by the Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management in NOAA.

BLM will submit a consistency determination for the proposed RMP to the California Coastal Commission as part of compliance with the CZMA.

1.6 Planning Process

Appendix C lists all planning and regulatory agencies with coastal holdings or jurisdiction over coastal resources that may affect CCNM management.

1.6.1 Relationship to BLM Policies, Plans, and Programs

This RMP will be prepared to be consistent with BLM policies and existing BLM plans and programs. Relevant policies include:

- CFR Title 43 (1610) (BLM's planning guidance and regulations) and BLM Manual 1601; and
- Native American Consultation per Executive Orders 12866, 13084, et al.

Five BLM field offices have jurisdiction over portions of the California coast (see Figure 1-3). Each of these field offices has a plan that guides policies and land use. Lands under BLM jurisdiction that adjoin the coast are currently divided into nine areas for management; each of these areas is under an RMP or other plan. Table 1-2 lists BLM on-shore coastal units and projects, and the status of their respective plans. This RMP will amend these other BLM plans where inconsistencies exist between the RMP and those plans.

1.6.2 Cooperating Agencies

The following agencies have signed memoranda of understanding (MOUs) with BLM, agreeing to serve as a "cooperating agency" under the President's Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508) implementing NEPA:

- DFG,
- DPR, and
- Trinidad Ranchería.

An MOU with Vandenberg Air Force Base (AFB) is currently going through the U.S. Air Force approval process and is expected to be approved in the near future.

1.6.3 Collaboration

In addition to the officially recognized cooperating agencies under NEPA, the following agencies and entities have participated as "Agency and Organization Contacts" in the planning process:

- California Coastal Conservancy;
- California Coastal Commission;
- California State Lands Commission;
- Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary, NOAA;
- City of Laguna Beach;
- City of San Diego;
- Coastal America;
- Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS), NOAA;
- Minerals Management Service (MMS);

- National Park Service (NPS);
- The Nature Conservancy;
- National Marine Protected Areas Center, NOAA;
- National Ocean Service, NOAA;
- Office of Coast Survey, NOAA;
- Partnership for Interdisciplinary Studies of Coastal Oceans (PISCO), UC Santa Cruz;
- Pt. Reyes Bird Observatory (PRBO) Conservation Science;
- San Luis Obispo County;
- San Mateo County;
- Trinidad Ranchería;
- U.S. Air Force;
- U.S. Coast Guard (USCG);
- USFWS; and
- U.S. Navy.

The following agencies, among others, will be consulted during the planning process due to legislative mandates contained in specific federal environmental laws (the laws are identified in parentheses below):

- USFWS (for ESA, MBTA, MMPA, and Magnuson-Stevens Act),
- NOAA Fisheries (for ESA and MMPA),
- California Coastal Commission (for Coastal Zone Management Act), and
- Office of the California State Historic Preservation Officer (NHPA).

Also, BLM will work with the Marine Region of DFG to ensure coordination with the Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA) process.

For more information regarding partnerships and collaboration with other agencies and entities, see Chapter 5, "Consultation and Coordination."

1.7 Related Plans

Fifteen counties; numerous municipalities; and dozens of park units, tribal lands, and other agency holdings are located along the coast of California, within California state waters, within adjacent federal waters, and on offshore land masses. Each of these jurisdictions is governed by a land use or other management plan (e.g., city and county general plans, and parks management plans). Appendix C lists coastal holdings. This list should not be considered comprehensive, as literally hundreds of organizations have jurisdiction over the California coast and its waters. Figures 1-4a–e show locations of many of the coastal entities and managed areas.

It is important to note that coastal planning is an ongoing process, with many plans being modified each year. The current state planning process for marine protected areas is especially important, as it will affect management of resources in the waters surrounding the CCNM. Each state marine managed area is in the process of being reclassified into one of six new classifications, as required under state legislation called the Marine Managed Areas Improvement Act. The six new classifications are state marine reserve, state marine park, state marine conservation area, state marine cultural preservation area, state marine recreational management area, and state water quality protection area.

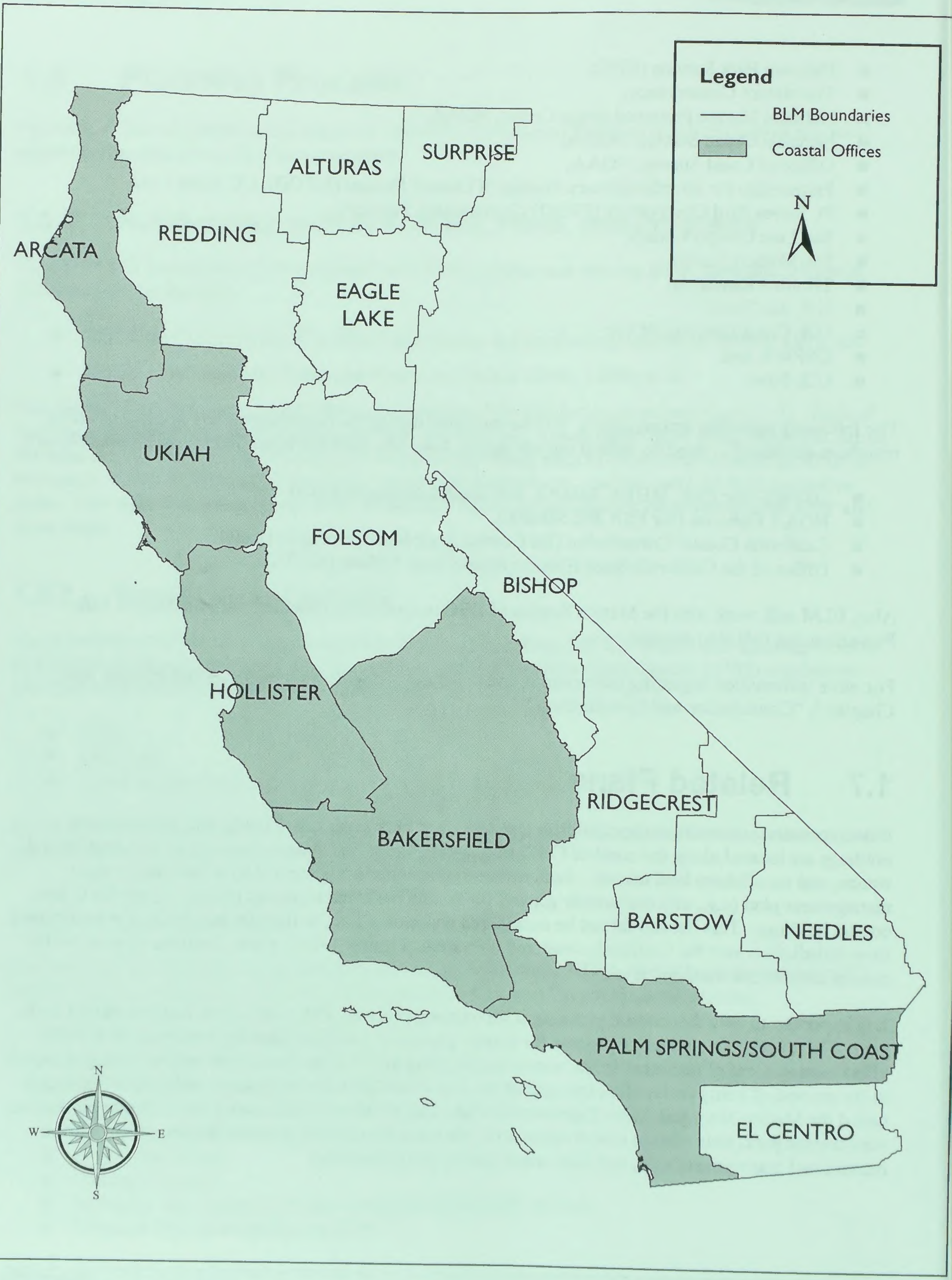
Legend
BLM Boundaries
Coastal Offices
N
SURPRISE
ALTURAS
REDDING
ARCATA
EAGLE LAKE
UKIAH
FOLSOM
BISHOP
HOLLISTER
RIDGECREST
BAKERSFIELD
BARSTOW
NEEDLES
PALM SPRINGS/SOUTH COAST
EL CENTRO
N
W
E
S

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Figure 1-3
BLM Field Office Boundaries

Table 1-2. BLM Onshore Coastal Units and Projects, Plans, and Plan Status

BLM On-Shore Coastal Unit/Project	Plan	Plan Status
Arcata Field Office	Arcata RMP	Approved 1996
King Range National Conservation Area (KRNCA)	KRNCA RMP	Draft RMP/Draft EIS (Final scheduled for 2/05)
Lost Coast Headlands	Under Arcata RMP	
Manila Dunes Area of Critical Environmental Concern	Under Arcata RMP	
	Manila Dunes Cooperative Management (activity level) Plan	Early stages of development
Samoa Dunes Recreation Area	Under Arcata RMP	
	Samoa Dunes Recreation Area Management (activity level) Plan	Approved 1997
South Spit Cooperative Management Area	Under Arcata RMP	
	South Spit Interim Cooperative Management (activity level) Plan	Approved 2003
Ukiah Field Office	Ukiah RMP	New start-up (selecting contractor)
Stornetta Ranch property	Stronetta Ranch Property Interim Management Plan	Developing Draft (Public meeting in August 2004)
Hollister Field Office	Hollister RMP	Approved 1984
Coast Dairies property acquisition (not yet acquired)	Coast Dairies Long-Term Resource Protection & Access Plan	Completed 2004 (by consultant under contract to Trust for Public Lands)
	Interim Access Plan	Under draft preparation by BLM
Fort Ord Public Lands Project	Hollister RMP Amendment	Early stages of development
	Fort Ord Habitat Management Plan	Accepted by BLM from Army in 1996
Bakersfield Office	Caliente RMP	Approved 1997
Irish Hill/Montaña del Oro State Park cooperative management	Under Caliente RMP	
Los Osos Greenbelt	Los Osos Greenbelt Cooperative Management Plan	May be prepared in the future

Table 1-2. BLM Onshore Coastal Units and Projects, Plans, and Plan Status (continued)

BLM On-Shore Coastal Unit/Project	Plan	Plan Status
Piedras Blancas Light Station	Piedras Blancas Light Station Management (activity level) Plan	Early stages of development (planned for completion by end of FY05)
Point Sal Area of Critical Environmental Concern	Under Caliente RMP	
Palm Springs/South Coast Field Office	South Coast RMP	Approved 1994
San Diego Project	Under South Coast RMP	

1.8 Existing Designations

1.8.1 Area of Critical Environmental Concern

In 1990, the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary was designated by BLM as an ACEC, fulfilling the original purpose of PLO 6369. This designation highlighted the islands' special values and provided additional protection of the resources found on the islands. Daily management of the sanctuary continued to be the responsibility of the DFG as prescribed in the Memorandum of Understanding of 1983.

1.8.2 California Offshore Rocks and Pinnacles Ecological Reserve

On August 27, 1988, the California Fish and Game Commission designated all areas within ½ mile of the California coastline as an Ecological Reserve under the authority of the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Sections 630 (Ecological Reserves) and 632 (Marine Protected Areas). As such, all rocks and islands within the California Offshore Rocks and Pinnacles Ecological Reserve are also part of the CCNM. The Ecological Reserve designation was implemented to provide protection for rare, threatened, or endangered native plants, wildlife, and aquatic organisms; and specialized terrestrial or aquatic habitat types. Public entry and use under this designation are required to be compatible with these purposes and are subject to rules and regulations as provided for in the regulations identified above. The Ecological Reserve will continue to be managed by DFG under the California Code of Regulations, Title 14.

1.9 Planning Period and Plan Revision

This plan is intended to provide the basis for sound management of the CCNM for at least the next 20 years. Management must be adaptive, and management of the CCNM will occur in the context of changing human and natural conditions. The managing agencies recognize that the plan must be able to adapt to changing circumstances, such as new scientific information, new environmental laws, changing public demands, new management opportunities, or additions of rocks and islands to the CCNM. For this reason, plan monitoring and evaluation will be established as RMP implementation actions to ensure that the effects of planning decisions are tracked and reviewed on a regular basis. Evaluations will determine whether specific planning decisions remain valid or need to be revised.

A plan amendment normally involves changing or adding management decisions that do not change the fundamental character of the overall plan or any of its major elements. A plan revision is made in response to significant new information or issues that warrant a major change in the management direction of the plan or one of its major elements. BLM planning guidelines specify that plan revisions may be considered in the following instances:

- In response to an evaluation of consistency with new laws, regulations, and policies;
- Upon determination that implementing the plan's decisions is not achieving the desired outcomes or meeting the plan's goals;
- When new science, data, or other information indicate a need to change decisions;
- Upon determination that the plan no longer provides adequate management direction; or
- When new proposals or actions not evaluated in the plan are put forth.

Both plan amendments and plan revisions require compliance with NEPA.

1.10 NEPA Provisions

NEPA requires that agencies proposing to plan or implement actions that may alter the environment evaluate potential environmental effects of such action and disclose them to decision makers and the public. If an action may result in significant adverse effects, the agency must identify feasible alternatives or planning/mitigation measures that can avoid or substantially lessen the identified impact.

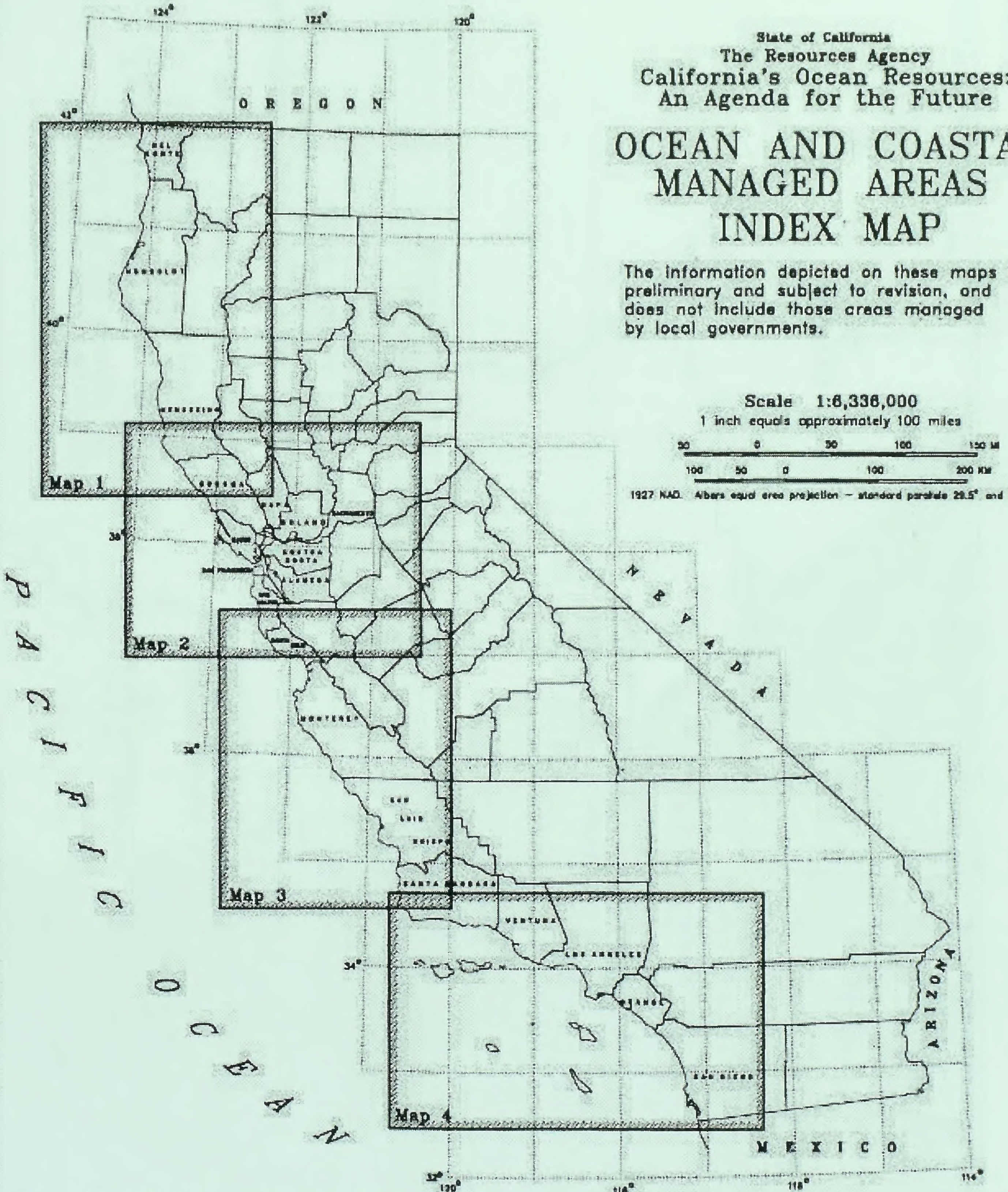
This document is a joint RMP and EIS that is required by NEPA because significant adverse environmental effects could result from implementation of some land use alternatives. This document both presents management goals and direction for long-term management of the CCNM, and defines and evaluates alternative management approaches for specific issues identified in the public scoping process (discussed above and in Chapter 5). The foreseeable effects of each management alternative are identified and compared in this document.

This document addresses future management actions at a land use planning and program level, and indicates the extent and magnitude of these actions. Implementation of these programs will entail several years. Individual projects will be formulated, designed in detail, reviewed for potential environmental effects, modified as warranted, and implemented. Any environmental documents that must be prepared for future projects will be tiered to this document. This document provides an assessment of project effects that are generally expected to occur with program implementation, but further site-specific analysis will be conducted as necessary.

1.11 Process and Required Approvals to Achieve Final RMP and Final EIS

This document is being made available for a 90-day public review period. At the close of this period, all submitted comments will be evaluated and revisions to the draft RMP will be considered. Revisions that improve the ability of BLM to meet the established management goals will be adopted, and a final RMP and final EIS will be prepared. After allowance for final review of the RMP/EIS, BLM will issue a record of decision for plan adoption and implementation.

Concurrent to this process, BLM will formally consult with USFWS and NOAA Fisheries to obtain opinions about whether implementation of the RMP is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the several listed threatened and endangered species in the CCNM area. This process may result in the agencies' determination that elements of the draft RMP should be modified to minimize an adverse effect. Such modifications to the RMP will be made before it is finalized for adoption.


124°
122°
120°
42°
40°
38°
36°
34°
32°
120°
118°
116°
114°
O R E G O N
N E V A D A
A R I Z O N A
M E X I C O
P A C I F I C   O C E A N
Map 1
Map 2
Map 3
Map 4
DEL NORTE
HUMBOLDT
MENDOCINO
SONOMA
NAPA
SOLANO
MARIN
CONTRA COSTA
SAN FRANCISCO
ALAMEDA
SANTA CRUZ
MONTEREY
SAN LUIS OBISPO
SANTA BARBARA
VENTURA
LOS ANGELES
ORANGE
SAN DIEGO
Scale 1:6,336,000
1 inch equals approximately 100 miles
50 0 50 100 150 MI
100 50 0 100 200 KM
1927 NAD. Albers equal area projection – standard parallels 29.5° and 45.5°.

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OCEAN AND COASTAL MANAGED AREAS INDEX MAP

The information depicted on these maps is preliminary and subject to revision, and does not include those areas managed by local governments.

Designations not shown on the set of maps include:

CALIFORNIA COASTAL SANCTUARY
Established by AB 2444 (1994), which permanently bans future leasing for the extraction of oil and gas in state waters. State waters extend from the mean high tide line to the three nautical mile limit and include all offshore rocks and islands as well as San Francisco and Monterey Bays.

OFFSHORE ROCKS AND PINNACLES ECOLOGICAL RESERVE
Granted to the Fish and Game Commission through Fish and Game Code, Division 2, Article 4, Sections 1580, 1581, 1583, and 1907.

CALIFORNIA ISLANDS WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
Established by 43 CFR Public Land Order 6369, which withdraws all unreserved islands, rocks, and pinnacles off California from settlement, location, sale or entry.

UNESCO'S MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE RESERVES
Established by UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) to protect natural diversity for research and education. Three shoreline sites in California: CA Coast Ranges, Central CA Coast, and Channel Islands.

Figure 1-4a
Ocean and Coastal Managed Areas, Index Map

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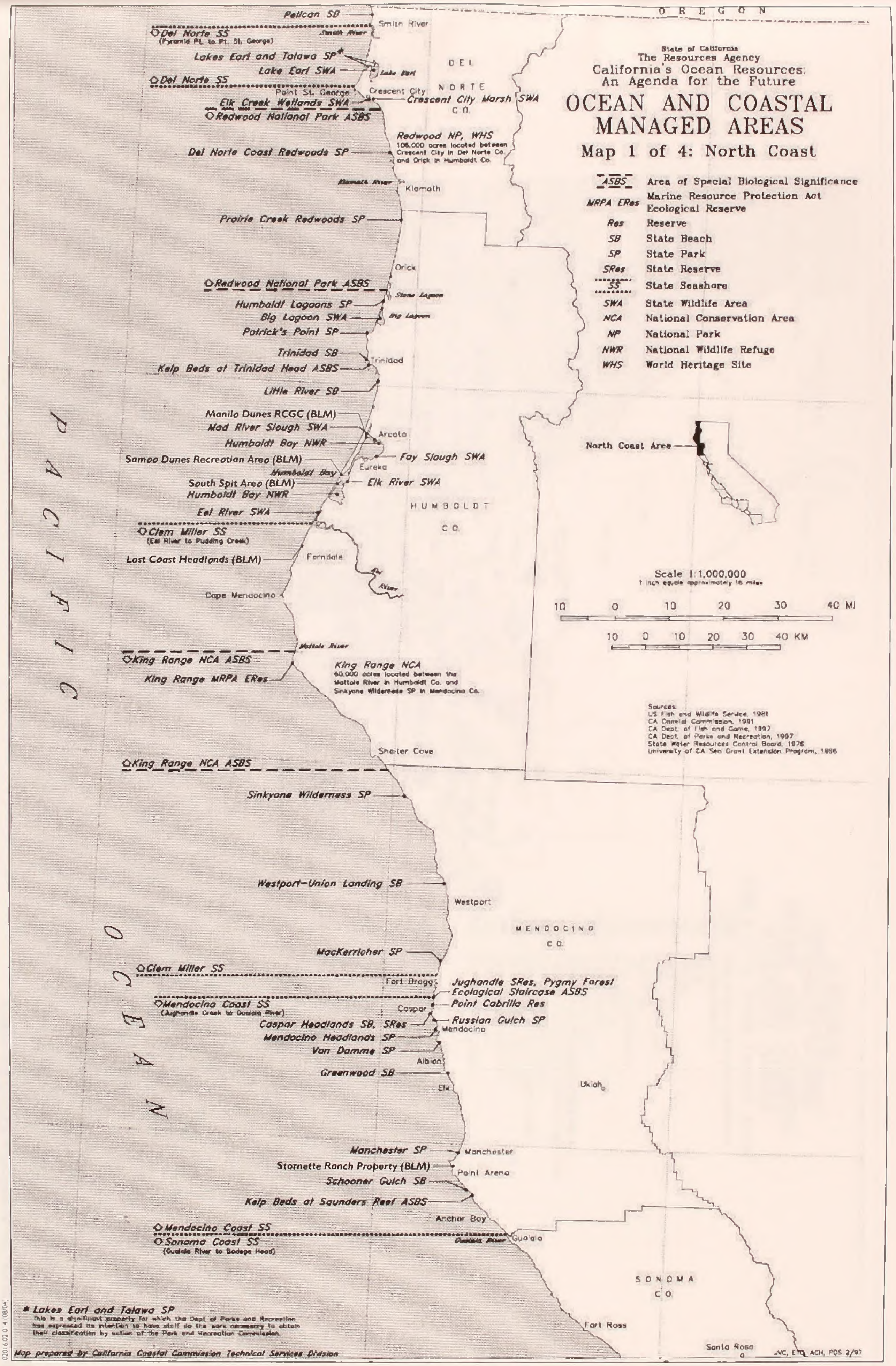
State of California
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OCEAN AND COASTAL MANAGED AREAS
Map 1 of 4: North Coast
ASBS Area of Special Biological Significance
MRPA ERes Marine Resource Protection Act Ecological Reserve
Res Reserve
SB State Beach
SP State Park
SRes State Reserve
SS State Seashore
SWA State Wildlife Area
NCA National Conservation Area
NP National Park
NWR National Wildlife Refuge
WHS World Heritage Site
North Coast Area
Scale 1:1,000,000
1 inch equals approximately 16 miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 MI
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
OREGON
DEL NORTE CO.
HUMBOLDT CO.
MENDOCINO CO.
SONOMA CO.
PACIFIC OCEAN
Pelican SB
Smith River
Smith River
◇Del Norte SS
(Pyramid Pt. to Pt. St. George)
Lakes Earl and Talawa SP*
Lake Earl SWA
Lake Earl
◇Del Norte SS
Point St. George
Crescent City
Crescent City Marsh SWA
Elk Creek Wetlands SWA
◇Redwood National Park ASBS
Redwood NP, WHS
106,000 acres located between Crescent City in Del Norte Co. and Orick in Humboldt Co.
Del Norte Coast Redwoods SP
Klamath River
Klamath
Prairie Creek Redwoods SP
Orick
◇Redwood National Park ASBS
Stone Lagoon
Humboldt Lagoons SP
Big Lagoon SWA
Big Lagoon
Patrick's Point SP
Trinidad SB
Trinidad
Kelp Beds at Trinidad Head ASBS
Little River SB
Manila Dunes RCGC (BLM)
Mad River Slough SWA
Humboldt Bay NWR
Arcata
Samoa Dunes Recreation Area (BLM)
Fay Slough SWA
Eureka
Humboldt Bay
South Spit Area (BLM)
Elk River SWA
Humboldt Bay NWR
Eel River SWA
◇Clem Miller SS
(Eel River to Pudding Creek)
Last Coast Headlands (BLM)
Ferndale
Eel River
Cape Mendocino
Mattole River
◇King Range NCA ASBS
King Range MRPA ERes
King Range NCA
60,000 acres located between the Mattole River in Humboldt Co. and Sinkyone Wilderness SP in Mendocino Co.
Shelter Cove
◇King Range NCA ASBS
Sinkyone Wilderness SP
Westport-Union Landing SB
Westport
MacKerricher SP
◇Clem Miller SS
Fort Bragg
Jughandle SRes, Pygmy Forest Ecological Staircase ASBS
◇Mendocino Coast SS
(Jughandle Creek to Gualala River)
Caspar
Point Cabrillo Res
Caspar Headlands SB, SRes
Russian Gulch SP
Mendocino
Mendocino Headlands SP
Van Damme SP
Albion
Greenwood SB
Elk
Ukiah
Manchester SP
Manchester
Stornette Ranch Property (BLM)
Point Arena
Schooner Gulch SB
Kelp Beds at Saunders Reef ASBS
Anchor Bay
◇Mendocino Coast SS
◇Sonoma Coast SS
(Gualala River to Bodega Head)
Gualala River
Gualala
Fort Ross
Santa Rosa
JVC, ETQ, ACH, PDS 2/97

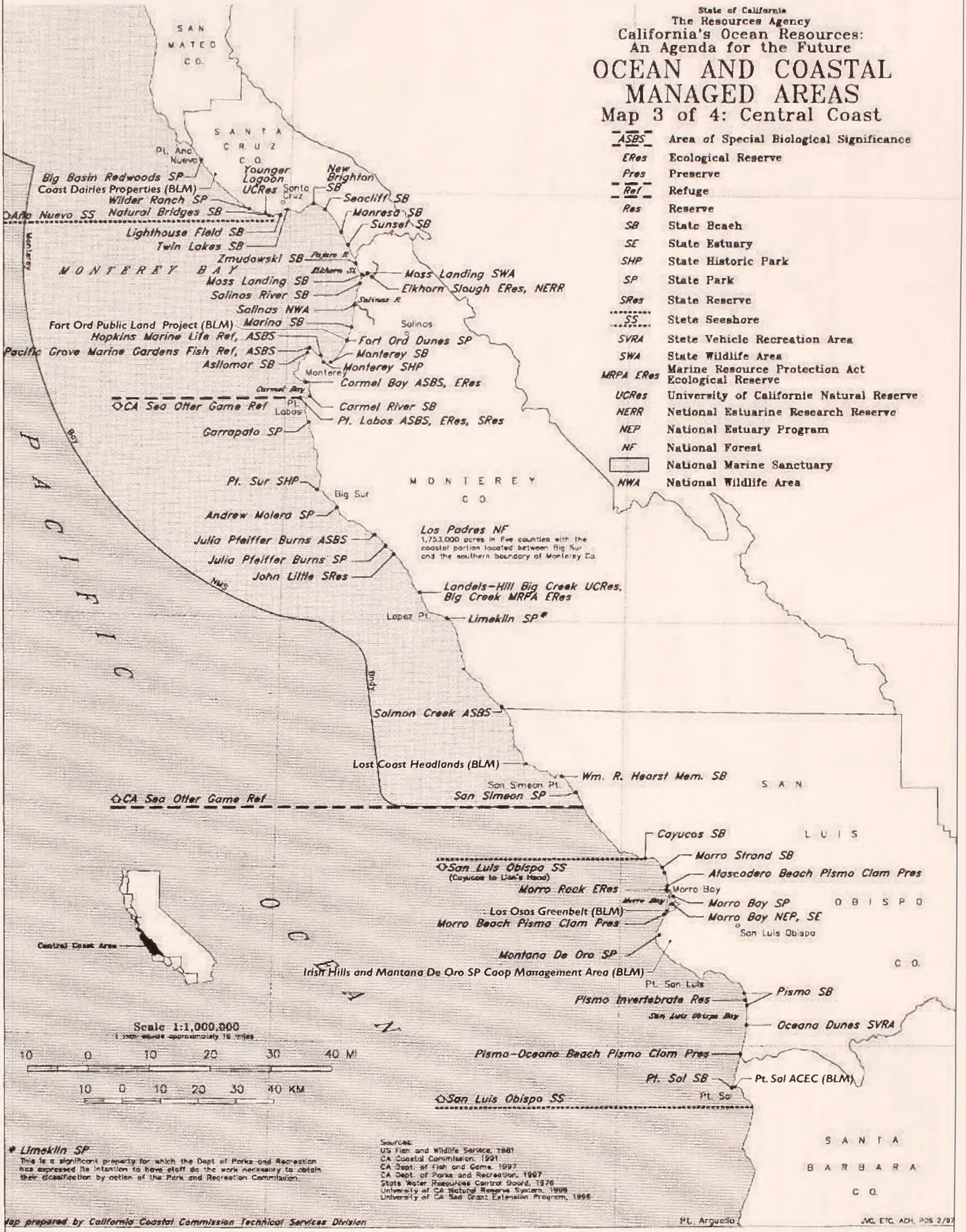
Sources:
US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1981
CA Coastal Commission, 1991
CA Dept. of Fish and Game, 1997
CA Dept. of Parks and Recreation, 1997
State Water Resources Control Board, 1976
University of CA Sea Grant Extension Program, 1996

* Lakes Earl and Talawa SP
This is a significant property for which the Dept of Parks and Recreation has expressed its intention to have staff do the work necessary to obtain their classification by action of the Park and Recreation Commission.

Map prepared by California Coastal Commission Technical Services Division

02016 02 014 (08/04)

Figure I-4b
Ocean and Coastal Managed Areas, North Coast


State of California
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OCEAN AND COASTAL MANAGED AREAS
Map 3 of 4: Central Coast
ASBS Area of Special Biological Significance
ERes Ecological Reserve
Pres Preserve
Ref Refuge
Res Reserve
SB State Beach
SE State Estuary
SHP State Historic Park
SP State Park
SRes State Reserve
SS State Seashore
SVRA State Vehicle Recreation Area
SWA State Wildlife Area
MRPA ERes Marine Resource Protection Act Ecological Reserve
UCRes University of California Natural Reserve
NERR National Estuarine Research Reserve
NEP National Estuary Program
NF National Forest
National Marine Sanctuary
NWA National Wildlife Area
SAN MATEO CO.
SANTA CRUZ CO.
MONTEREY CO.
SAN LUIS OBISPO CO.
SANTA BARBARA CO.
PACIFIC OCEAN
MONTEREY BAY
Pt. Ano Nuevo
Big Basin Redwoods SP
Coast Dairies Properties (BLM)
Wilder Ranch SP
Natural Bridges SB
Año Nuevo SS
Younger Lagoon UCRes
Santa Cruz
New Brighton SB
Seacliff SB
Manresa SB
Sunset SB
Lighthouse Field SB
Twin Lakes SB
Zmudowski SB
Pajaro R.
Elkhorn Sl.
Moss Landing SWA
Elkhorn Slough ERes, NERR
Moss Landing SB
Salinas River SB
Salinas R.
Salinas NWA
Salinas
Fort Ord Public Land Project (BLM)
Marina SB
Fort Ord Dunes SP
Hopkins Marine Life Ref, ASBS
Monterey SB
Pacific Grove Marine Gardens Fish Ref, ASBS
Asilomar SB
Monterey
Monterey SHP
Carmel Bay ASBS, ERes
Carmel Bay
CA Sea Otter Game Ref
Pt. Lobos
Carmel River SB
Pt. Lobos ASBS, ERes, SRes
Garrapata SP
Monterey Bay NMS
Pt. Sur SHP
Big Sur
Andrew Molera SP
Los Padres NF
1,753,000 acres in five counties with the coastal portion located between Big Sur and the southern boundary of Monterey Co.
Julia Pfeiffer Burns ASBS
Julia Pfeiffer Burns SP
John Little SRes
Landels-Hill Big Creek UCRes,
Big Creek MRPA ERes
Lopez Pt.
Limekiln SP*
Bndy
Salmon Creek ASBS
Lost Coast Headlands (BLM)
Wm. R. Hearst Mem. SB
San Simeon Pt.
San Simeon SP
CA Sea Otter Game Ref
Cayucos SB
San Luis Obispo SS
(Cayucos to Lion's Head)
Morro Strand SB
Atascadero Beach Pismo Clam Pres
Morro Bay
Morro Rock ERes
Morro Bay
Morro Bay SP
Los Osos Greenbelt (BLM)
Morro Bay NEP, SE
Morro Beach Pismo Clam Pres
San Luis Obispo
Central Coast Area
Montana De Oro SP
Irish Hills and Montana De Oro SP Coop Management Area (BLM)
Pt. San Luis
Pismo Invertebrate Res
Pismo SB
San Luis Obispo Bay
Oceano Dunes SVRA
Pismo-Oceano Beach Pismo Clam Pres
Pt. Sal SB
Pt. Sal ACEC (BLM)
Pt. Sal
San Luis Obispo SS
Scale 1:1,000,000
1 inch equals approximately 16 miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 MI
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
* Limekiln SP
This is a significant property for which the Dept of Parks and Recreation has expressed its intention to have staff do the work necessary to obtain their classification by action of the Park and Recreation Commission.
Sources:
US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1981
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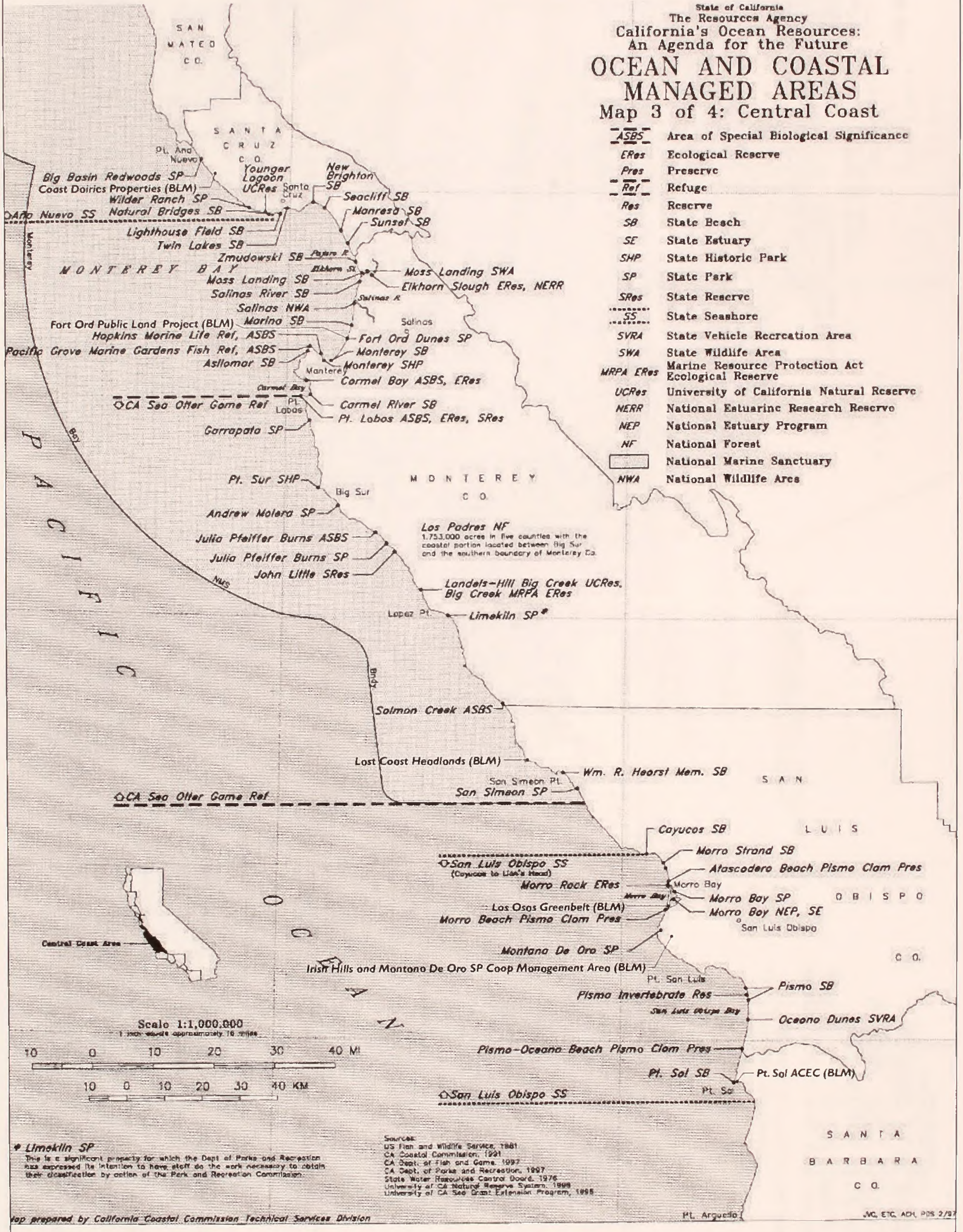
CA Dept. of Fish and Game, 1997
CA Dept. of Parks and Recreation, 1997
State Water Resources Control Board, 1976
University of CA Natural Reserve System, 1998
University of CA Sea Grant Extension Program, 1998
Map prepared by California Coastal Commission Technical Services Division
Pt. Arguello
JVC, ETC, ADH, PDS 2/97

Figure 1-4d
Ocean and Coastal Managed Areas, Central Coast


State of California
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California's Ocean Resources:
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OCEAN AND COASTAL
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Map 3 of 4: Central Coast
ASBS Area of Special Biological Significance
ERes Ecological Reserve
Pres Preserve
Ref Refuge
Res Reserve
SB State Beach
SE State Estuary
SHP State Historic Park
SP State Park
SRes State Reserve
SS State Seashore
SVRA State Vehicle Recreation Area
SWA State Wildlife Area
MRPA ERes Marine Resource Protection Act Ecological Reserve
UCRes University of California Natural Reserve
NERR National Estuarine Research Reserve
NEP National Estuary Program
NF National Forest
National Marine Sanctuary
NWA National Wildlife Area
SAN MATEO CO.
SANTA CRUZ CO.
Pt. Ano Nuevo
Big Basin Redwoods SP
Coast Dairies Properties (BLM)
Wilder Ranch SP
Año Nuevo SS
Natural Bridges SB
Younger Lagoon UCRes
Santa Cruz
New Brighton SB
Seacliff SB
Manresa SB
Sunset SB
Lighthouse Field SB
Twin Lakes SB
Zmudowski SB
Pajaro R.
MONTEREY BAY
Elkhorn Sl.
Moss Landing SWA
Elkhorn Slough ERes, NERR
Moss Landing SB
Salinas River SB
Salinas R.
Salinas NWA
Salinas
Fort Ord Public Land Project (BLM)
Marina SB
Fort Ord Dunes SP
Hopkins Marine Life Ref, ASBS
Pacific Grove Marine Gardens Fish Ref, ASBS
Monterey SB
Asilomar SB
Monterey
Monterey SHP
Cormel Bay ASBS, ERes
Carmel Bay
CA Sea Otter Game Ref
Pt. Lobos
Carmel River SB
Pt. Lobos ASBS, ERes, SRes
Garrapata SP
Monterey Bay
PACIFIC OCEAN
MONTEREY CO.
Pt. Sur SHP
Big Sur
Andrew Molera SP
Julia Pfeiffer Burns ASBS
Julia Pfeiffer Burns SP
John Little SRes
Los Padres NF
NMS
Landels-Hill Big Creek UCRes.
Big Creek MRPA ERes
Lopez Pt.
Limekiln SP*
Bndy
Salmon Creek ASBS
Lost Coast Headlands (BLM)
San Simeon Pt.
Wm. R. Hearst Mem. SB
San Simeon SP
CA Sea Otter Game Ref
SAN LUIS OBISPO CO.
Cayucos SB
Morro Strand SB
San Luis Obispo SS
(Cayucos to Lion's Head)
Atascadero Beach Pismo Clam Pres
Morro Rock ERes
Morro Bay
Morro Bay SP
Morro Bay NEP, SE
Los Osos Greenbelt (BLM)
Morro Beach Pismo Clam Pres
San Luis Obispo
Central Coast Area
Montana De Oro SP
Irish Hills and Montana De Oro SP Coop Management Area (BLM)
Pt. San Luis
Pismo SB
Pismo Invertebrate Res
San Luis Obispo Bay
Oceano Dunes SVRA
Scale 1:1,000,000
1 inch equals approximately 16 miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 MI
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
Pismo-Oceano Beach Pismo Clam Pres
Pt. Sal SB
Pt. Sal ACEC (BLM)
Pt. Sal
San Luis Obispo SS
SANTA BARBARA CO.
Pt. Arguello
JVC, ETC, ACH, PDS 2/97

Los Padres NF
1,753,000 acres in five counties with the coastal portion located between Big Sur and the southern boundary of Monterey Co.

* Limekiln SP
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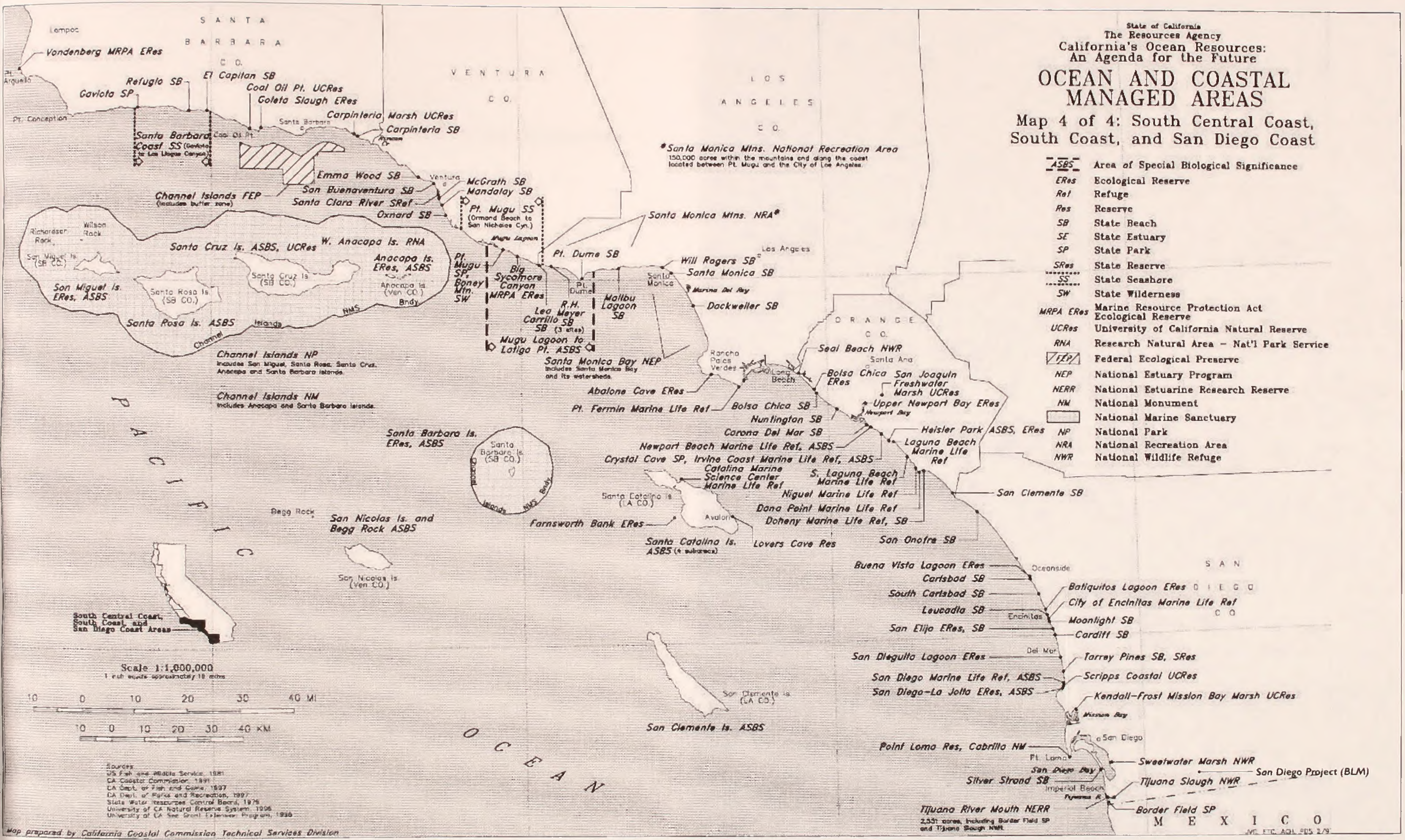
University of CA Natural Reserve System, 1996
University of CA Sea Grant Extension Program, 1995

Map prepared by California Coastal Commission Technical Services Division

Figure 1-4d
Ocean and Coastal Managed Areas, Central Coast


State of California
The Resources Agency
California's Ocean Resources: An Agenda for the Future
OCEAN AND COASTAL MANAGED AREAS
Map 4 of 4: South Central Coast, South Coast, and San Diego Coast
ASBS Area of Special Biological Significance
ERes Ecological Reserve
Ref Refuge
Res Reserve
SB State Beach
SE State Estuary
SP State Park
SRes State Reserve
SS State Seashore
SW State Wilderness
MRPA ERes Marine Resource Protection Act Ecological Reserve
UCRes University of California Natural Reserve
RNA Research Natural Area - Nat'l Park Service
FEP Federal Ecological Preserve
NEP National Estuary Program
NERR National Estuarine Research Reserve
NM National Monument
National Marine Sanctuary
NP National Park
NRA National Recreation Area
NWR National Wildlife Refuge
SANTA BARBARA CO.
VENTURA CO.
LOS ANGELES CO.
ORANGE CO.
SAN DIEGO CO.
MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN
Lompoc
Vandenberg MRPA ERes
Pt. Arguello
Pt. Conception
Gaviota SP
Refugio SB
El Capitan SB
Coal Oil Pt. UCRes
Goleta Slough ERes
Santa Barbara
Coal Oil Pt.
Carpinteria Marsh UCRes
Carpinteria SB
Rincon
Santa Barbara Coast SS (Gaviota to Las Llagas Canyon)
Emma Wood SB
Ventura
San Buenaventura SB
McGrath SB
Mandalay SB
Santa Clara River SRef
Oxnard SB
Channel Islands FEP (includes buffer zone)
Pt. Mugu SS (Ormond Beach to San Nicholas Cyn.)
Mugu Lagoon
Pt. Mugu SP, Boney Mtn. SW
Big Sycamore Canyon MRPA ERes
Pt. Dume SB
Pt. Dume
R.H. Meyer SB (3 sites)
Leo Carrillo SB
Malibu Lagoon SB
Mugu Lagoon to Latigo Pt. ASBS
*Santa Monica Mtns. National Recreation Area
150,000 acres within the mountains and along the coast located between Pt. Mugu and the City of Los Angeles.
Santa Monica Mtns. NRA*
Los Angeles
Will Rogers SB
Santa Monica
Santa Monica SB
Marina Del Rey
Dockweiler SB
Santa Monica Bay NEP
Includes Santa Monica Bay and its watersheds.
Rancho Palos Verdes
Abalone Cove ERes
Pt. Fermin Marine Life Ref
Long Beach
Seal Beach NWR
Santa Ana
Bolsa Chica ERes
Bolsa Chica SB
San Joaquin Freshwater Marsh UCRes
Upper Newport Bay ERes
Newport Bay
Huntington SB
Corona Del Mar SB
Heisler Park ASBS, ERes
Newport Beach Marine Life Ref, ASBS
Laguna Beach Marine Life Ref
Crystal Cove SP, Irvine Coast Marine Life Ref, ASBS
Catalina Marine Science Center Marine Life Ref
S. Laguna Beach Marine Life Ref
Niguel Marine Life Ref
Dana Point Marine Life Ref
Doheny Marine Life Ref, SB
San Clemente SB
San Onofre SB
Richardson Rock
Wilson Rock
San Miguel Is. (SB CO.)
San Miguel Is. ERes, ASBS
Santa Cruz Is. ASBS, UCRes
Santa Cruz Is. (SB CO.)
Santa Rosa Is. (SB CO.)
W. Anacapa Is. RNA
Anacapa Is. ERes, ASBS
Anacapa Is. (Ven CO.)
Bndy
NMS
Santa Rosa Is. ASBS
Channel Islands
Channel Islands NP
Includes San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa and Santa Barbara islands.
Channel Islands NM
Includes Anacapa and Santa Barbara islands.
Santa Barbara Is. ERes, ASBS
Santa Barbara Is. (SB CO.)
Channel Islands NMS Bndy
Santa Catalina Is. (LA CO.)
Avalon
Farnsworth Bank ERes
Santa Catalina Is. ASBS (4 subareas)
Lovers Cove Res
Begg Rock
San Nicolas Is. and Begg Rock ASBS
San Nicolas Is. (Ven CO.)
San Clemente Is. (LA CO.)
San Clemente Is. ASBS
Oceanside
Buena Vista Lagoon ERes
Carlsbad SB
South Carlsbad SB
Batiquitos Lagoon ERes
City of Encinitas Marine Life Ref
Leucadia SB
Encinitas
Moonlight SB
San Elijo ERes, SB
Cardiff SB
Del Mar
San Dieguito Lagoon ERes
Torrey Pines SB, SRes
San Diego Marine Life Ref, ASBS
Scripps Coastal UCRes
San Diego-La Jolla ERes, ASBS
Kendall-Frost Mission Bay Marsh UCRes
Mission Bay
San Diego
Point Loma Res, Cabrillo NM
Pt. Loma
Sweetwater Marsh NWR
San Diego Bay
San Diego Project (BLM)
Silver Strand SB
Imperial Beach
Tijuana Slough NWR
Tijuana River Mouth NERR
2,531 acres, including Border Field SP and Tijuana Slough NWR.
Border Field SP
South Central Coast, South Coast, and San Diego Coast Areas
Scale 1:1,000,000
1 inch equals approximately 16 miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 MI
10 0 10 20 30 40 KM
Sources:
US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1981
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CA Dept. of Fish and Game, 1997
CA Dept. of Parks and Recreation, 1997
State Water Resources Control Board, 1976
University of CA Natural Reserve System, 1996
University of CA Sea Grant Extension Program, 1996
Map prepared by California Coastal Commission Technical Services Division

Figure 1-4e
Ocean and Coastal Managed Areas,
South Central Coast, South Coast, and San Diego Coast

Chapter 2. Alternatives

The following chapter identifies the alternatives for management of the CCNM. To support the preservation focus of the CCNM, four management themes have been identified: protection, planning, research, and education.

Four alternatives are presented. The No Action Alternative corresponds to current management as established by existing laws, regulations, and management directives to guide daily management activities. Alternative A (Balanced Management) strikes a balance between resource protection, low-impact recreation, and the need for further research and resource characterization to support informed land allocations. Alternative A is the preferred alternative. Alternative B (Resource Protection Emphasis) was developed around a resource protection theme—the entire CCNM would be managed for maximum protection of the resources identified in the Presidential Proclamation. Alternative C (Recreation Opportunity Emphasis) emphasizes recreation of all types and targets resource protection efforts in areas where sensitive resources exist that require protection.

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2.2 Overall Management Approach 2-1
  2.2.1 Presidential Proclamation Management Directives 2-2
  2.2.2 Key Aspects of the Management Approach 2-2
  2.2.3 General Management Guidance 2-6
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Chapter 2
Alternatives

2.1 Introduction

Four alternative management strategies for the CCNM, including the No Action Alternative, have been developed for consideration in this RMP/EIS. These alternatives were formulated through an analysis of current management practices; an issue-identification process directed at affected agencies and the public; and an inter-disciplinary development effort involving the core BLM planning team, and agencies and organizations that are cooperating with BLM in the RMP process. The Scoping Report (Appendix B) and the *California Coastal National Monument Management Situation Analysis* (Jones & Stokes 2004) document the interim results of this planning process. Chapter 1, "Introduction," summarizes the issues raised during the scoping process and describes the legal framework within which this plan must fit. The alternatives in this plan are formulated around the major public issues identified during scoping.

The action alternatives described in this chapter are all capable of achieving the overall vision as outlined in the Presidential Proclamation, and the management goal discussed in Chapter 1, but with differing levels of goal attainment and environmental and social effects. This chapter also describes the overall management approach to the CCNM and management direction common to all alternatives, as well as alternatives that were initially identified but subsequently eliminated from detailed consideration. Alternatives were developed for each of the resource/use program areas described in Appendix C of the New Planning Handbook (H-1601-1—11/22/2000) that are appropriate to the CCNM. Alternatives for each resource/use program area were separately formulated because they are generally independent of alternatives for other program areas and issues. However, consideration was given to the implications for other program areas. Using these resource/use program area alternatives as a basis, cohesive alternatives that include actions for each of the resource/use program areas were formed, and a preferred alternative was identified. For some resource/use program areas within the context of the CCNM, no reasonably different alternatives exist; for these areas, management actions common to all alternatives are presented.

The following section gives an overview of the overall management approach to the monument. Summaries and detailed descriptions of the various management alternatives follow.

2.2 Overall Management Approach

Typically, an action for which an RMP is prepared involves two levels of management: a level that is represented by the detailed areas of allocation and management actions described for each alternative, and a second level that forms an overarching umbrella of management for the proposed action. This overarching level is described in this section, and the specific management identified here will be applied regardless of the alternative selected for each of the resource/use program areas. The following discussion describes the elements constituting this level of management and represents the basic operating procedures for the monument.

2.2.1 Presidential Proclamation Management Directives

President Clinton's Proclamation establishing the CCNM (Appendix A) provides the basic framework for management of the monument. The Presidential Proclamation directs that the Secretary of the Interior manage the CCNM through BLM, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of the proclamation. The central purpose is clearly stated as protection of the natural, cultural, and biological resources that the monument lands represent. The Presidential Proclamation does not revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation of BLM lands along California's coast; however, the CCNM is identified as the principal reservation of these lands. Finally, the Presidential Proclamation does not enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction or authority of the State of California or the United States over submerged or other lands within the territorial waters off the coast of California. The Presidential Proclamation, while not specifying management, does establish the context within which the specific management for the monument will be defined.

2.2.2 Key Aspects of the Management Approach

To accomplish the overall vision for the CCNM, attention will be paid to three equally important aspects of the management approach—Preservation, Landscape, and Partnerships. Figure 2-1 summarizes the key aspects and focus of the management approach to the CCNM.

Preservation (Management Focus)

Preservation is the primary management focus for the CCNM. This focus applies directly to the more than 20,000 rocks and small islands that make up the CCNM (i.e., the portion above mean high tide). Four major elements constitute this management focus: protection, research, education, and planning. These elements and their interrelationships are described below.

Protection

As stated earlier, the primary focus of the CCNM is the protection of rocks and islands, and their geologic, biological, and cultural resources and related values as identified in the Presidential Proclamation. For this reason, other management priorities as established by BLM's multiple-use mandate under FLPMA have been determined to be secondary to this purpose.

Research

Research and scientific monitoring are critical elements in management of the CCNM, as they are the first steps to more clearly understanding the significance and extent of the resources that the CCNM is intended to protect. Agencies, public interest groups, and coastal researchers have emphasized the importance of the research aspect of CCNM management and have indicated interest in being actively involved in covering the gaps in the understanding of coastal resources and resource issues. Encouraging and coordinating research related to the coast and ocean interface (i.e., the "sea-land connection") will be a key aspect of implementing the CCNM RMP. Coordination with the collaborative partners listed below

The Major Focus of the CCNM

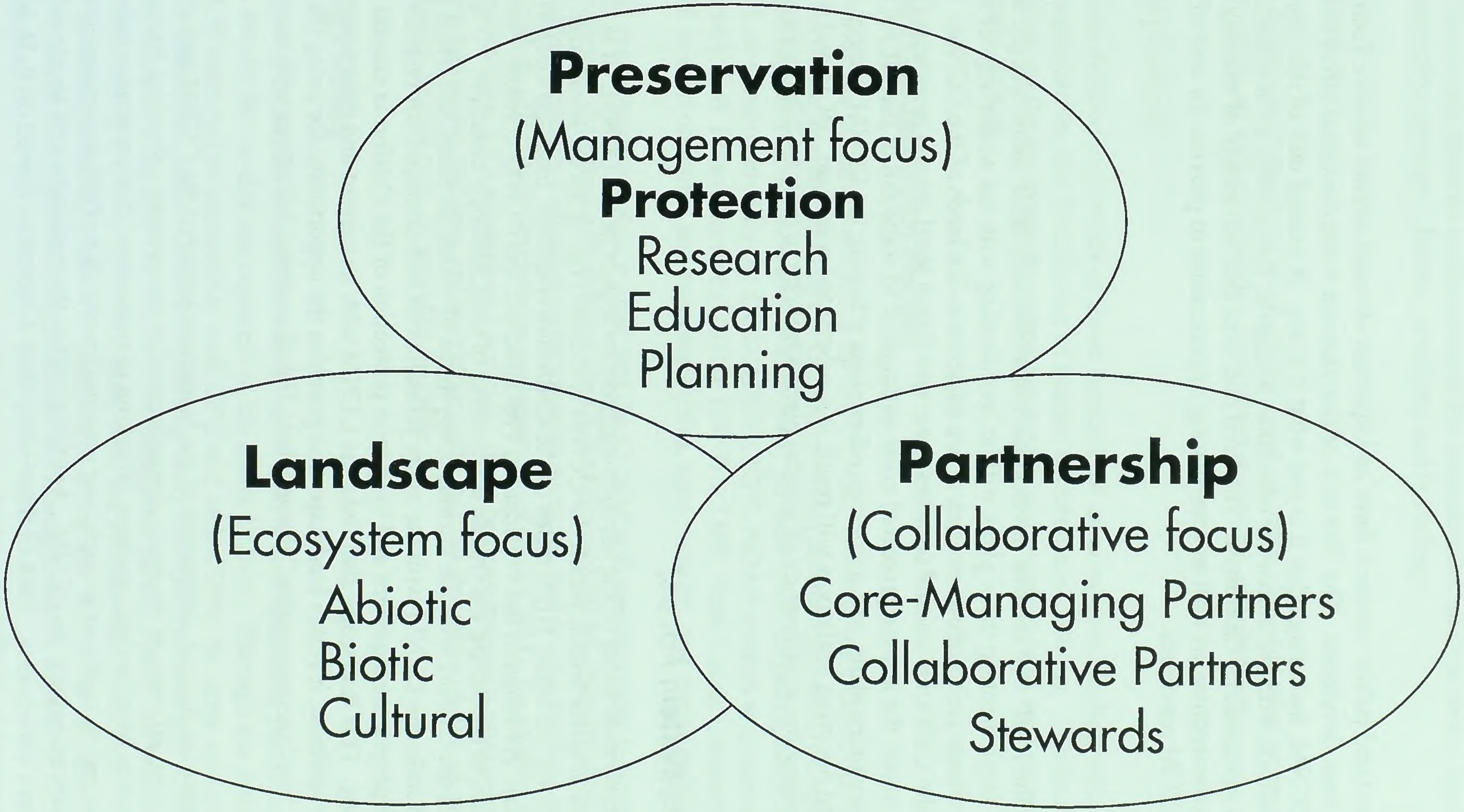
Preservation
(Management focus)
Protection
Research
Education
Planning
Landscape
(Ecosystem focus)
Abiotic
Biotic
Cultural
Partnership
(Collaborative focus)
Core-Managing Partners
Collaborative Partners
Stewards

Figure 2-1
Major Focus of the CCNM

will help to develop long-term monitoring strategies that are compatible with existing databases and that encourage better understanding of the coastal ecosystems.

Education

Education and associated public outreach form an important element around which effective management of the CCNM has been developed. The first task of this element is the continual effort to increase awareness of the CCNM, including what it is and what it is not. A second task of this element is linking CCNM education efforts with the numerous education initiatives that already exist regarding the various coastal and marine resources of California. The third task is to take advantage of existing and future partnerships and infrastructure, as well as cost-sharing opportunities to provide for cost-effective interpretation of CCNM resources.

Planning

Implementation of the RMP will involve development of additional, much more specific activity plans. A major challenge to implementing these plans will be coordinating with the wide range of management of the other agencies whose jurisdictions overlap or are adjacent to the lands of the CCNM. With 15 general land use plans for the California coastal counties, over two dozen local coastal programs (LCPs), various State Park general plans, the marine protected areas anticipated to come out of the MLPA process, four National Marine Sanctuary plans, and numerous other plans affecting the CCNM, simply coordinating with these plans and planning initiatives will result in a substantial workload. BLM and its core partners are dedicated to making the coordination of coastal plans a priority in their CCNM management approach.

Landscape (Ecosystem Focus)

Landscape is the ecosystem focus of the second management aspect of the CCNM. It is the more than 14,600 square nautical miles within which the CCNM is located (i.e., from the mean high tide line out 12 nautical miles along the entire 1,100 miles of the California coastline, from the Oregon border to the border with Mexico). As stated in the Presidential Proclamation, the CCNM contains “irreplaceable scientific values vital to protecting the fragile ecosystems of the California coastline.” It is the landscape aspect that connects the CCNM with the various ecosystems of which its rocks and small islands are an important part, and links the CCNM with the many jurisdictions and management responsibilities that together ensure the proper management and long-term protection of the California coastal and marine resources and values. This landscape also links the CCNM with its current and future partners, as well as with the public. In addition, it is this landscape that provides the opportunity for using the CCNM as a focal point for the “sea-land connection” that can help link the coastal initiatives with the marine initiatives.

To provide a complete ecological perspective to the landscape aspect of the CCNM and effectively manage the monument, all three of the basic dimensions of an ecosystem—physical, biological, and socio-cultural—need to be taken into account. Working to understand the interconnectedness of all three of these dimensions and to continue to apply our growing knowledge of this interconnection will be a key aspect to successfully managing the CCNM. Anything within the landscape can be placed within one of these three ecosystem dimensions. Each of these ecosystem dimensions (based on P. N. Manley et al. 1995) is briefly discussed in the following text.

Physical (Abiotic)

The physical dimension is made up of all of the non-organic, abiotic elements of an ecosystem. This consists of the non-living material components of the environment, such as rocks, water, and air; and can include the topography, geology, climate, nutrients, and hydrology.

Biological (Biotic)

The biological dimension is made up of all of the living or biotic elements of an ecosystem. This includes all plants and animals, as well as involving food webs, microbes, and diseases.

Socio-Cultural (Cultural)

The socio-cultural dimension consists of those elements of an ecosystem dealing with the origin, development, organization, and functioning of human societies and cultures. This includes all human-made modifications of the environment, current and past; and involves land uses, economics, beliefs, lifestyle, and social groups.

Partnerships (Collaboration Focus)

Partnerships provide the collaboration focus for the CCNM. Because the CCNM spans the entire length of California's coastline, management of the CCNM provides unique opportunities and challenges. The CCNM is located adjacent to or embedded within many jurisdictions, including lands and waters reserved, owned, or administered by the DOD; USCG; NPS; NOAA (which manages the four offshore marine sanctuaries); U.S. Forest Service (USFS); USFWS; DPR; State Lands Commission (SLC); private landholdings; 15 coastal counties; and numerous cities, communities, and municipalities.

The Presidential Proclamation makes it clear that the CCNM will remain under federal ownership and directs the Secretary of the Interior to manage the CCNM through BLM. Nevertheless, BLM needs to continue existing partnerships with other governmental agencies and private entities, while also pursuing new collaborations, to effectively implement management of the CCNM. To address the wide array of partnership opportunities, both existing and potential, three basic partnership categories have been established: core managing partners, collaborative partners, and stewards. A list of potential partnering agencies, and their potential role, is provided in Table 2-1.

Core Managing Partners

As mentioned above, BLM, DFG, and DPR serve as CCNM's core managing partners. These agencies are responsible for the day-to-day management of the entire CCNM. Through the interim MOU signed in spring 2000, BLM extended its partnership with DFG and added DPR, the state agency that administers 25 percent of the California coast. Other partners may have specific interests and involvement in specific parts or program aspects of the CCNM, but the core managing partners have the responsibility for the overall management of the CCNM. In concurrence with the Presidential Proclamation that established the CCNM and the interim MOU, BLM will function in a primary role in the administration of the CCNM; but the intent is to involve DFG and DPR in the management of the entire CCNM as much as possible and practical.

Table 2-1. Potential and Existing Partnerships for the CCNM

	Education and Interpretation	Inventory and Mapping	Research	Enforcement	Plan Coordination	Land Acquisition	Publicity	Sponsorship[1]
Core Managing Partners								
California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) (Marine Region and Office of Spill Protection and Response)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Federal Agencies								
U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) National Park Service (NPS)	X	X	X		X		X	
DOI Fish and Wildlife Service	X	X	X	X	X		X	
DOI Geological Survey (Biological Services and Coast and Marine Geology Program)		X	X					
DOI Minerals Management Service	X	X	X		X			
U.S. Department of Commerce – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA):								
National Ocean Service	X	X	X		X		X	
Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management		X	X		X			
National Marine Sanctuary Program								
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Cordell Banks National Marine Sanctuary	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary	X	X	X	X	X		X	
National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries)	X	X	X	X	X			
National Marine Protected Areas	X	X	X		X		X	
Office of Coastal Mapping		X						
U.S. Department of Homeland Security – Coast Guard				X	X	X		
National Science Foundation			X					X
U.S. Department of Defense – Air Force, Navy, Marines, and Army				X	X	X		
U.S. Department of Agriculture – Forest Service (Los Padres National Forest)	X	X	X		X	X		

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[1] Sponsorship refers to assistance, with in-kind or monetary.

Table 2-1. Potential and Existing Partnerships for the CCNM (continued)

	Education and Interpretation	Inventory and Mapping	Research	Enforcement	Plan Coordination	Land Acquisition	Publicity	Sponsorship[1]
State Agencies								
Resources Agency – California Ocean Resources Management Program		X	X		X		X	
California Coastal Commission		X	X		X		X	
California Coastal Conservancy	X				X		X	
California State Lands Commission		X	X		X			
California State Water Resources Control Board		X	X	X	X			
California Regional Water Quality Control Boards		X	X	X	X			
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection		X						
California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	X	X			X		X	
Local Agencies								
Cities and counties	X	X			X	X	X	
Law enforcement				X				
City and county parks and beaches	X			X	X		X	
Harbor commissions	X				X			
Beach Erosion Authority for Clean Oceans and Nourishment		X	X					
Marine Research Institutions and Laboratories								
Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California (UC) San Diego (La Jolla)	X	X	X				X	
Marine Science Institute, UC Santa Barbara (Goleta)	X	X	X				X	
Bodega Marine Laboratory, UC Davis (Bodega Bay)	X	X	X				X	
Institute of Marine Sciences, UC Santa Cruz (including Long Marine Laboratory and Seymour Marine Discovery Center)	X	X	X				X	
Moss Landing Marine Laboratories, The California State University	X	X	X				X	
Humboldt State University Telonicher Marine Laboratory (Trinidad)	X	X	X				X	
Hopkins Marine Station, Stanford University (Pacific Grove)	X	X	X				X	
Catalina Marine Science Center, University of Southern California (Catalina Island)	X	X	X				X	
Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute (Moss Landing)	X	X	X				X	
Orange County Marine Institute (Dana Point)	X	X	X				X	
Hancock Institute for Marine Studies (University of Southern California)	X	X	X				X	

Table 2-1. Potential and Existing Partnerships for the CCNM (continued)

Page 3 of 4

	Education and Interpretation	Inventory and Mapping	Research	Enforcement	Plan Coordination	Land Acquisition	Publicity	Sponsorship[1]
Marine Research Institutions and Laboratories (continued)								
Southern California Marine Institute (Occidental College, University of Southern California, and California State University)	X	X	X				X	
Marine Science Center (UCLA)	X	X	X				X	
Hubb-Sea World Marine Laboratory (San Diego)	X	X	X				X	
Romberg Tiburon Center for Environmental Studies (San Francisco State University)	X	X	X				X	
Island Conservation and Ecology Group		X	X				X	
Marine Aquariums								
Monterey Bay Aquarium	X	X	X				X	
Cabrillo Marine Aquarium (San Pedro)	X	X	X				X	
Stephen Birch Aquarium, Scripps (La Jolla)	X	X	X				X	
Steinhart Aquarium, California Academy of Science (San Francisco)	X	X	X				X	
Aquarium of the Pacific (Long Beach)	X	X	X				X	
Sea World, San Diego	X	X	X				X	X
Maritime and Other Museums								
Santa Barbara Maritime Museum	X	X	X				X	
National Maritime Museum, NPS (San Francisco)	X	X	X				X	
San Diego Maritime Museum	X	X	X				X	
Los Angeles Maritime Museum (San Pedro)	X	X	X				X	
Ventura County Maritime Museum (Oxnard)	X	X	X				X	
Maritime Museum of Monterey	X	X	X				X	
Humboldt Bay Maritime Museum (Eureka)	X	X	X				X	
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History	X	X	X				X	
Other Non-Profit Organizations, Grant-Making Foundations, and Collaborations								
Point Reyes Bird Observatory (PRBO) Conservation Science	X	X	X		X		X	
Ocean Conservancy	X	X	X				X	
Pacific Seabird Group	X	X	X				X	
The Otter Project, Inc.	X	X	X				X	
Save Our Shores	X	X	X	X			X	
Bay Keepers				X			X	
Surfrider Foundation	X	X	X	X			X	

Table 2-1. Potential and Existing Partnerships for the CCNM (continued) Page 4 of 4

	Education and Interpretation	Inventory and Mapping	Research	Enforcement	Plan Coordination	Land Acquisition	Publicity	Sponsorship[1]
Other Non-Profit Organizations, Grant-Making Foundations, and Collaborations (continued)								
Coastwalk								
California Coastal Coalition								
California Sea Grant	X	X	X					X
Partnership for Interdisciplinary Studies of Coastal Oceans (PISCO)	X	X	X				X	
Communication Partnership for Science and the Sea (COMPASS)		X	X				X	
Southern California Coastal Water Research Project		X	X				X	
Center for Integrated Coastal Observation, Research and Education (CI-CORE), The California State University	X	X	X				X	
Coastal Ocean Currents Monitoring Program		X	X					

The MOU under which this management partnership operates specifically states that the three agencies will:

- Collaborate in management of the CCNM,
- Authorize appropriate uses in the CCNM only following consultation among the parties,
- Work as partners in preserving the objects of historic and scientific interest for which the CCNM was established,
- Work on mapping and understanding the resources in the CCNM, and
- Work with the public to explain the values of the CCNM.

All three core managing partners are resource management agencies with statutory and regulatory authority that allows them to operate within the entire area of the CCNM. Although each of the agencies has its own unique authorities, collectively these three agencies can provide the needed management for the CCNM. BLM does not anticipate adding any other core managing partners. The involvement of other entities with management of the CCNM will be formalized through the use of the other two partnership categories.

It is anticipated that, as the planning and management for the CCNM move into the implementation stage, the field-level involvement of and coordination among the core managing partners—as well as the other CCNM partners—will become progressively more active. The local involvement of the CCNM's partners will be a key to the monument's future success.

Collaborative Partners

Collaborative partners will help to implement particular resource/use program areas throughout the monument. Most of the partnerships related to the CCNM will fall into this category. Collaborative partnerships will be developed with a wide variety of governmental, tribal, and private agencies and entities. These partners have specific interests or responsibilities that, when linked with the CCNM, enhance both the monument's purpose and the mission, goals, and purpose of the collaborative partner. These partnerships will include entities that oversee similar resources (e.g., seabirds or tidepools), have program-related interests (e.g., maritime heritage or marine protected species), are involved in a related activity (e.g., research or education), and/or oversee adjacent locations (e.g., an area within a National Marine Sanctuary). Collaborations could take the form of joint ventures with multiple participating partners.

When the Draft RMP/Draft EIS was printed, collaborative partnership agreements had been developed with NOAA's MBNMS and PRBO Conservation Science, a non-profit membership organization dedicated to conserving birds and other wildlife and their ecosystems through innovative scientific research and outreach.

Other potential collaborative partners include, but are not limited to: USCG, NOAA National Marine Protected Areas Center, NOAA Fisheries, USFWS, NPS, MMS, USGS, SLC, the California Coastal Conservancy, Santa Barbara Maritime Museum, University of California (UC) Davis Bodega Marine Laboratory, UC San Diego Scripps Institution of Oceanography, California State University Moss Landing Marine Laboratories, Monterey Bay Aquarium, PISCO, Point Arena Lighthouse Keepers, the Ocean Conservancy, the Surfriders Foundation, Save Our Shores, and Multi-Agency Rocky Intertidal Network (MARINe).

Stewards

This partnership category is for select entities with ownership and management responsibility for a specific portion of the coast that adjoins part of the CCNM. These partners agree to serve as stewards for that portion of the CCNM. Stewards will work with BLM and other partners to help in the management of a portion of the CCNM that is offshore of the steward's onshore property. Examples of potential stewardship partners include Vandenberg AFB (Santa Barbara County), the Town of Trinidad (Humboldt County), Crescent City Harbor District (Del Norte County), the Pebble Beach Company (Monterey County), and possibly some individual private landowners or landowner associations.

A stewardship agreement will be developed with each approved steward. Each agreement will identify the specific portion of the CCNM for which the steward will assist in the long-term management, as well as outline the expected roles and responsibilities of a steward while working with BLM and its various CCNM partners.

2.2.3 General Management Guidance

Monument Administration

BLM will use its existing operating procedures and guidance documents, and its MOU with DFG and DPR (attached as Appendix D) as a base to administer the CCNM. Administration by BLM is currently performed through a CCNM Manager, stationed in Monterey, California, and working under the Deputy State Director, Natural Resources in the BLM's California State Office in Sacramento. The CCNM Manager works closely with the BLM Field Managers of the five California BLM field offices with coastal responsibilities (i.e., Arcata, Ukiah, Hollister, Bakersfield, and Palm Springs/South Coast Field Offices) who have the day-to-day operational responsibilities related to their respective portion of the CCNM. The CCNM Manager has support from various BLM staff members from the five BLM coastal field offices, as well as from BLM California State Office staff members for a variety of resource and administrative functions.

The MOU for the core managing partners identifies that DFG and DPR will work as partners with BLM in preserving monument resources identified in the Presidential Proclamation, as well as mapping, evaluating, and communicating with the public regarding these resources. The MOU also requires consultation between the agencies before authorizing appropriate uses of the CCNM. To this extent, DFG and DPR also will participate in monument administration. In concordance with the Presidential Proclamation and the MOU, BLM will function in a primary role in monument administration.

Role and Responsibilities of Core Partners

As mentioned above, BLM has ultimate responsibility for the CCNM and its management. As such, it will serve as the final decision-making authority for actions on the monument, with consultation on major decisions to be conducted with DFG and DPR. DFG and DPR, while being involved in all aspects of CCNM management, will take more significant roles for managing individual elements of the CCNM as dictated by their respective agency missions and areas of expertise, at a level commensurate with available funding. To this end, DFG will provide significant support for biological resources management actions. DPR will provide significant support for recreation and education/interpretation management actions.

Direct and Indirect Management

The RMP identifies management actions that apply only to the individual rocks and islands of the CCNM. However, because the rocks and islands also are elements of a larger, closely connected coastal ecosystem, activities in the waters and lands adjacent to the CCNM have the potential to affect monument resources. Consequently, in addition to describing the management to be carried out within the CCNM, the RMP also includes management direction for participation in activities that could indirectly affect CCNM resources. This direction is expressed primarily through recommendations for coordination with other coastal initiatives and programs (e.g., California's Oil Spill Prevention and Response [OSPR] Program), as well as active participation in mainland education, interpretation, and recreation opportunities.

Specific Management Approaches

Management Sub-Unit Identification

Due to the sheer geographic spread and the substantial variability in physical, biological, and jurisdictional conditions along the length of California's coast, the CCNM has been subdivided into 36 individual management sub-units. These sub-units were developed as preliminary divisions to facilitate tailored management based on region-specific management issues. The sub-units have been distinguished using a variety of factors, including physiographic variability, presence and absence of CCNM properties, distance relationships between adjacent rock and island groups, and existing management jurisdiction boundaries. The intent of developing sub-units is to allow for distinctions in planning and management approach, and potentially for future creation of larger management units that can be assigned to partner managers for implementation of RMP actions. These sub-units are shown in Figures 2-2a–c and are described in Table 2-2. A more detailed description of the sub-units is contained in Appendix E. The management sub-units are considered preliminary; and the number, location, and definitions of these management units may be altered in the future through the RMP's adaptive management approach. The results of resource and public use inventories recommended in this plan will play a significant role in future adjustments to management boundaries in the CCNM.

Regionalized Management Approaches and Prototyping

Management of the CCNM is intended to be tailored to coastal location. As discussed above, the CCNM has been divided into smaller management units. These units or other logical divisions may be subject to varying management based on the geographic area, density, and character of monument features and associated resources in a given region; the number and engagement of partners; and local community interests and concerns. This site-specific management approach will extend to the implementation actions identified under the alternatives below—in particular, activities related to protection of CCNM resources and recreational, educational, and interpretative programs. Regional approaches will be implemented only to the extent that they do not undermine the core purpose of the CCNM (protection of resources) and remain feasible from a management and funding perspective.

The use of prototyping in management also will be implemented. Prototyping involves implementation of certain management approaches, particularly those that are relatively untested, on small portions of the coast to determine their usefulness, applicability, and potential for success in other specific areas. Highly successful approaches may be extended to the CCNM as a whole.

Public Role

In addition to learning about and appreciating the CCNM, the public has the potential to assist with management of the CCNM and its resources. This assistance may include participating in public advisory groups that will be formed as necessary and appropriate; participating in existing BLM Resource Advisory Committees (RACs); and undertaking management roles as part of specific public or private groups through MOUs following the partnership approach outlined above. In addition, BLM and its partners will continue to encourage establishment of or partnership with existing public foundations and other public groups for funding, interpretation, and education. The approach for public participation in CCNM management will be developed through implementation planning.

Regulations

As described in Chapter 1, the CCNM is currently managed under a variety of state and federal laws and regulations, including regulations that provide for protection of CCNM resources. FLPMA, ESA, MBTA, and MMPA are the principal bases for federal protection. From the state perspective, California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 630 (Appendix F) provides a basis for protection of ecological reserves such as the CCNM. Substantial additional regulation is not considered to be necessary. In certain cases, however, establishment of duplicative regulation at the federal and state levels may be desirable, as it would provide all three core managing partners and other enforcing entities equal jurisdiction to enforce regulations. In addition, targeted new regulation may be necessary where existing regulation is not sufficient to ensure adequate protection of CCNM resources. The preferred alternative, when adopted, could codify any new regulations based on the management actions identified.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement efforts on and adjacent to the CCNM will continue under current jurisdictional limits, using existing legal and regulatory authority to achieve the goals of this plan. This includes enforcement of restrictions contained in the MOU between BLM, DPR, and DFG for management of the CCNM (Appendix D). BLM also intends to use CCNM management as a platform to increase coordination between enforcement agencies, including DFG, USFWS, USCG, NOAA, local law enforcement entities, and others (refer to Table 2-1). The goals of this coordination will be to clarify any existing jurisdictional confusion, improve enforcement of protective laws and regulations, focus enforcement resources on segments of the coast with the most sensitive[1] biological and cultural resources, and establish memoranda of understanding or cooperative agreements as needed to effectively protect the CCNM's resources. This may take the form of a law enforcement workgroup for the CCNM.

The main law enforcement issues that exist for CCNM resources include disturbance of wildlife from mainland activities, water-based recreation, and airplane and helicopter overflights; and emergency response to spills and accidents. Law enforcement staff involved in managing the CCNM will be educated regarding these issues, and enforcement efforts will be coordinated through BLM and/or BLM partner sponsorship of periodic law enforcement conferences at various locations along the coast.

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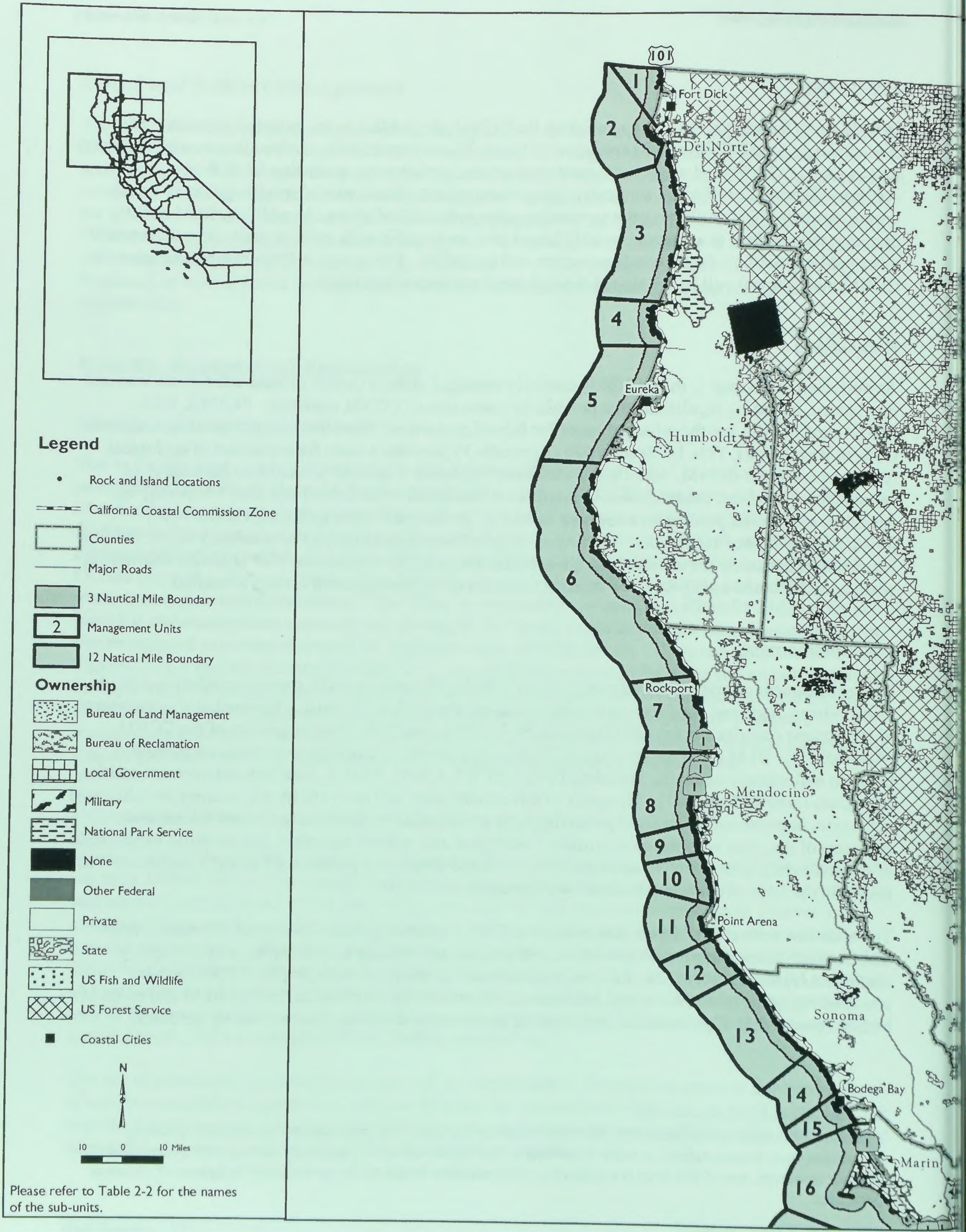
[1] Here and elsewhere in this document, the term "sensitive" refers to resources that are particularly prone to degradation from human-related or other disturbance. For some resources, regulatory criteria determine sensitivity; for other resources, use of this term is a subjective determination based on the professional judgment of resource specialists.


101
Fort Dick
Del Norte
Eureka
Humboldt
Rockport
Mendocino
Point Arena
Sonoma
Bodega Bay
Marin
1
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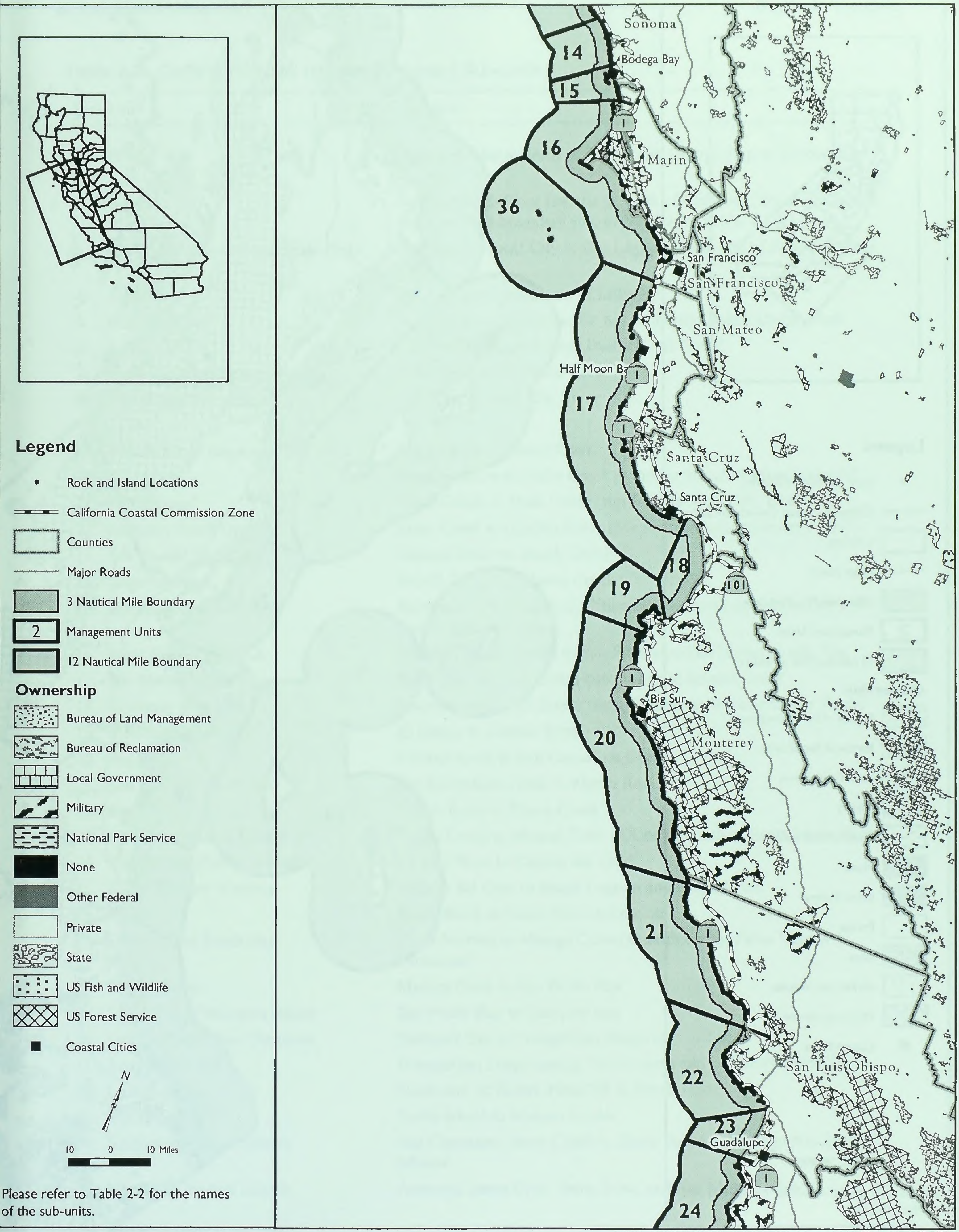
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
2 Management Units
12 Natical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
10 0 10 Miles

Please refer to Table 2-2 for the names of the sub-units.

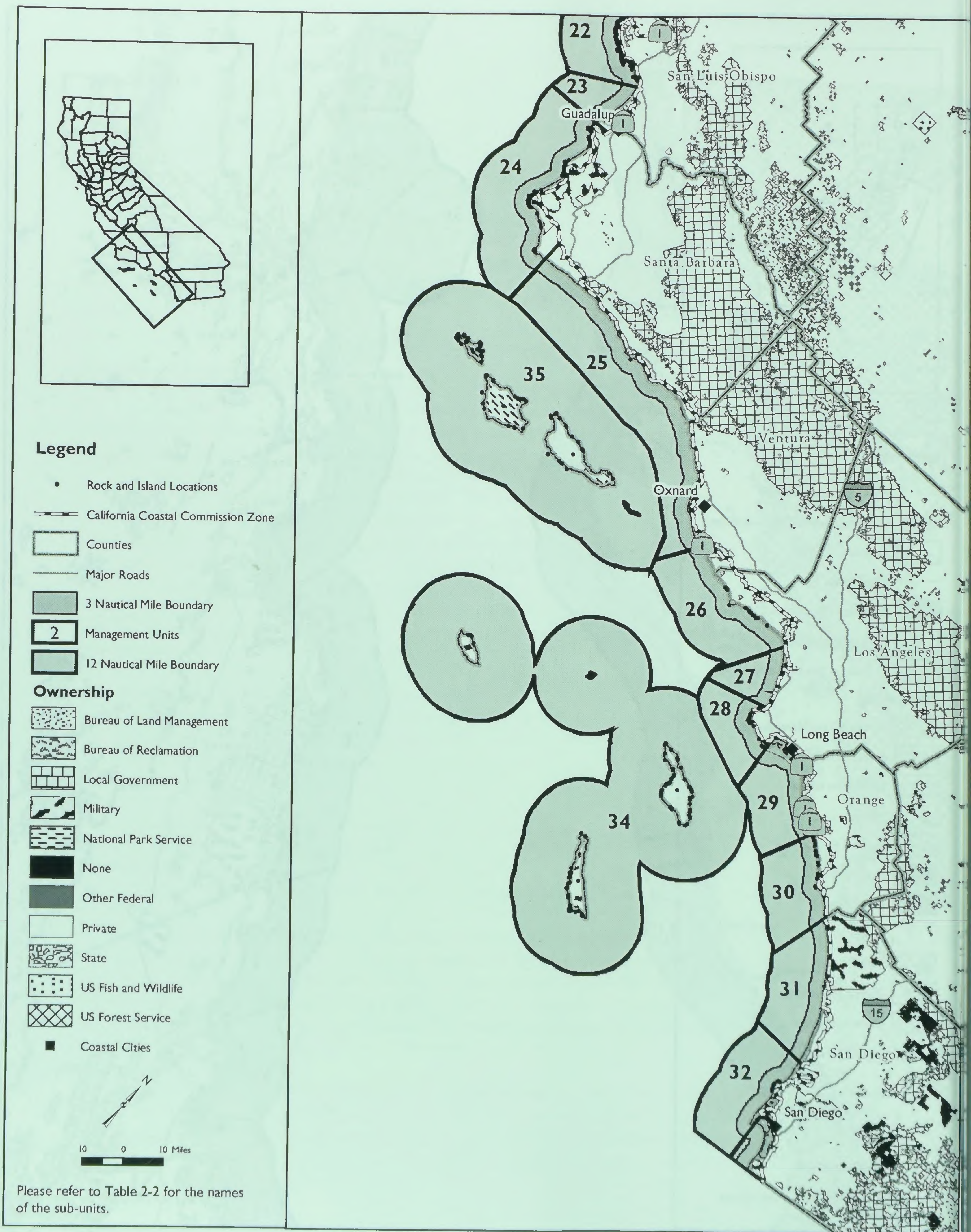
Figure 2-2a

CCNM Sub-Units, North Region


Sonoma
Bodega Bay
14
15
16
Marin
36
San Francisco
San Francisco
San Mateo
Half Moon Bay
17
Santa Cruz
Santa Cruz
18
101
19
1
Big Sur
Monterey
20
21
22
San Luis Obispo
23
Guadalupe
24
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
2
Management Units
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
10
0
10 Miles

Please refer to Table 2-2 for the names of the sub-units.

Figure 2-2b
CCNM Sub-Units, Central Region


Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
2
Management Units
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
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24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
34
35
San Luis Obispo
Guadalup
Santa Barbara
Ventura
Oxnard
Los Angeles
Long Beach
Orange
San Diego
San Diego
1
5
15

Please refer to Table 2-2 for the names of the sub-units.

Figure 2-2c

CCNM Sub-Units, South Region

Table 2-2. California Coastal National Monument Sub-Units

Sub-Unit	Location
1. Pelican Bay	Oregon border to north of Point Saint George (top of Section 16, T16N, R2W)
2. Crescent City	North of Point Saint George to south of Crescent City at Redwoods National Park boundary (top of Section 2, T15N, R1W)
3. Redwoods National and State Parks	South of Crescent City to Big Lagoon (north end of Patrick's Point SP)
4. Trinidad	Big Lagoon to south end of Little River SP
5. Humboldt Bay	South end of Little River SP to Centerville Beach County Park
6. Lost Coast	Centerville Beach County Park to Usal Creek
7. Cape Vizcaino/ Westport	Usal Creek to Ten Mile River
8. Fort Bragg/ Mendocino	Ten Mile River to Big River
9. Van Damme/ Navarro Head	Big River to Navarro River
10. Elk	Navarro River to Alder Creek at the north end of Manchester SP
11. Point Arena	Alder Creek to Moat Creek (top Section 30, T12N, R16W)
12. Saunders Reef/ Gualala	Moat Creek to Gualala River (Mendocino/Sonoma county line)
13. Sea Ranch/ Fort Ross	Gualala River to Jewell Gulch
14. Sonoma Coast	Jewell Gulch to Salmon Creek
15. Bodega Head	Salmon Creek to south of Dillon Beach (south of old Univerity of Pacific marine station)
16. Point Reyes/ GGNRA	South of Dillon Beach to San Francisco/San Mateo county line
17. San Mateo/ Santa Cruz	San Francisco/San Mateo county line to Soquel Creek
18. Monterey Bay East	Soquel Creek to El Estero east of Monterey's Fisherman's Wharf
19. Monterey Peninsula	El Estero to Carmel River
20. Big Sur	Carmel River to San Carpoforo Creek
21. San Luis Obispo North	San Carpoforo Creek to Morro Rock
22. San Luis Obispo South	Morro Rock to Pismo Creek
23. Pismo/Guadalupe Dunes	Pismo Creek to Mussel Point (2½ miles south of Santa Maria River)
24. Vandenberg/Point Conception	Mussel Point to Cañada del Cojo
25. Santa Barbara/ Ventura	Cañada del Cojo to Mugu Lagoon and Mugu Rock
26. Malibu	Mugu Rock to Santa Monica Canyon
27. Los Angeles South Bay	Santa Monica to Malaga Cove (at north end of Palos Verdes Peninsula)
28. Palos Verdes	Malaga Cove to San Pedro Bay
29. Long Beach/ Newport Beach	San Pedro Bay to Newport Bay
30. Laguna Beach/San Clemente	Newport Bay to Orange/San Diego county line
31. San Diego North	Orange/San Diego county line to north end of Torrey Pines SB
32. La Jolla/ Point Loma	North end of Torrey Pines SB to North Island
33. San Diego South	North Island to Mexico border
34. Southern Channel Islands	San Clemente, Santa Catalina, Santa Barbara, and San Nicolas Islands
35. Northern Channel Islands	Anacapa, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and San Miguel Islands

Table 2-2. California Coastal National Monument Sub-Units (continued)

Sub-Unit	Location
36. Farallon Islands	Southeast Farrallon, Middle Farallon, and North Farallon Islands

Notes:

GGNRA	= Golden Gate National Recreation Area.	SB	= State Beach.

Important laws and regulations guiding enforcement include the:

- Presidential Proclamation;
- Federal Land Policy and Management Act;
- Endangered Species Act;
- Clean Water Act (CWA);
- Marine Life Protection Act;
- Marine Mammal Protection Act;
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act;
- National Historic Preservation Act;
- Archeological Resources Protection Act;
- California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 630, Ecological Reserves;
- California Endangered Species Act (CESA); and
- California Fully Protected Species.

Management Revenue and Expenditures

BLM intends that plan implementation be fully funded and executed in the most cost-effective manner, and that revenues to support CCNM management are provided by core partner appropriations, grants, donations, and other funding sources. Because resource protection is the principal goal of the CCNM, visitation on the monument's rocks and islands, and use of such visitation as a basis for generating revenue, will not be emphasized.

The RMP has been developed so that management activities can be readily adapted to normal fluctuations in state and federal government funding sources. The current core partner MOU does not include a revenue development or sharing approach between BLM, DPR, and DFG. Specificity regarding shared revenues and costs will be sought as the relationship between the core partners is further defined during development of implementation plans for CCNM management. Contributions and grants from sources outside the federal and state management agencies also will continue to be sought in order to help meet the costs of protecting and enhancing the CCNM.

The core partners are dedicated to finding the most practical and efficient means of fully implementing the RMP. In this context, this includes consideration of total cost and degree of RMP goal attainment.

Plan Coordination

As discussed elsewhere, the California coast is the subject of many planning efforts. Similar to law enforcement, BLM intends to use the CCNM as a platform to increase coordination between the variety of plans and planning entities along the coast. As part of this effort, BLM and its partners will develop a protocol to track planning efforts on adjacent and overlapping jurisdictions, and will become involved in advisory and/or participating roles as appropriate to ensure protection of monument resources. In particular, BLM will work with the Marine Region of the DFG to ensure coordination between CCNM management and the actions taken under the MLPA as the marine protected areas planning process proceeds over the next few years. The results of this tracking effort will be used in subsequent RMP amendments and updates to ensure that the CCNM management is consistent with and relevant to other planning efforts along the coast.

The development of this draft RMP has included wide efforts to receive input from planning entities along the California coast. The broad circulation of this draft (in addition to future proposed RMPs) is made with the goal of receiving plan consistency information from the appropriate planning entities.

Resource Characterization

As previously discussed, no comprehensive inventory has been conducted to determine the extent and status of many CCNM resources. The data gaps that exist for the coastal rocks and islands make identifying appropriate management goals and strategies difficult. To improve this situation, BLM will seek the partnerships and funding needed to undertake detailed characterizations of monument resources. The goal of all resource characterization efforts will be to provide the information on resource distribution, condition, sensitivity, threats, and trends that will allow managers to focus their efforts to the greatest benefit of resource conservation.

Resource characterization also will be supported by research on the monument, discussed in more detail below.

Research Permitting and Coordination

The Presidential Proclamation identifies that the CCNM offers irreplaceable scientific values. Indeed, the monument serves as a platform for a wide variety of scientific research throughout the entire California coast. Entities conducting research along the coast are summarized in Table 2-3.

BLM will manage research activity on the monument through its existing permitting process, in close coordination with its core partners. BLM intends to take an active role in promoting and coordinating research along the entire California coast, especially as it relates to a better understanding of the coastal resources under its stewardship and their relationship to human activity. BLM will attempt to focus the research to achieve these ends through its permitting process. Specific focus will be placed on the ways in which research can contribute to the inventory and monitoring efforts identified above, and to the understanding of human activity effects on coastal resources. To avoid duplication, BLM will coordinate with DFG to develop a single permit that covers research and scientific collecting on the CCNM. BLM will also promote the sharing of research information to prevent unnecessary overlap of data collection. Information sharing programs such as NOAA's SIMoN, the Sanctuary Integrated Monitoring Program, may be used as models for coordinating research throughout the coast.

Potential research collaborators include California's ten primary marine laboratories, six marine aquariums, and seven maritime museums—as well as various state agencies, non-profit organizations, and research collaborations (e.g., PISCO, Communication Partnership for Science and the Sea [COMPASS]). For a more complete list, please refer to Table 2-1.

The specific protocols for research on the monument are described in the action alternatives below.

Table 2-3. California Coastal Research Institutions Page 1 of 2

Institution
College/University Institutions
Scripps Institution of Oceanography (University of California [UC] San Diego)
Hancock Institute for Marine Studies (University of Southern California)
Southern California Marine Institute (Occidental College, University of Southern California, and multiple campuses of California State University)
Marine Science Center (UCLA)
Moss Landing Marine Laboratories (California State University)
Hopkins Marine Station (Stanford)
Santa Barbara Marine Science Institute (UC Santa Barbara)
Bodega Bay Marine Lab (UC Davis and UC Berkeley)
Long Marine Lab (UC Santa Cruz)
Humboldt State Marine Research Program (California State University)
Romberg Tiburon Centers (California State University San Francisco)
Government Agencies
State Water Resources Control Board
California Department of Fish and Game (including the California Department of Fish and Game Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Minerals Management Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Beach Erosion Authority for Clean Oceans and Nourishment
California Oceans Resource Management Program (California Resources Agency)
National Marine Sanctuaries
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary
Cordell Banks National Marine Sanctuary
Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary
Museums and Aquariums
Santa Barbara Maritime Museum
National Maritime Museum (San Francisco)
San Diego Maritime Museum
Los Angeles Maritime Museum
Ventura County Maritime Museum
Maritime Museum of Monterey
Humboldt Bay Maritime Museum (Eureka)
Monterey Bay Aquarium
Cabrillo Marine Aquarium (San Pedro)

Table 2-3. California Coastal Research Institutions (continued) Page 2 of 2

Institution
Museums and Aquariums (continued)
Stephen Birch Aquarium, Scripps Institution of Oceanography (La Jolla)
Steinhart Aquarium, California Academy of Science (San Francisco)
Aquarium of the Pacific (Long Beach)
Sea World, San Diego
Other Organizations (including nonprofits)
Pt. Reyes Bird Observatory Conservation Science
Ocean Conservancy
Pacific Seabird Group
The Otter Project, Inc.
Save Our Shores
Surfrider Foundation
California Coastal Coalition
California Sea Grant
Partnership for Interdisciplinary Studies of Coastal Oceans (PISCO)
Communication Partnership for Science and the Sea (COMPASS)
Southern California Coastal Water Research Project
Center for Integrated Coastal Observation, Research and Education (CI-CORE)
Coastal Ocean Currents Monitoring Program
Multi-Agency Rocky Intertidal Network (MARINe)

Publicity

Publicity for the CCNM and its associated resources, and research and visitor opportunities, will make use of multiple forms of media, including new and cutting-edge technologies. This may include, but is not limited to, print resources, products such as shirts and coffee mugs, tapes, compact discs (CDs), digital video discs (DVDs), and the internet. Potential outlets for distribution of this material include tourist agencies and tourist centers, coastal recreation facilities, coastal businesses such as bed and breakfasts, television shows, magazines, and other venues as appropriate and available (refer to Table 2-1 for a list of potential partners in publicity). The Virtual Monument, which will allow interaction with the CCNM from remote locations through the internet, is discussed in more detail under the implementation actions in the alternatives below.

Response to Oil Spills and Release of Other Toxic Materials

As part of CCNM management, BLM staff will become active participants in California's OSPR program and will participate with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the USCG in actions associated with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. As a participant in these efforts, BLM will offer a coordination role through its involvement with multiple jurisdictions, research entities, and resource steward organizations along the entire California coast. BLM staff will become part of spill response teams along the California coast when spills pose a real threat to the biological and scenic resources contained on the monument. BLM also will provide information on the location of sensitive bird and pinniped populations, and will mobilize staff as appropriate to protect monument resources. The extent of BLM's role in these programs will be modified through the course of its involvement, with primary focus on providing information, coordination, and support to the appropriate spill response agencies regarding the location of sensitive monument resources. Specific activities related to oil spill response on the CCNM are identified in the alternatives below.

2.3 General Description of Each Alternative

The following paragraphs provide a summary of each management alternative developed for this RMP. The descriptions focus on the plan characteristics that distinguish the alternatives from each other. The alternatives are described in greater detail in later sections of this chapter.

2.3.1 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative corresponds to **current management as established by existing laws, regulations, and management directives** to guide daily management activities. The principal sources of present management guidance include the Presidential Proclamation, the BLM/DFG/DPR MOU, and the existing federal Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and state Ecological Reserve designations. These directives emphasize the protection of the rocks and islands for their unique biological, cultural, and geologic values. Most of the day-to-day protective actions would continue to be taken by DFG staff, in reaction to individual incidents. Due to staffing limitations and a lack of comprehensive management guidance, there is limited consistency in management actions between the various regions of the coast, and no information is being collected that indicates the effectiveness of the management actions.

2.3.2 Alternative A (Balanced Management)

Alternative A, the preferred alternative, proposes to achieve the RMP's resource protection goal with a balance in objectives:

- Emphasizes protection of seabirds and marine mammals.
- Supports low-impact recreation ("appreciate from afar").
- Encourages a broad range of research activities on the entire monument.

The management approach of Alternative A would balance strategies between better-coordinated resource protection, low-impact recreation, and the need for further research to support informed land use decisions on the CCNM. In most resource/use program areas, site-specific management directives are not identified at this time; rather, resource uses, including recreation opportunities, would be provided to the extent that they do not adversely affect CCNM resources. Overall guidance for future research and educational programs is given, but specific locations for implementation of these programs are not identified.

2.3.3 Alternative B (Resource Protection Emphasis)

Alternative B proposes to achieve resource protection by focusing all major objectives of the management plan on protective actions. The major objectives are:

- Emphasizes protection of all natural and cultural resource values.
- Coastal recreation opportunities would be provided primarily through state and local government facilities.
- Emphasizes research to enhance resource protection.

Under Alternative B, the entire CCNM would be managed for maximum protection of resources. Further research would be conducted to support refinement of management zones in the future, to the extent that these activities would not affect monument resources. Educational and interpretive activities would emphasize protective actions. Associated programs would be implemented at a larger number of locations on the coast, to maximize awareness of CCNM resources and their unique value. Recreation and interpretive opportunities along the coast would continue to be provided primarily through use of state and local government facilities.

2.3.4 Alternative C (Recreation Opportunity Emphasis)

Alternative C proposes to provide resource protection by pursuing the following objectives:

- Promotes a greater variety of recreation opportunities and experiences (e.g. guided tours and kayaking trails).
- Focuses resource protection on known and probable sensitive sites.
- Supports an active interpretation program and research with a focus on human activity along the coast.

Alternative C focuses on the provision of active recreation opportunities on and adjacent to the monument wherever it would be protective of resource values. The plan provides for an active interpretation program at selected locations in support of the recreation opportunities. Resource protection focuses on known and suspected sensitive sites.

2.4 Alternatives

2.4.1 No Action Alternative

The "No Action" approach to CCNM management would involve continued reliance on existing laws, regulations, and management directives to guide daily management activities. The principal sources of management guidance would include the non-discretionary specific direction of the Presidential Proclamation, the core partner MOU, and the existing federal ACEC and state Ecological Reserve directives. Other federal and state regulations, and management directives of BLM, DFG, and DPR, would guide day-to-day activities.

The No Action Alternative would not provide or create opportunities for protection or enhancement of the monument values beyond the immediate measures of these existing authorities. The inclusion of this alternative in the RMP/ EIS allows the reader to compare the current management with various strategies for future management (see "Action Alternatives" below). The No Action Alternative will serve as a baseline for most resource and land use allocations. Descriptions of the current management situation for the CCNM's various resources and uses are included in the January 2004 *California Coastal National Monument Management Situation Analysis* (Jones & Stokes 2004) located on the monument's web site at http://www.ca.blm.gov/pdfs/pa_pdfs/coastalmonument_pdfs/Final_MSA.pdf.

Existing Regulations

Details regarding existing authorities making up the No Action Alternative may be found in Chapter 1 under "Related Plans" and "Existing Designations," as well as in the laws identified in the section entitled "Criteria Established by Other Legislative Constraints."

Of these various existing authorities, DFG's Ecological Reserve regulations are perhaps most relevant to CCNM management. These are codified in Title14, California Code of Regulations, Section 630 (included as Appendix F), and apply to all CCNM features within ½ mile of the coastline under the existing Ecological Reserve designation. Most CCNM features fall within this ½-mile boundary. The regulations, enforceable at the state level, include prohibitions on mining; grazing; disturbance of physical and biological resources; introduction or feeding of species; use of fire and firearms; vandalism; use of motor vehicles, boats, and aircraft; camping; littering; off-leash pets; falconry; and use of pesticides. The regulations also include provisions for ejection and restriction of public entry into the CCNM; provisions for implementation of enhancement and protective measures by DFG; and exemptions from various prohibitions for scientific collection, law enforcement, and fire suppression purposes.

Enforcement and Implementation

As previously discussed, the CCNM coastline and offshore areas include federal, state, local, and private jurisdictions. Enforcement entities include uniformed BLM law enforcement rangers, DOI special agents, DFG game wardens, DPR park rangers, county sheriffs, and state and local police. Responsibility for enforcement is determined based on the resource or activity, the relevant regulations, and which entity has authority to enforce these regulations.

Under current conditions, funds for staffing of the various managing agencies do not permit active patrolling or management of the CCNM, except for incidental enforcement and response to complaints. This situation is anticipated to continue under the No Action Alternative, with some variation as a result of changes in state and federal budgets from year to year.

2.4.2 Action Alternatives

The decisions in each action alternative concern both land use planning and implementation. The land use plan decisions (identified as "Plan Decisions" for each resource issue discussed) would be protestable to the BLM Director. The implementation decisions (identified as "Implementation Decisions") could be appealed to the DOI Board of Land Appeals. A summary of management actions for the action alternatives is provided in Table 2-4 (at the end of the chapter).

Resources and Uses Dismissed from Further Consideration

The following resources and uses are not considered in the alternatives descriptions because of their absence on CCNM lands or their removal from use through earlier federal action:

- Wild horses and burros,
- Fire management,
- Forestry,
- Livestock grazing,
- Coal and oil shale,
- Fluid minerals,
- Locatable minerals,
- Mineral materials, and
- Nonenergy leasable minerals.

Decisions Common to All Action Alternatives

Decisions for the following issues are common to all action alternatives due to the monument constraints and the current status of visual and cadastral inventories:

- Management of visual resources,
- Special designations, and
- Cadastral support (surveying of boundaries and property lines).

Management of Visual Resources

OBJECTIVES

Under all action alternatives, the objectives for management of visual resources are to:

- Maintain the current visual quality and integrity of the landscape.
- Enhance the quality and integrity of visual resources where feasible and desirable.

PLAN DECISIONS

Future designation of the CCNM into Visual Resource Management (VRM) classes would be conducted to foster ongoing protection of the visual resources over time. The implementation actions identified below are required to support this effort.

Under all action alternatives, prior to the establishment of VRM classes for the monument, BLM would not grant permits, leases, rights-of-way, or easements for activities on the CCNM that would substantially alter the visual quality of the rocks and islands. This interim designation would be consistent with VRM Class II; the objective of this class designation is to preserve the existing character of the landscape, with a low level of change to the characteristic landscape. Visual contrast ratings would need to be completed for all proposed surface-disturbing projects to ensure that they meet VRM Class II objectives.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under all action alternatives, visual resources on the CCNM would be addressed through the following implementation activities:

- **Designation of VRM classes for all monument resources.** This may be conducted on a site-specific basis to support a particular implementation action (such as a land use authorization), as a comprehensive monument-wide inventory, or for particular regions as funding permits. VRM classes would be assigned following BLM's VRM policy, as described in the following handbooks, manuals, and information bulletins:
  - ☐ BLM Manual 8400 – Visual Resource Management (4/5/84),
  - ☐ BLM Handbook H-8410-1 – Visual Resources Inventory (1/17/86),
  - ☐ BLM Handbook H-8431-1 – Visual Resource Contrast Rating (4/6/84),
  - ☐ BLM Manual 1620 – Supplemental Program Guidance (11/14/86),
  - ☐ BLM Manual 1621 – Supplemental Guidance for Environmental Resources (1/14/86),
  - ☐ Information Bulletin (IM) 98-135 – Visual Resource Management (VRM) Policy Restatement (5/22/98), and
  - ☐ IM 98-164 – VRM Policy Restatement (9/8/98).

  BLM would coordinate, as appropriate, with the California Coastal Commission, the California Coastal Conservancy, Caltrans, and similar management entities that may have existing inventory and classification data—with the goal of ensuring consistency and efficiency of applied visual resource inventory classes. BLM would explore potential links of its visual resource inventory to the California Scenic Highways program and the Federal Highway Administration National Scenic Byways program.

- Develop educational and interpretive materials that identify the nature and value of existing views and visual resources of the monument (discussed in more detail for each action alternative under the resource use "Education and Interpretation").
- Encourage research that can better define the extent, nature, and value of existing views and visual resources of the monument (discussed in more detail for each action alternative under the "Research" resource use category). Following any research, maintain an inventory of all monument resources.

Special Designations

Special designations include ACECs, back-country byways, national recreation areas, national trails, and wilderness character designations.

OBJECTIVES

Under all action alternatives, the objective for special designations is to:

- Maintain special designations on the monument consistent with protection of the monument resources.

PLAN DECISIONS

After careful evaluation of the resources recognized by the 1990 designation of the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary as an ACEC, it was determined that their protection would be enhanced by maintaining the ACEC designation. Under all action alternatives, the name of the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary would be changed to the California Coastal ACEC, and the ACEC designation would be maintained.

Other special designations may occur in the future as warranted, following standard BLM procedures.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under all action alternatives, a public notice of the ACEC name change would be issued.

Cadastral Support

The land ownership decisions contained in this RMP would be enhanced by additional cadastral support. The many small rocks and islands under BLM jurisdiction along California's coast are not fully recorded and mapped. In some areas, jurisdiction between various federal, state, and local entities overlaps and land ownership is in question. Under all action alternatives, resolving these jurisdictional uncertainties would be a long-term goal, as it would help to improve long-term management of coastal resources.

OBJECTIVES

Under all action alternatives, the objective for cadastral support is to:

- Conduct cadastral surveys in support of new land exchanges or other changes in ownership.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under all action alternatives, changes in land ownership status of all rocks and islands under CCNM jurisdiction would be documented through surveying so that the geographic extent of land use decisions in this plan is clearly understood.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under all action alternatives, a survey strategy would be developed to guide cadastral work for the CCNM. Priority areas for surveying and mapping would be developed, and a time frame for completion would be specified.

2.4.3 Alternative A (Balanced Management)

Management of Resources

Management of resources under Alternative A includes a discussion of management actions for the following resources:

- Geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources;
- Cultural resources;

- Vegetation resources; and
- Wildlife resources.

Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources

OBJECTIVES

Under Alternative A, the objectives for geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources are to:

- Maintain the current quality and integrity of geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources.
- Enhance the quality and integrity of these resources where they have been impaired as a result of human activities.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative A, no plan decisions for geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources have been identified at this time. The management actions identified for other resources and uses in this plan would provide some protection to the physical resources of the CCNM.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Implementation under Alternative A would involve the following measures:

- Develop educational and interpretive materials that identify the nature and value of physical resources of the monument (discussed in more detail under the resource use "Education and Interpretation").
- Restrict on-island recreational activities that would harm the physical resources of the monument (discussed in more detail under the resource use "Recreation").
- Encourage research that can better define the extent, nature, and value of physical resources of the monument (discussed in more detail under the "Research" resource use category). Following any research, maintain an inventory of all monument resources.
- Develop criteria for identifying resources requiring protection. Criteria may include, but not be limited to, the unique nature of the resource in question, the sensitivity of the resource to disturbance, and the threat or potential threat to the resource. Identify areas requiring additional management based on the above criteria. This process would be ongoing as information becomes available through research and inventory.
- Develop a resource protection plan that includes the physical resources of the CCNM.

Note that specific resource protections contained in existing BLM land withdrawals and guidance contained in the core partner MOU prohibit removal of minerals with commercial value from the CCNM.

Cultural Resources

OBJECTIVES

Under Alternative A, the objectives for cultural resources are to:

- Permanently protect all significant cultural resources from human-caused disturbance or destruction, and from natural disturbance and destruction when feasible.
- Obtain scientifically and ethnographically relevant information from the resources, so far as resources are not destroyed during recovery, in order to inform us about past human activities.
- Offer ongoing interpretation of acquired information for the public.

PLAN DECISIONS

All rocks and islands with known cultural resource sites on the CCNM would be identified for monitoring and protection from activities authorized by BLM. Cultural resources would be managed for their information, public, or conservation values as per BLM Manual 1623, FLPMA, and NHPA. Table 2-5 lists known cultural resource sites that would receive monitoring and protective actions under Alternative A. Other sites may be added to this list as they are identified through inventory activities.

Table 2-5. Known Cultural Resource Sites in the CCNM That Would Be Monitored and Protected under Alternatives A and C

Map (USGS 7.5 quad)	Site # or Report Name	Recorder/Author	Description
Monterey Peninsula	Mnt-130	G. Breschini (1974)	Large prehistoric habitation site
Port San Lucas	SLo-1163	G. Caruso (1986)	Prehistoric shell midden
Morro Bay South	SLo-497	L. Payen (1967)	Prehistoric shell midden
Point Arguello	SBa-2634H	N. DelCioppo (1983)	Shipwreck (1854)

In addition, consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office under Section 106 of the NHPA would be completed, and its results incorporated into the Final Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Guidelines for managing cultural resources would be implemented under Alternative A as described in the revised BLM 8100-Series Cultural Resource Management Manual sections (up to 2001) and under the National (1997) and California State (1998) Programmatic Agreements between the Office of Historic Preservation and BLM. Additional implementation actions under Alternative A include preparation of a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP), consultation with Native American tribes, determination of eligibility of CCNM properties for listing in the NRHP, and protection and inventory of significant cultural properties in the CCNM.

- **Cultural Resources Management Plan.** Prepare a CRMP for historic properties in the CCNM that would benefit all potentially significant cultural resources. To this end, BLM would partner with NPS and DPR to create an integrated, long-term CRMP. The CRMP would provide the basis for developing a programmatic agreement for phased management of the CCNM, including processes for inventory and evaluation, and for research and education opportunities, which are identified in further detail below. The programmatic agreement would be a legally acceptable compliance procedure implemented in consultation with the California SHPO and the ACHP.
- **Consultation with Tribes.** Under Alternative A, BLM would establish a program of government-to-government consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and interested Native American tribes. Involving tribal governments and the SHPO

closely at the outset of planning would greatly facilitate coordination and consultation at later stages of planning, and management of local rocks and islands of interest to these tribes. Additionally, partnering with the NAHC would help to develop relationships with non-federally recognized Native American groups who may have an interest in stewardship of offshore traditional cultural properties (TCPs).

Native American requests to practice traditional activities or participate in interpretive activities on the CCNM would be welcomed and would be approved on a case-by-case basis, consistent with the overriding purpose of monument management, which is preservation of biological, physical, and cultural resources contained on the rocks and islands of the monument.

BLM would consult further with Native American tribes to gather information about traditional use areas and activities that may include elements of the CCNM.

- **Eligibility of CCNM Properties for Listing in the NRHP.** Under Alternative A, the primary management direction would be to prepare nominations for all cultural resources in the CCNM that are potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and to obtain a determination of which resources are suitable for listing. Until formal NRHP eligibility determinations are made in consultation with the SHPO, each known resource would be managed as if it were a significant cultural resource. If resources are found suitable for listing, management plans would be prepared for each eligible resource that address preservation actions, including management of site visitation.
- **Monitoring and Protection.** Under Alternative A, BLM would enforce laws against illegal resource use at all potentially NRHP-eligible sites and the locations around them where public access is likely. Administrative and physical measures to protect all historic properties in the CCNM would include monitoring of resource condition, surveillance by law enforcement personnel in potential problem areas, public education, and involvement of interested parties in conformance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA).

  If any cultural materials or sites were encountered during inventory, monitoring, or research activities in the CCNM, all work would be stopped until the find is evaluated by a qualified archaeologist.

- **Education and Interpretation.** Under Alternative A, an education and interpretation program would be developed around the CCNM's significant cultural properties (discussed in more detail under the resource use "Education and Interpretation"). The program would include printed and web-based material, and may also involve public events organized around historic and/or prehistoric themes at or near significant coastal sites. Collaboration with various entities would be undertaken to provide interpretive opportunities, with museums offering the best opportunities for developing cooperative cultural resources education and interpretive programs.

  As part of this effort, BLM may cooperate with DPR, various maritime museums in California, local historical societies, and MMS to develop a "Shipwreck Trail" of known shipwrecks in the CCNM.

- **On-Island Activities.** On-island recreational activities that would harm the physical resources of the monument would be restricted (discussed in more detail under the resource use "Recreation").
- **Research and Resource Characterization.** Encourage research that can better define the extent, nature, and value of physical resources of the monument (discussed in more detail under the "Research" resource use category). Following any research, maintain an inventory of all monument resources. Cooperate with DPR, regional information centers of the California

Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), and Native American groups represented along the coast. Additional collaborators may be engaged, including professors, graduate students, and research associates of the University of California and the California State University systems—and private universities that conduct anthropological research off California's mainland. For example, the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UC Los Angeles sponsors archaeological research on the Channel and Farallon Islands, and the UC Davis Bodega Bay Marine Laboratory sponsors research related to Coast Miwok intertidal resource procurement. Partnering with academic institutions to facilitate and encourage research opportunities would help to fill cultural resource data gaps in the CCNM.

Vegetation Resources

OBJECTIVES

The objectives for vegetation resources under Alternative A are to:

- Maintain the current quality and integrity of the resource.
- Enhance the quality and integrity of the resource where it has been determined to be impaired as a result of human activities.

PLAN DECISIONS

No activities would be allowed on the monument that would result in loss of native plants, unless otherwise permitted through BLM's normal procedures for granting access for research or other activities. The implementation actions identified below are required to support this effort.

A program for control and eradication of invasive plant species on the CCNM rocks and islands would be developed and implemented under Alternative A. This effort would be designed to reduce competition with native plants and encourage the long-term survival of native plant communities. Invasive plant control could be achieved through manual or mechanical removal, chemical applications, or use of fire; control methods would be consistent with the resource protection emphasis contained in this plan. More detail regarding invasive plant control is given in the implementation decisions below.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Implementation under Alternative A would involve the following measures:

- Develop an invasive plant species management and eradication program, consistent with the long-term protection of native plant communities. Control measures would primarily consist of manual and mechanical removal, and use of fire. Use of herbicides would be restricted to specific situations when all other alternatives are determined to be unfeasible and ineffective. Control measures would incorporate best management practices (BMPs) and other strategies to protect air quality, protect water quality, avoid adverse noise effects, and minimize erosion. Measures taken to remove or control invasive species would be planned carefully to ensure that no major adverse effects on native organisms or sensitive monument resources would result (e.g., activities would be conducted outside relevant breeding seasons for marine mammals). Other appropriate measures would be implemented to minimize any adverse effects on non-target species. Temporary degradation of visual resources would be avoided through screening ground disturbance activities and replanting, with native plant species, any disturbed areas for erosion control and visual quality as soon as possible immediately following disturbance. Prior to use of herbicides, the potential effects on the human environment would be assessed using the NEPA process and would be made available for public comments.

- Develop educational and interpretive materials that identify the nature and value of vegetation resources of the monument (discussed in more detail under the resource use "Education and Interpretation").
- Restrict on-island activities that would harm the vegetation resources of the monument (discussed in more detail under the resource use "Recreation").
- Encourage research that can better define the extent, nature, and value of vegetation resources of the monument (discussed in more detail under the "Research" resource use category). Following any research, maintain an inventory of all monument resources.
- Develop criteria for identifying resources requiring protection. Criteria may include, but not be limited to, the unique nature of the resource in question, the sensitivity of the resource to disturbance, and the threat or potential threat to the resource. Identify areas requiring additional management based on the above criteria. This process would be ongoing as information becomes available through the research and inventory process.
- Develop a resource protection plan that includes the vegetation resources of the CCNM.

Note that specific resource protections contained in existing DFG regulations and guidance contained in the core partner MOU already prohibit removal of plant materials from the CCNM.

Wildlife Resources

Management activities identified below are conservative, with the intent of accomplishing specific goals with a minimum of negative effect on marine birds and mammals. Most management options considered for the CCNM likely would be designed and conducted in cooperation with other government agencies, universities and colleges, nonprofit groups, consultants, and volunteers; and they would be implemented in concert with pre-existing regulations.

Sensitive wildlife resource areas are defined as sites hosting significant populations of nesting or roosting seabirds, or breeding or resting marine mammals. Sensitive areas would be identified using existing knowledge of the distribution of these species. In addition, potentially sensitive areas would be assessed for their importance by using characteristics of known sensitive sites.

Under Alternative A, protection actions would include managing both human visitors and wildlife populations. Activities involving management of people would probably be the easiest to accomplish and have the greatest potential for immediate positive results. Most direct human disturbance can be managed effectively through education (as discussed elsewhere in this document) and the implementation of seasonal restrictions on some activities, using the existing authorities of BLM and its core partner, DFG.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives for wildlife resources under Alternative A are to:

- Maintain native populations of marine birds, mammals, and intertidal species throughout the monument.
- Enhance populations of these species that have been adversely affected by human activity.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative A, management and protection of marine birds and mammals would be accomplished through identification of sensitive wildlife resource areas. BLM would work cooperatively with DFG, DPR, USFWS, and other agencies to identify rocks and islands with known or suspected populations of seabirds, marine mammals, and/or intertidal species. This identification process would be a dynamic one. As new information came to light, site status would be changed appropriately. All areas known to host such populations would be subject to the management actions identified below. Appendix G provides preliminary lists of known marine bird and mammal sites on the CCNM.

Following identification of sensitive wildlife resources areas, BLM would take action, and encourage other agencies with legal jurisdiction to take action, to restrict access on and around the sensitive areas during known nesting and pupping seasons. Exceptions for access would be made only in conjunction with local knowledge of marine bird and mammal use, existing and potential use conflicts, and enforcement considerations. Activities that should be closely managed during seasonal restrictions would include all activities with the potential to disturb wildlife. These activities include, but are not restricted to, scuba diving and snorkeling, seaweed collecting, boat traffic (including kayaking), overflights by airplanes, rock climbing, and onshore activities (e.g., fireworks displays) near sensitive sites. Restrictions would be implemented seasonally, based on the known nesting and pupping seasons for marine birds and mammals. These seasonal restrictions are identified in Table 2-6. In addition to supporting enforcement of the seasonal restrictions, site-specific management may be implemented by BLM and its core managing partners on these sites and elsewhere as identified in the implementation actions below.

Under Alternative A, BLM would work with federal, state, and local partners to minimize or eliminate the need for additional listing of species under the ESA and to contribute to the recovery of the species already listed as such. BLM would take measures to promote the recovery and conservation of all special-status animal species within the CCNM, in accordance with applicable ESA regulations and BLM policy (Manual 6840). Management actions for special-status species would include those listed above and in the implementation decisions below. Federally and state-protected species that occur or have the potential to occur on the CCNM are discussed in Section 3.3, “Wildlife Resources.”

A program for control and eradication of invasive wildlife species on the CCNM rocks and islands also would be developed and implemented under Alternative A. This effort would be designed to reduce competition of invasive species with native wildlife and to encourage the long-term survival of native plant communities and wildlife habitat. Invasive wildlife control would be achieved through control methods developed to be consistent with the resource protection emphasis contained in this plan. More detail regarding invasive wildlife control is given in the implementation decisions below.

Finally, consultation with the USFWS pursuant to the ESA would be conducted, and the results would be incorporated into the Final Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Implementation decisions under Alternative A include protection measures, special-status species management, invasive species management, education and enforcement, and inventory and future management.

- **Habitat Improvement Measures.** BLM, in cooperation with its core managing partners, would develop and implement measures to improve habitat (including removal or control of invasive plant or animal species on offshore rocks), and to control predators.

- **Seasonal Restrictions.** BLM would work cooperatively with DFG, DPR, USFWS, and other agencies with the appropriate legal authority to restrict access on the monument during nesting and pupping seasons for known sensitive wildlife populations. Modifications would be made only in conjunction with local knowledge of marine bird and mammal use, existing and potential use conflicts, and enforcement considerations.
- **Special-Status Species Management.** Under Alternative A, the primary role of the CCNM relating to conserving and recovering special-status species would be to protect the important role of the offshore rocks and islands in providing breeding, nesting, and resting sites for these species. BLM would take measures to promote the recovery and conservation of all special-status animal species within the CCNM, in accordance with applicable ESA regulations and BLM policy (Manual 6840).

  Suitable brown pelican roost sites, while not noted in most of the literature, are an exceedingly important component of the recovery strategy for this species. Management of the CCNM as described previously would ensure that these roost sites are free from substantial disturbance. Because local knowledge is probably the most accurate in terms of identifying these sites, the role of BLM's field offices and partners would be crucial in developing local management strategies.

  The recently listed Xantus's murrelet and populations of Steller sea lion would benefit from reduced disturbance as a result of seasonal restrictions.
- **Invasive Species Management.** Under Alternative A, a program for control and eradication of invasive wildlife species on the CCNM rocks and islands would be developed and implemented where effects on native populations of marine birds and mammals, and other monument resources, have been documented or are suspected. Priorities for implementation would be given to areas where problems are most acute (such as areas where native populations are shown to be in decline as a result of invasive species). This effort would be designed to reduce competition with native wildlife, predation on native vegetation, and degradation of other sensitive resources (e.g., soils)—and would encourage the long-term survival of native or unique monument communities and resources. Measures taken to remove or control invasive species would be planned carefully to ensure that no major adverse effects on native organisms or sensitive monument resources would result (e.g., activities would be conducted outside relevant breeding seasons for marine mammals). Appropriate BMPs and other measures would be implemented to minimize any adverse effects on non-target species, natural resources, and the human environment (including noise and air quality). Temporary degradation of visual resources would be avoided through screening ground disturbance activities and replanting any disturbed areas, with native plant species, for erosion control and visual quality as soon as possible immediately following disturbance.
- **Enforcement.** Enforcement of the identified restrictions and the existing laws protecting marine birds and mammals would be conducted in cooperation with a range of law enforcement organizations, including DFG wardens, DPR rangers, local municipal officers, and volunteer stewards. Initial enforcement efforts would target the locations identified in Appendix G.

Table 2-6. Approximate Dates for Nesting and Pupping Periods for Marine Birds and Pinnipeds in the CCNM

Bird Species	Egg Dates	Chick Dates
Leach's storm-petrel	10 May – 15 September	2 July – 25 November
Ashy storm-petrel	1 May – 1 October	20 June – 15 January
Black storm-petrel	20 May – 7 August	7 July – 15 November
Fork-tailed storm-petrel	18 March – 21 April	21 June – 15 August
Brown pelican	1 December – 15 August	1 January – 15 September
Double-crested cormorant	20 April – 20 August	20 May – 30 August
Pelagic cormorant	28 April – 30 August	10 June – 25 October
Brandt's cormorant	10 April – 30 July	5 May – 15 September
Black oystercatcher	15 April – 21 August	7 May – 31 October
Western gull	22 April – 7 July	10 May – 27 August
Common murre	26 April – 9 June	22 May – 10 August
Pigeon guillemot	28 April – 3 August	2 June – 30 August
Xantus's murrelet	20 February – 10 June	25 May – 30 July
Cassin's auklet	15 March – 29 July	10 May – 20 September
Rhinoceros auklet	15 April – ?	? – 21 August
Tufted puffin	15 April – ?	? – 21 August
Pinniped Species	**Pupping Dates**	
Steller sea lion	15 May – 15 July	
California sea lion	20 May – July 31; most are born in late June	
Harbor seal	March – August	
Northern elephant seal	15 December – 15 January	

Note: Annual variation may substantially modify these dates. Management options under Alternatives A through C should use these dates as a guide for establishing seasonal restrictions on specific sites. Courtship activities and nest establishment take place prior to these dates and are also considered periods of extreme sensitivity.

- **Education and Interpretation.** Educational and interpretive materials would be developed that identify the nature and value of wildlife resources of the monument (discussed in more detail under the resource use "Education and Interpretation"). Near important marine bird nesting sites and at access points, appropriate signs and educational materials would be made available to the public.
- **On-Island Activities.** On-island activities that would harm the wildlife resources of the monument would be restricted (discussed in more detail under the resource use "Recreation").
- **Research and Inventory.** BLM would make elimination of the identified gaps in knowledge about the distribution and status of marine birds and mammals the primary goal of wildlife research in the CCNM (discussed in more detail under the "Research" resource use category). This research could be accomplished through BLM activities or through partnerships. The task would be to identify specific data gaps, publicize the need for specific survey and status investigations, and cooperate with appropriate groups to enhance their ability to perform the necessary projects. Academic institutions, professional conservation organizations, private consultants, and local Audubon or docent/steward groups all would be potential participants in these efforts—depending on the scope and the nature of the projects. Protocols for research would be carefully developed to ensure that they are cost effective and repeatable. Further, these protocols would specify who is qualified to perform the various types of research and surveys.

  Following any research, an inventory of all monument resources would be maintained. Certain inventory priorities would be established at the outset, including:

  - ☐ Perform a monument-wide survey of marine birds and mammal populations at 10-year intervals using protocols developed by Sowls et al. (1980) and Carter (pers. comm.), and modified to include recently developed survey techniques. The modifications of this survey protocol would preserve the ability to compare future data with these earlier benchmarks.
  - ☐ Perform annual photographic documentation of conspicuous colonies of seabirds, such as cormorants, western gulls, and common murres. These annual photographs would be taken at an established time and under defined conditions each year so that the data are comparable over years and reflect, to the best extent possible, the maximum number of nesting birds.
  - ☐ Perform focused surveys—especially in northern California and at sites in southern California potentially hosting Xantus' murrelets—for populations of nocturnal, burrow, or crevice-nesting species such as storm-petrels and the small alcids.
  - ☐ Perform additional focused annual surveys on selected species and sites based on partnership/stakeholder interest and abilities. For example, at sites where marine bird colonies are visible from the mainland and counts of nesting birds or assessments of their reproductive status can be conducted easily, local groups or individuals could perform valuable long-term monitoring projects.
  - ☐ Determine the status of invasive wildlife species and their effects on native populations. Inventory efforts would include surveying for invasive species such as rodents (e.g. *Rattus* sp. and *Mus musculus*) and Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*).
- **Criteria for Future Management.** Based on the information gained from these activities, criteria for identifying resources requiring protection and management would be developed. Criteria may include, but not be limited to, the unique nature of the resource in question, the sensitivity of the resource to disturbance, and the threat or potential threat to the resource. Areas requiring additional management would be identified based on the established criteria. The identification process would be dynamic so that as new information came to light, site status

would be changed as appropriate. Undocumented populations of marine birds would most likely fall into the categories of nocturnal, burrowing, or crevice-nesting birds or widespread species that nest in small numbers at any one site. These criteria would include such characteristics as:

- ☐ Rocks and islands with soil or extensive cavities that provide potential nesting sites for storm-petrels and burrowing alcids;
- ☐ Cliffs that are inaccessible to terrestrial predators and have niches or crevices that are suitable nesting sites for pelagic cormorants and pigeon guillemots; and
- ☐ Mussel flats adjacent to or part of rocks and islands that project above high waves sufficiently to allow oystercatcher nests.

- **Resource Protection Plan.** A resource protection plan would be developed that includes the wildlife resources of the CCNM.

Management of Resource Uses

Management of resource uses under Alternative A includes a discussion of management actions for the following:

- Recreation,
- Education and interpretation,
- Research,
- Land tenure adjustments, and
- Land use authorizations.

Recreation

California's coastline provides one of the most popular and scenic recreational opportunities in the United States. Visitors from across the country and around the world use the land and waters surrounding the CCNM rocks and islands for active and passive recreation, ranging from surfing and sailing to beach-combing, nature viewing, and photography. Under Alternative A, BLM and its partners would direct their efforts toward education and interpretation of these visitors, consistent with the central management theme of resource protection. Coastal visitors would be encouraged to participate in recreational pursuits that are respectful of the biological, cultural, physical, and scenic values of the monument. The health and safety of coastal visitors would also be a central theme in recreation programs promoted by the CCNM managing agencies.

Under Alternative A, recreation activities on or adjacent to the CCNM would be consistent with the primary purpose for which the CCNM was created—protection of monument resources and related values. Accordingly, allowable uses would focus on low-impact and non-invasive forms of recreation. Uses would be based on providing recreational experiences from the mainland and, to a lesser extent, from the ocean, with limited opportunities to engage in recreation on the monument itself. To participate in decisions regarding recreation adjacent to monument lands, BLM would work with those entities already responsible for control of recreation access to the coast, including its core partner DPR, NPS, and other entities as appropriate.

Management of the CCNM would focus on providing unique experiences, not on duplicating the extensive recreation activities and facilities already available at State Parks and other coastal public recreation areas. This management focus would allow for recreation programs and uses that are unique to the CCNM, while meeting the mandate to give primary emphasis to resource protection. Visitors enjoying the monument would know that they are seeing a place where nature is protected in its most pristine form. Other types of recreation activities, such as those with a sporting or competitive emphasis, are already well served in other locations.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives for recreation under Alternative A are to:

- Provide the minimal necessary additional facilities needed to support a low-impact recreation program.
- Enable frequent contact between visitors recreating on or near the monument and managers to promote environmental education and maintenance of ecosystem integrity.
- Provide a use strategy with an appropriate level of access to the CCNM's resources.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative A, BLM would not place or permit the placement of recreational facilities on monument lands. Organized recreational activities would be discouraged and would be allowed only through issuance of a special use permit.

The following activities would be encouraged or permitted:

- Low-impact forms of recreation, such as wildlife viewing, photography and painting, and appropriate water sports (including swimming, kayaking, and sailing), from the mainland or adjacent waters, to the extent that these activities do not adversely affect monument resources.
- Filming, if the activity complies with plan provisions. Permits for commercial filming would be required, and the preparation of a NEPA document may be required.
- Special events may be approved, if the event meets plan provisions. Permits would be required.

The following activities would be specifically prohibited on CCNM lands because they are inconsistent with protection of monument resources and/or for public safety reasons:

- Camping.
- Littering.
- Use of fire.
- Vandalism.
- Off-highway vehicle (OHV) use. The entire CCNM would be designated as closed to vehicle travel under the BLM OHV Regulations (43 CFR Subpart 8342 – Designation of Areas and Trails).
- Use of the CCNM as a launching or receiving point for hang gliding, including hang gliders, paragliders, ultralights, and motorized aircraft.
- Recreational paintball and other forms of shooting, including discharge of gas and air-propelled weapons and simulated weapons.
- Pet exercising.

- Competitive events.
- Rock climbing.
- Appropriation, injury, destruction, or removal of any feature of this monument. Exceptions could include those authorized by permit in association with authorized research or management activities, the collection of small amounts of seaweed and invertebrates for personal, non-commercial use, and the collection of certain natural materials by Native American indians under BLM permit. Exceptions would be allowed only when not in violation of the California Code of Regulations and other state and federal restrictions, or for emergency or management purposes.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative A, management of the allowed and prohibited recreational activities at the CCNM would be achieved through the following measures, to be undertaken in coordination with the core managing partners and other partnering entities as appropriate:

- Mainland points of recreational access would be designated where BLM or its partners have an active presence in managing recreation. A small number of new locations would be designated for construction of recreational facilities.
- Recreational programs would be developed that focus on passive, low-impact recreational activities at designated recreational access points, using existing or new BLM or partner facilities and infrastructure as funding permits.
- Signage would be installed at key locations along the coast regarding the encouraged and prohibited recreational uses of the CCNM (discussed in more detail in "Plan Decisions" above). Warning signs would be provided in hazardous areas with high visitation or acute risks.
- Educational and interpretive materials would be developed that identify the nature and value of recreational opportunities of the monument (discussed in more detail under the resource use "Recreation"). Printed and web-based resources publicizing the encouraged and prohibited recreational uses of the CCNM would be generated and distributed. The location of key recreation access points to the monument also would be described. Training and brochures/educational material regarding protection of CCNM resources would be provided to other entities offering recreation along the coast (e.g., county parks employees and kayak rental companies).
- Research that can better define the extent, nature, and value of recreational opportunities of the monument would be encouraged (discussed in more detail under the "Research" resource use category). Following any research, an inventory of all monument resources would be maintained.
- Points of recreational access would be designated, using—at a minimum—the following criteria:
    - ☐ Proximity to existing partner recreation sites and key recreational opportunities (e.g., BLM coastal properties, State Parks, county parks, bluff trails overlooking CCNM, and prime viewing areas) and access points (e.g., boat launches, beaches, and overlooks);
    - ☐ Sensitivity of CCNM resources in the vicinity (marine mammals, breeding birds, intertidal species and cultural and botanical resources) to recreational activities; and
    - ☐ Local community interests and concerns.

  Appendix H contains a preliminary list of potential points of recreational access. Note that designation of points of access on mainland BLM properties could require plan amendments for the relevant RMP.

- All facilities to be constructed would implement appropriate BMPs and other measures to avoid adverse effects on natural resources and the human environment. Specific provisions would include, but would not be limited to:
    - All new structures would be designed and constructed to resist seismic effects, according to specific site conditions, as provided in the Uniform Building Code (UBC). Geotechnical surveys would be conducted as appropriate, and their recommendations would be implemented to avoid geologic and other hazards.
    - All new structures would be designed to meet the standards outlined in relevant county general plans and other governing plans, and would conform to the requirements of relevant regulations (e.g., grading and noise ordinances).
    - All facilities would be constructed in a manner consistent with the existing visual character of the coastal environment so as not to detract from existing scenic resources, including but not limited to construction materials, height, and landscaping. BLM would work with Caltrans and local counties and cities along the coast as appropriate to ensure that development along scenic routes (e.g., SR 1) preserves coastal vistas.
    - Construction activities would implement erosion and dust control measures, BMPs, hazardous materials spill prevention and response plans, and noise control measures to avoid any degradation of air quality or water quality—or threats to human health, and to maintain the existing noise environment.
    - Construction activities would minimize the disturbance of native vegetation and wildlife; and BLM would consult with USFWS, NOAA Fisheries, and DFG prior to conducting any construction activities with potential to adversely affect federally or state-listed special-status species. Similarly, BLM would consult with the SHPO prior to engaging in any construction activities with the potential to degrade eligible cultural resources.
    - BLM or partnering entities wouldensure that adequate staffing is available to support police and emergency services at new or upgraded facilities where these facilities are anticipated to draw increased numbers of visitors.
    - Utilities, such as electricity, sewer or septic systems, and potable water, would be provided at all major new or upgraded facilities.
    - BLM or partnering entities would provide adequate parking and turning lanes/pullouts as necessary for all new or upgraded facilities.

Education and Interpretation

Similar to management of recreation, management of education and interpretation under Alternative A would focus on providing unique experiences—not on duplicating the extensive educational and interpretive activities and facilities already available at DPR facilities and other public coastal recreation areas. The key focus of CCNM education and interpretation programs would be to foster and increase public awareness regarding monument resources to support the core purpose of the CCNM—resource protection.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives for education and interpretation under Alternative A are to:

- Provide opportunities for year-round, outstanding environmental interpretation and education at the CCNM.
- Provide the minimal necessary additional facilities needed to support the education and interpretation program.
- Enable frequent contact between visitors and managers to promote environmental education and maintenance of ecosystem integrity.
- Offer a continuing program of outreach to local and regional schools and environmental organizations in order to foster environmental education and support for CCNM protection and enhancement.
- Increase the opportunities for socio-cultural and educational experiences by visitors.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative A, there would be no educational or interpretive facilities or programs allowed on monument lands. Points of visitor contact, located on the mainland adjacent to the CCNM, would be designated during plan implementation.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative A, education and interpretation activities at the CCNM would be achieved through the following measures:

- **Education and Interpretation Plan.** Under Alternative A, management of education and interpretation at the CCNM would be achieved through the development of an Education and Interpretation Plan, which would identify goals, themes, general guidelines, and an action plan for CCNM education and interpretation. As part of this plan, the following measures would be undertaken in coordination with the core managing partners and other partnering entities, as appropriate:
  - ☐ Conduct a comprehensive inventory of existing coastal facilities that could serve as points of visitor contact. The inventory would address the criteria given above for selection of points of contact. A preliminary list of coastal facilities is included in Appendix H.
  - ☐ Designate mainland points of visitor contact where visitors would be able to receive educational and interpretive materials regarding the CCNM.
  - ☐ Develop educational and interpretive programs at these points of contact, using existing or new BLM or partner facilities and infrastructure, as funding permits.
  - ☐ Generate and distribute printed and web-based resources regarding the CCNM, using the guidance in the discussions below of "Virtual Monument" and "Interpretive Themes." Educational and interpretive materials would be offered in multiple languages, as appropriate, to allow greater accessibility by minority populations.

  BLM and/or its partners would organize or sponsor many of the activities discussed above on a regular basis, either on their own initiative or in response to requests from interested organizations. Activities would include opportunities for docent-led exploration. The purpose of these activities would be to impart environmental knowledge, foster respect for ecological systems, and nurture support for protection and enhancement of the CCNM's unique ecological resources.

- **Points of Contact.** Mainland points of contact would be developed to provide individuals and organizations opportunities for nature study and photography, interpretive sites and walks, school and community outreach programs, and special thematic events related to the unique resources of the CCNM. Points of visitor contact would be designated using the following criteria:
  - ☐ Presence of appropriate pre-existing visitor facilities and infrastructure to accommodate CCNM educational exhibits and interpretation (e.g., visitor centers and parking and day use areas);
  - ☐ Sensitivity of CCNM resources in the vicinity (e.g., proximity to poaching areas and sensitivity to disturbance from shoreline);
  - ☐ Size and number of rocks and islands in the vicinity;
  - ☐ Proximity to well traveled roads and frequently visited coastal public properties;
  - ☐ Visual accessibility from nearby vistas, roads, and other coastal access points;
  - ☐ Local community interests and concerns;
  - ☐ Costs associated with establishing visitor contact, and availability of funds; and
  - ☐ Participation by partnering entities.

  Two types of contact points with CCNM visitors would be designated: direct points of contact and self-guided points of contact. Direct points of contact would be hosted sites. Hosting would be performed by BLM or its partners, depending on the site. Examples include areas with visitor centers, entrance kiosks, and park offices. Self-guided points of contact would be un-hosted sites where interpretive displays, wayside exhibits, and nature trails would be available.

  Appendix H contains a preliminary list of potential points of visitor contact. Note that designation of points of contact on mainland BLM properties could require plan amendments for the relevant RMP.

- **Provisions for Facility Construction.** All facilities to be constructed would implement appropriate BMPs and other measures to avoid adverse effects on natural resources and the human environment. Specific provisions would include but would not be limited to:
  - ☐ New education/interpretation facilities would be located on the landward side of SR 1 to the maximum extent practicable to protect the quality of the scenic values of the CCNM and adjacent lands for persons traveling along that route.
  - ☐ All new structures would be designed and constructed to resist seismic effects, according to specific site conditions, as provided in the UBC. Geotechnical surveys would be conducted as appropriate, and their recommendations would be implemented to avoid geologic and other hazards.
  - ☐ All new structures would be designed to meet the standards outlined in relevant county general plans and other governing plans, and would conform to the requirements of relevant regulations (e.g., grading and noise ordinances).

  - ☐ All facilities would be constructed in a manner consistent with the existing visual character of the coastal environment so as not to detract from existing scenic resources, including but not limited to construction materials, height, and landscaping. BLM would work with Caltrans and local counties and cities along the coast as appropriate to ensure that development along scenic routes (e.g., SR 1) preserves coastal vistas.
  - ☐ Construction activities would implement erosion and dust control measures, BMPs, hazardous materials spill prevention and response plans, and noise control measures to avoid any degradation of air quality or water quality—or threats to human health, and to maintain the existing noise environment.
  - ☐ Construction activities would minimize the disturbance of native vegetation and wildlife; and BLM would consult with USFWS, NOAA Fisheries, and DFG prior to conducting any construction activities with the potential to adversely affect federally or state-listed special-status species. Similarly, BLM would consult with the SHPO prior to engaging in any construction activities with the potential to degrade eligible cultural resources.
  - ☐ BLM or partnering entities wouldensure that adequate staffing is available to support police and emergency services at new or upgraded facilities where they are anticipated to draw increased numbers of visitors.
  - ☐ Utilities, such as electricity, sewer or septic systems, and potable water, would be provided at all major new or upgraded facilities.
  - ☐ BLM would provide adequate parking and turning lanes/pullouts as necessary at all new or upgraded facilities.

- **Virtual Monument.** An important component of the Education and Interpretation Plan for the CCNM under Alternative A is the Virtual Monument. This would be a web site that provides information about the monument's natural and cultural resources, its recreational amenities and access points, and travel information. The Virtual Monument would target two user groups: individuals planning a trip to the monument, and those simply interested in learning about the monument. Interactive maps and web-based geographic information systems (GIS) would allow users to "surf" the CCNM. Live cameras stationed along the coast may be installed to allow people to observe their favorite site in real time, and archives of photos and research reports would allow students to study the CCNM from their home or classroom. Travel planning calendars would highlight the seasonal viewing opportunities, scheduled programs, and special events along the coast. The Virtual Monument also would inform the public of habitat destruction that could occur if CCNM resources are accessed anywhere other than the designated interpretive points.

- **Interpretive Themes.** Interpretive themes are written statements that guide the design and text writing of various products that may include wayside exhibits, visitor center exhibits, brochures, audiovisual presentations, and web sites. For the purposes of this plan, these themes are proposed for the development of a series of 10 wayside interpretive panels that could be duplicated and installed at the direct and self-guided points of contact at the CCNM. Not every access point would need all 10 interpretive panels. It is anticipated that some of these themes would be presented in a statewide brochure and in a series of web pages to promote visitation to the monument.

  Interpretive themes would be divided into three categories: general information about the CCNM, specific information about resources found within the monument, and information about recreational uses and restrictions. Under Alternative A, interpretive themes would also be further developed on a site-specific basis, with local messages that fit with the overall themes given below. A preliminary list of themes is provided below (a more detailed list is included in Appendix I):

- ☐ The CCNM is a refuge from mainland activities.
- ☐ The CCNM is a major migration corridor that is composed of all of the rocks and islands.
- ☐ The CCNM is the last land-based frontier for research on coastal resources.
- ☐ The CCNM represents the connection between land and sea on California's coast.
- ☐ All elements of CCNM management are achieved through partnerships.
- ☐ The CCNM is a unique recreational opportunity.
- ☐ Views of the CCNM represent the vastness of the ocean.

- **Tourism Marketing Plan.** An independent tourism marketing plan would be developed as a follow-up to this management plan to identify target markets, tourism partnership opportunities, and key messages before work begins on broader marketing materials.

Research

As discussed under "Overall Management Approach," BLM would encourage research that addresses missing or incomplete data regarding the CCNM's resources and the uses of those resources. Information that relates to the effects of RMP management strategies and provides baseline monitoring to measure changes and effects over time would be sought through both formal research and less structured monitoring.

Effective management of the CCNM resources requires a full understanding of resource components, their interrelationships and processes, and the effects of human activities on and adjacent to the monument. This understanding can be obtained only by the accumulation and analysis of information produced by scientific methods. Under Alternative A, appropriate scientific studies would be encouraged to increase understanding of human and ecological processes and resources, and to seek to understand the unique values of the CCNM. The ultimate goal of research at the CCNM would be to develop scientific understanding in order to further the goals for which the CCNM is established.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives for research under Alternative A are to:

- Manage a broad range of research efforts in the CCNM to achieve a balance between gathering important scientific data needed to understand and protect the ecological integrity of the CCNM and protecting that integrity from intrusion of the research process.
- Coordinate and focus coastal research on the principal issues associated with the sea-land interface.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative A, research would be permitted throughout the CCNM, consistent with the approval criteria identified in the implementation decisions below. Where specific criteria for approval have not been developed, decisions to issue research permits on monument lands would be made on a case-by-case basis.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative A, research at the CCNM would be achieved through the following measures:

- **Research/Monitoring Permit System.** BLM would develop a Research/Monitoring Permit with the core managing partners that could be used by all three agencies. The permit would be required for scientific studies on CCNM land that involve fieldwork or specimen collection with the potential to disturb resources. The permit process would follow current BLM practices. Permits would not be issued when the activity may directly or indirectly adversely affect seabird or pinniped colonies during the nesting/pupping or rearing seasons. When permits are required for scientific activities pertaining solely to cultural resources, including archaeology, ethnography, history, cultural museum objects, cultural landscapes, and historic and prehistoric structures, other permit procedures would apply pursuant to applicable regulations. BLM could authorize partner staff to carry out official duties without requiring a permit. BLM and partner staff would need to comply with professional standards and conditions normally associated with scientific research/monitoring permits issued by BLM.

  BLM would approve or deny a research/monitoring permit based on an evaluation of favorable and unfavorable factors (see below) and on an assessment of perceived risks and benefits. Although BLM staff would work with applicants to arrive at a mutually acceptable research design, for some activities, no acceptable mitigating measures may be possible, and the application may be denied.

- **Research/Monitoring Permit Evaluation Criteria.** During plan implementation, BLM would develop and finalize a set of criteria to be applied when considering research permits. Under Alternative A, several factors would be considered by BLM and its core partners in approving or denying research at the CCNM. The following criteria are proposed at this time, but this list would be refined during the early stages of plan implementation.

  The suitability of proposed research would increase when the following conditions were met:

  - ☐ Information is useful to an increased understanding of the CCNM's resources and thereby contributes to effective management and/or interpretation of resources.
  - ☐ Sharing of information is scheduled with CCNM managers, including any manuscripts, publication, maps, and databases that the researcher is willing to share.
  - ☐ Problems or questions are of importance to science or society and show promise of making an important contribution to knowledge of the subject matter.
  - ☐ A principal investigator and support team with a record of accomplishment in the proposed field of investigation have demonstrated their ability to work cooperatively and safely and to accomplish the desired tasks within a reasonable timeframe.
  - ☐ The investigators prepare occasional summaries of findings for public use, such as seminars and brochures.
  - ☐ Natural and cultural resources, operations, and visitors are not disrupted.
  - ☐ The safety of researchers and others is not compromised.
  - ☐ Cataloging and care of collected specimens are planned.

- ☐ Details about provisions for meeting logistical needs are provided.
- ☐ The research is supported academically and financially.
- ☐ Fieldwork, analyses, and reporting would all be completed within a reasonable time frame.

The suitability of proposed research would diminish under the following conditions:

- ☐ Activities would adversely affect the experiences of visitors to the monument.
- ☐ The potential exists for an adverse effect on natural, cultural, or scenic resources—particularly on nonrenewable resources, such as archaeological and fossil sites or geologic formations.
- ☐ The research is redundant to previous research conducted in the CCNM or in other similar ecosystems (unless designed to corroborate studies in other areas).
- ☐ The potential exists for creating a risk of hazard to the researchers, visitors, or ecosystem integrity.
- ☐ Extensive collecting of natural materials is planned or unnecessarily replicates existing voucher collections.
- ☐ Substantial logistical, administrative, curatorial, or project monitoring support by BLM staff is required.
- ☐ Time is insufficient to allow necessary review and consultation.
- ☐ The principal investigator lacks scientific institutional affiliation or recognized experience in conducting scientific research.
- ☐ Scientific detail and justification are inadequate to support achieving the study objectives.
- ☐ BLM would require the submittal of specific information with research proposals. This information would include but would not be limited to the following:
  - Power equipment or potentially hazardous materials to be used;
  - Numbers of staff entering the CCNM;
  - Duration and frequency of field visits;
  - Degree of staff intrusion and conformance with seasonal and other closures due to presence of species of concern;
  - Proposed flagging, marking of survey stations, and other intrusions; and
  - Description of actions to minimize effects on visitors, wildlife, and ecosystems (e.g., food storage and trash storage).

- **Research/Monitoring Permit Procedure Guidelines.** The following guidelines would apply to all permit applications for research and monitoring:
  - ☐ **Permit Authorization.** BLM would authorize research and monitoring proposals under 43 CFR 2920, “Leases, Permits, and Easements through issuance of a Special Use Permit.”
  - ☐ **Qualified Applicants.** Any individual may apply if he/she has qualifications and experience to conduct scientific studies or represents a reputable scientific or educational institution or a federal, tribal, or state agency.

- ☐ **Processing Time Requirements.** It is recommended that application for permits be received by BLM at least 180 days in advance of the first planned field activities. Projects requiring access to restricted locations or during critical nesting seasons—or projects proposing activities with sensitive resources, such as threatened and endangered species or cultural sites, usually require extensive review and can require 90 days or longer to complete any needed consultations with DFG, NOAA Fisheries, SHPO ,or USFWS.
- ☐ **Additional Required Approvals.** In some cases, other federal or state agency permits or approvals may be required before BLM can approve an application for a research/monitoring permit. The principal investigator is required to provide BLM with copies of such permits with its application. (Applicants are encouraged to contact BLM staff to determine whether additional permits may be required in conjunction with a proposed study.)
- ☐ **Research Proposal.** Applications for research/monitoring permits must include a research proposal.
- ☐ **Proposal Review.** Each proposal would be reviewed for compliance with NEPA; ESA; CESA; and the requirements of other laws, regulations, and policies. The CCNM Manager also may require internal and/or external scientific review, depending on the complexity and sensitivity of the work being proposed and other factors, such as the availability of staff expertise for adequate evaluation. The applicant may expedite review of a proposal by providing existing peer reviews or by providing the names and addresses of appropriate persons recommended to assist in review of the proposal.
- ☐ **Timing of Review.** The time required to review the permit application and accompanying study proposal would be proportional to the type and magnitude of the proposed research/monitoring. A single visit to the CCNM for a nonmanipulative research project would require a relatively simple proposal, and the permitting decision would be expedited. A highly manipulative or intrusive investigation with the potential to affect nonrenewable, rare, or delicate resources—or needing detailed planning or logistics—would require more extensive and longer review.
- ☐ **BLM Response.** The principal investigator would receive notice of the approval or rejection of the application by written correspondence via mail, electronic mail, or facsimile. If modifications or changes in a study proposal initially deemed unacceptable would make the proposal acceptable, BLM would suggest them at this time. If the application is rejected, the applicant may consult with BLM staff, clarify issues, suggest modifications, and submit an amended application, if appropriate.
- ☐ **Performance Procedures.** If the proposal is approved, the applicant would receive a copy of a Special Use Permit, which must be signed and returned. The permit would then be validated and an approved copy would be returned to the applicant, at which time activities in the CCNM may begin. A list of names of all persons involved in field research must be provided to BLM. The lead field researcher must meet with assigned BLM staff prior to the first field visit. A copy of the permit must be carried at all times by all field staff while performing authorized activities at the CCNM.

Land Tenure Adjustments

The Presidential Proclamation permits acquisition of private property and other lands to further protect the resources for which the monument was designated. However, any acquisitions would occur only with voluntary participants and would be conducted in accordance with existing laws and regulations pertaining to federal land exchanges and acquisition of non-federal property.

Lands may come under BLM administration within the monument boundary established in the Presidential Proclamation through exchange, donation, purchase, revocation of withdrawals of other federal agencies, or relinquishment of existing leases. Newly acquired or administered lands, or interest in lands, would be managed for their highest potential—or for the purposes for which they are acquired. Lands acquired with no identified special values or management goals would be managed in the same manner as surrounding or compatible monument land.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives for land tenure adjustments under Alternative A are to:

- Maintain the monument at the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. This area has been identified in the Presidential Proclamation as the entire California coastline.
- Expand the land contained within the monument to include rocks and islands along the coast that are currently held outside BLM jurisdiction but are made available for transfer, where those rocks and islands support the resources for which the monument was established.
- Perform all land acquisition and disposal actions consistent with federal statutes, regulations, and directives and willing private parties.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative A, land currently in the CCNM would not be disposed of, except by exchange and only if it would further the resource protection purposes of the CCNM. Land acquisition decisions would be made consistent with Section 205 of FLPMA. Acquisition of additional properties to be included in the CCNM would be considered on a case-by-case basis using criteria that would include, but would not be limited to, the following:

- Value or significance of biological, cultural, and geologic resources;
- Threat level to the resources;
- Opportunity;
- Cost/funding availability; and
- Participation of partnering entities.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative A, land tenure adjustments on the CCNM would be achieved through the following measures:

- A list of potential rocks and islands for acquisition is given in Appendix J. During the implementation phase, this list would be reviewed and prioritized in cooperation with other resource management agencies along the coast.
- During implementation, BLM would continue efforts to clarify land ownership, where ownership is unknown, believed to be inaccurate, or in dispute.

Land Use Authorizations

The Presidential Proclamation establishing the CCNM provides specific guidance regarding land use authorizations (including rights-of-way, leases, land use permits, and easements), and this plan incorporates that guidance as follows:

- The establishment of the monument is subject to valid existing rights; and
- All federal lands and interest in lands within the monument are appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws, including but not limited to withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing—other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the monument.

OBJECTIVES

The objective for land use authorizations under Alternative A is to:

- Maintain all rights-of-way, leases, land use permits, and easements on the monument consistent with protection of the monument resources.

PLAN DECISIONS

In addition to the land use restrictions contained in the Presidential Proclamation, Alternative A would specifically prohibit the following land uses on the CCNM as inconsistent with protection of monument resources:

- Forest resource extraction.
- Livestock grazing.
- Coal, oil shale, fluid mineral (including oil and gas, tar sands, geothermal resources, and coal bed methane), locatable mineral, mineral material, and nonenergy leasable mineral exploration and extraction.

The following land uses would be allowed on the CCNM under Alternative A:

- Other land uses, including construction and maintenance of aids to navigation and communication facilities, subject to BLM approval. These land uses would require a land use or encroachment permit, right-of-way, or lease (as discussed earlier for "Rights-of-Way, Leases, Land Use Permits, and Easements" under "Decisions Common to all Action Alternatives").
- Emergency uses of the CCNM for response to oil spills or hazardous materials releases (including staging for cleanup operations). Expedited approval would be implemented in these events, with provisions included for protection of CCNM resources during operations.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative A, land use authorizations on the CCNM would be achieved through the following measures:

- **Granting Land Use Authorizations.** BLM would grant land use authorizations following standard agency operating procedures and would apply standard permitting procedures for applications to use CCNM lands. Each application for use of CCNM lands would be considered on a case-by-case basis, considering the potential for the use to affect CCNM resources and the consistency of the use with the Presidential Proclamation. BLM'S authority for issuing land use authorizations on public lands is established by FLPMA, which gives BLM broad discretion to manage the public lands for proposed uses utilizing a variety of tools to achieve this end. Title III, Section 302 (b) of FLPMA states:

> In managing the public lands, the Secretary shall, subject to this Act and other applicable law and under such terms and conditions as are consistent with such law, regulate, through easements, permits, leases, licenses, published rules, or other instruments as the Secretary deems appropriate, the use, occupancy, and development of the public lands....

If feasible, a ministerial process would be established between the core managing partners so that detailed consultation on all authorizations is not necessary.

- **Provisions for Authorized Construction.** Any structures to be constructed under a land use authorization under Alternative A would implement appropriate BMPs and other measures to avoid adverse effects on natural resources and the human environment. Specific provisions include, but are not limited to:
  - ☐ All new structures would be designed and constructed to resist seismic effects, according to specific site conditions, as provided in the UBC. Geotechnical surveys would be conducted as appropriate, and their recommendations would be implemented to avoid geologic and other hazards.
  - ☐ All facilities would be constructed in a manner consistent with the existing visual character of the coastal environment to the maximum extent practicable as not to detract from existing scenic resources, including but not limited to: construction materials, design, and height.
  - ☐ Construction activities would implement erosion and dust control measures, BMPs, hazardous materials spill prevention and response plans, and noise control measures to avoid any degradation of air quality, water quality and/or threats to human health, and maintain the existing noise environment.
  - ☐ Construction activities would minimize the disturbance of native vegetation and wildlife; and BLM would consult with USFWS, NOAA Fisheries, and DFG prior to authorizing any construction activities with the potential to adversely affect federally or state-listed special-status species. Similarly, BLM would consult with the SHPO prior to authorizing any construction activities with the potential to degrade eligible cultural resources.
  - ☐ Approvals of authorizations would require that utilities, such as electricity, sewer or septic systems, and potable water, are provided as necessary.

2.4.4 Alternative B (Resource Protection Emphasis)

Management of Resources

Management of resources under Alternative B includes a discussion of management actions for the following resources:

- Geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources;
- Cultural resources;

- Vegetation resources; and
- Wildlife resources.

Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources

OBJECTIVES

The objectives for management of geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources under Alternative B would be similar to those described for Alternative A, except that greater emphasis would be placed on protection of these resources across the entire CCNM.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative B, all surface-disturbing activity with the potential to adversely affect physical resources (except foot traffic) would be banned.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative B, the implementation activities identified for management of geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources would be similar to those described for Alternative A. However, additional implementation activities include:

- Research, and inventory activities under Alternative B would be limited to those with no potential to adversely affect monument resources, and would be focused primarily on remote evaluation (e.g., aerial and satellite image interpretation, literature review, and ocean-based surveys).
- No educational and interpretive materials regarding the physical resources of the CCNM would be developed; rather, efforts would be focused on direct resource protection.
- Restrictions of on-island activities that would harm the physical resources of the monument would be expanded to encompass all surface-disturbing activities and would not be limited to recreational activities.

Cultural Resources

OBJECTIVES

The objectives for management of cultural resources under Alternative B would be similar to those described for Alternative A, except that greater emphasis would be placed on protection of cultural resources across the entire CCNM.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative B, the plan decisions identified for management of cultural resources would be the same as those described for Alternative A. Additionally, the entire CCNM would be designated as a Cultural Resources Management Zone. All areas would be treated as if they potentially contain cultural resources and would be managed for their information, public, or conservation values consistent with BLM Manual 1623, the FPLMA, and the NHPA.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative B, the implementation activities identified for management of cultural resources would be similar to those described for Alternative A. Additional implementation activities include:

- Cultural resources would be actively managed throughout the monument under Alternative B. All areas would be treated as if they potentially contain cultural resources and would be managed for their information, public, or conservation values consistent with BLM Manual 1623, the FPLMA, and the NHPA.

Vegetation Resources

OBJECTIVES

The objective for management of vegetation resources under Alternative B would be similar to that described for Alternative A, except that greater emphasis would be placed on protection of vegetation resources across the entire CCNM.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative B, the plan decisions identified for management of vegetation resources would be similar to those described for Alternative A. In addition, no invasive plant species management would be conducted unless it could be shown to result in no adverse effects on native plants and native plant communities.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

- Under Alternative B, the implementation activities identified for management of vegetation resources would be similar to those described for Alternative A. In addition, no invasive plant species management would be conducted unless it could be shown to result in no adverse effects on native plants and native plant communities.
- Research and inventory activities would be limited to those with no potential to adversely affect vegetation resources and would focus on ways to enhance resource protection. Research and inventory would rely primarily on remote evaluation (e.g., aerial and satellite image interpretation, literature review, and ocean-based surveys).
- No educational and interpretive materials regarding the vegetation resources of the CCNM would be developed; rather, efforts would be focused on direct resource protection.

Wildlife Resources

OBJECTIVES

The objectives for management of wildlife resources under Alternative B would be similar to those described for Alternative A, except that greater emphasis would be placed on protection of wildlife resources across the entire CCNM.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative B, the plan decisions identified for management of wildlife resources would be similar to those described for Alternative A, except for the invasive species management program. No invasive wildlife species management would be conducted unless it could be shown to result in no adverse effects on native wildlife.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative B, the implementation activities identified for management of wildlife resources would be similar to those described for Alternative A, except for the invasive species management program. Additional implementation activities include:

- No invasive wildlife species management would be conducted unless it could be shown to result in no adverse effects on native wildlife.
- No educational and interpretive materials regarding the wildlife resources of the CCNM would be developed; rather, efforts would be focused on direct resource protection.
- Research and inventory activities would be limited to those with no potential to adversely affect wildlife resources and would focus on ways to enhance resource protection. Research and inventory would rely primarily on remote evaluation (e.g., aerial and satellite image interpretation, literature review, and ocean-based surveys).

Management of Resource Uses

Management of resource uses under Alternative B includes a discussion of management actions for the following resource uses:

- Recreation,
- Education and interpretation,
- Research,
- Land tenure adjustments, and
- Land use authorizations.

Recreation

OBJECTIVES

The objectives for management of recreation opportunities under Alternative B would be the same as those described for Alternative A, except for additional facilities. An additional objective is to:

- Limit points of recreational access to existing mainland facilities.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative B, the plan decisions (allowed and prohibited recreational activities) identified for recreation opportunities would be the same as those described for Alternative A.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative B, the implementation activities identified for recreation opportunities would be the same as those described for Alternative A, except for points of recreational access and recreation programs. Additional implementation activities are to:

- Limit points of recreational access to existing mainland facilities.
- Continue to provide recreation programs along the coast primarily through use of state and local government facilities.

Education and Interpretation

OBJECTIVES

The objectives for education and interpretation under Alternative B would be the same as those described for Alternative A, except for additional facilities. An additional objective is to:

- Limit education and interpretive facilities to existing mainland facilities.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative B, the plan decisions identified for education and interpretation would be the same as those described for Alternative A. A limited number of direct and self-guided points of visitor contact would be designated at this time, as shown in Table 2-7.

Table 2-7. Initially Designated Points of Contact in the CCNM under Alternative B

Type of Contact	Location
Direct points of contact (hosted sites)	Piedras Blancas Light Station Point Arena Light Station
Self guided points of contact (unhosted/self-guided sites and wayside exhibits)	Trinidad State Beach and scenic drive Mendocino Headlands State Park Greenwood State Beach Pescadero State Beach Asilomar State Beach and City of Pacific Grove Partington Point (California Department of Transportation) and Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park Mary Dodds City Park (City of Pismo Beach) Point Vincente fishing access

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative B, the implementation activities identified for education and interpretation would be the same as those described for Alternative A, except for education and interpretive facilities. Additional implementation activities are to:

- Limit education and interpretive facilities to existing mainland facilities.
- Focus education and interpretation programs on resource protection measures that can be implemented by members of the public.

Research

OBJECTIVES

The objective for research under Alternative B is to:

- Protect the ecological integrity of the CCNM through a better understanding of resource conditions and the effects of human activity on monument resources.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative B, no research proposals would be approved with the potential to adversely affect CCNM resources. Exceptions may be granted in cases of unique opportunity with extremely high value that cannot be conducted elsewhere. In these cases, appropriate mitigation would be required.

Use of a permit system would be required under Alternative B, as described for Alternative A.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative B, the implementation activities identified for education and interpretation would be the same as those described for Alternative A. Additional implementation activities include:

- Evaluation and approval of research proposals would place primacy on resource protection, as identified in the goals and plan decisions identified for Alternative B.

Land Tenure Adjustments

OBJECTIVES

The objectives for land tenure adjustments under Alternative B would be the same as those described for Alternative A.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative B, land disposals would not occur, except by exchange and only if it would further the protective purposes of the CCNM. Acquisition of every property meeting the criteria identified in the Presidential Proclamation (areas above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of shoreline) would be actively pursued, as funding permits. Acquisition would focus on properties that enhance protection of coastal resource values. All land acquisition decisions would be made consistent with Section 205 of FLPMA.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Land acquisitions under Alternative B would follow all relevant laws and regulations. However, pursuit of acquisitions would not be limited to voluntary participants. The Presidential Proclamation goal of resource protection would be used to prioritize acquisitions.

Land Use Authorizations

OBJECTIVES

The objective for land use authorizations under Alternative B would be the same as that described for Alternative A.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative B, the plan decisions identified for land use authorizations would be the same as those described for Alternative A, except for allowed land uses. Allowed land uses, such as aids to navigation and communication facilities, would not be allowed unless it could be shown that the land use posed no potential to adversely affect CCNM resources. A land use or encroachment permit, right-of-way, or lease for such land uses would be required. Exceptions for emergency oil spill and hazardous material release response would apply.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative B, the implementation actions identified for land use authorizations would be the same as those described for Alternative A.

2.4.5 Alternative C (Recreation Opportunity Emphasis)

Management of Resources

Management of resources under Alternative C includes a discussion of management actions for the following resources:

- Geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources;
- Cultural resources;
- Vegetation resources; and
- Wildlife resources.

Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources

OBJECTIVES

The objectives for geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources under Alternative C would be the same as those described for Alternative A.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative C, geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources would be managed as directed in current BLM regulations and guidance documents.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative C, implementation activities would include management of geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources as directed in current BLM regulations and guidance documents.

Cultural Resources

OBJECTIVES

The objectives for cultural resources under Alternative C would be the same as those described for Alternative A.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative C, cultural resources would be managed as directed in current BLM regulations and guidance documents.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative C, implementation activities would include management of cultural resources as directed in current BLM regulations and guidance documents.

Vegetation Resources

OBJECTIVES

The objective for vegetation resources under Alternative C would be the same as that described for Alternative A.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative C, vegetation resources would be managed as directed in current ESA regulations and BLM guidance documents.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative C, implementation activities would include management of vegetation resources as directed in current ESA regulations and BLM guidance documents.

Wildlife Resources

OBJECTIVES

The objectives for wildlife resources under Alternative C would be the same as those described for Alternative A.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative C, wildlife resources would be managed as directed in current ESA regulations and BLM guidance documents. Additionally, seasonal restrictions (nesting and pupping seasons, as described in Alternative A) would be implemented in areas where known conflicts exist.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative C, implementation activities would include management of wildlife resources as directed in current BLM guidance documents. Additional implementation activities include:

- BLM would work cooperatively with DFG, DPR, USFWS, and other agencies to restrict access during nesting and pupping seasons for known sensitive wildlife populations—only on areas where known conflicts exist. Activities on the monument would be restricted during this time.

Management of Resource Uses

Management of resource uses under Alternative C includes a discussion of management actions for the following resource uses:

- Recreation,
- Education and interpretation,
- Research,
- Land tenure adjustments, and
- Land use authorizations.

Recreation

OBJECTIVES

The objectives for recreation under Alternative C would be the same as those described for Alternative A, except for facilities. Additional objectives are to:

- Support construction of new points of recreational access along the coast.
- Expand recreational programming at mainland points of recreational access.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative C, the plan decisions identified for recreation opportunities would be the same as those described for Alternative A.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative C, the implementation actions identified for recreation opportunities would be the same as those described for Alternative A, except for those actions regarding points of recreational access and recreation programs. Additional implementation activities include:

- New points of recreational access would be designated along the coast, potentially in coordination with mainland education and interpretive facilities. The following points of recreational and scenic access would be designated under Alternative C:
  - ☐ Patrick’s Point State Park,
  - ☐ Trinidad State Beach,
  - ☐ Trinidad scenic drive
  - ☐ Mendocino Headlands State Park,
  - ☐ Greenwood State Beach,

- ☐ Arch Point view (Sonoma Coast State Beach [SCSB])
- ☐ Duncan's Landing (SCSB),
- ☐ Pescadero State Beach,
- ☐ Pigeon Point Light Station,
- ☐ Asilomar State Beach,
- ☐ Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park,
- ☐ William Randolph Hearst Memorial State Beach, and
- ☐ Montaña del Oro State Park.

Additional points of contact would also be designated, using the criteria identified for Alternative A.

- BLM and its partners would work with the appropriate land owner to construct new centralized mainland recreation facilities at one or more of the points of access identified above.
- BLM and its partners would work with the appropriate entity to upgrade existing mainland recreational facilities at other points of access as necessary.
- BLM would actively offer, sponsor, and partner to provide active recreation opportunities in and around the CCNM, such as kayaking, tide pooling, and scuba diving.
- BLM would engage in aggressive outreach and publicity to heavily encourage more active forms of recreation on appropriate portions of the CCNM (i.e., those with no restrictions identified for resource protection or public safety purposes), as well as on adjacent lands and waters. These activities would focus on ways in which recreation could be engaged in safely and in a manner that protects monument resources.

Education and Interpretation

OBJECTIVES

The objectives for education and interpretation under Alternative C would be the same as those described for Alternative A, except for additional facilities. An additional objective is to:

- Designate new points of public contact for construction of new education and interpretive facilities.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative C, the plan decisions identified for education and interpretation would be the same as those described for Alternative A.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative C, the implementation activities identified for education and interpretation would be the same as those described for Alternative A, except for those activities regarding education and interpretive facilities. Additional implementation activities include:

- BLM would emphasize provision of education and interpretation opportunities in its allocation of monument funding.
- BLM would designate new points of public contact for construction of new centralized education and interpretive facilities, potentially in coordination with mainland recreational facilities.

Table 2-8 indicates the direct and self-guided points of visitor contact that would be initially designated under Alternative C.

- BLM would aggressively pursue an education and interpretation campaign at mainland facilities, in an effort to increase awareness of, and therefore protection of, monument resources.

Research

OBJECTIVES

The objectives for research under Alternative C would be the same as those described for Alternative A.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative C, the plan decisions identified for research would be the same as those described for Alternative A. Use of a permit system would be required under Alternative C, as described for Alternative A.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative C, the implementation activities identified for research would be the same as those described for Alternative A.

Land Tenure Adjustments

OBJECTIVES

The objective for land tenure adjustments under Alternative C would be the same as that described for Alternative A.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative C, the plan decisions identified for land tenure adjustments would be the same as those described for Alternative A, except for decisions regarding land acquisition. Acquisition of properties meeting the criteria identified in the Presidential Proclamation (areas above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline) would be actively pursued using a priority system that would include, but would not be limited to, the following criteria:

- Value or significance of biological, cultural, and geologic resources,
- Threat level to the resources;
- Opportunity;
- Cost/funding availability; and
- Participation of partnering entities.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative C, the implementation activities identified for land tenure adjustments would be the same as those described for Alternative A.

Table 2-8. Initially Designated Points of Contact in the CCNM under Alternative C

Type of Contact	Location
Direct points of contact (hosted sites)	Piedras Blancas Light Station Point Arena Light Station Jenner Visitor Center (Sonoma Coast State Beach [SCSB]) Ross House Visitor Center, Mendocino Headlands State Park Greenwood State Beach Visitor Center and Museum
Self-guided points of contact (unhosted/self-guided sites and wayside exhibits)	Pelican Bay State Beach Clifford Kamph Memorial County Park (Del Norte County) City of Crescent City Patrick's Point State Park Trinidad State Beach Trinidad scenic drive Lost Coast Headlands (BLM) Matolle Highway and Steamboat Rock Puenta Gorda Lighthouse and King Range National Conservation Area coastal trail Community of Shelter Cove Sinkyone Wilderness State Park MacKerricher State Park Jughandle State Beach/Reserve Casper Headlands State Beach/Reserve Cabrillo Lighthouse State Park Russian Gulch State Park Mendocino Headlands State Park Van Damme State Park Navarro River Redwoods State Park Greenwood State Beach Point Arena Light Station (private) Schooner Gulch State Park Salt Point State Beach Fort Ross State Historic Park Arch Point view (SCSB) Duncan's Landing (SCSB) Camet Beach view (SCSB) Schoolhouse Beach view (SCSB) Arched Rock view (SCSB) Bodega Head (SCSB) Pacifica State Beach (operated by City of Pacifica) Gray Whale Cove State Beach Point Montara Light Station State Park Fitzgerald Marine Reserve (San Mateo County) Pescadero State Beach Bean Hollow State Beach Pigeon Point Light Station Greyhound Rock fishing access (Santa Cruz County) Coast Dairies property Wilder Ranch State Park

Table 2-8. Initially Designated Points of Contact in the CCNM under Alternative C (continued)

Type of Contact	Location
	Lighthouse Field State Beach Monterey Bay Aquarium Hopkins Marine Station (Stanford University) Point Pinos (City of Pacific Grove) Asilomar State Beach Point Joe (Pebble Beach Company) Bird Rock (Pebble Beach Company) Pescadero Rocks (Pebble Beach Company) Carmel River State Beach Garrapata State Park Point Sur State Historic Park Andrew Molera State Park Partington Point (California Department of Transportation) Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park Plaskett Creek Campground (U.S. Forest Service) William Randolph Hearst Memorial State Beach San Simeon State Park Cayucos State Beach Montaña del Oro State Park Margo Dodd City Park (City of Pismo Beach) Point Sal State Beach Point Sal Area of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM) Carpinteria State Beach Leo Carrillo State Park El Matado State Beach Point Dume State Beach Palos Verdes Estates Shoreline Preserve Point Vicente fishing access Royal Palms State Beach (operated by Los Angeles County) Crystal Cove State Park (City of Laguna Beach) San Clemente State Beach (Calafia Beach Park operated by City of San Clemente) Ellen Scripps City Park (City of San Diego) Bird Rock (City of San Diego) Sunset Cliffs City Park (City of San Diego)

Land Use Authorizations

OBJECTIVES

The objectives for land use authorizations under Alternative C would be the same as those described for Alternative A.

PLAN DECISIONS

Under Alternative C, the plan decisions identified for land use authorizations would be the same as those described for Alternative A.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

Under Alternative C, the implementation activities identified for land use authorizations would be the same as those described for Alternative A.

2.4.6 Monitoring and Adaptive Management Program

Monitoring is an essential component of natural resource management because it provides information on changes in resource use, condition, processes and trends. Monitoring also provides information on the effectiveness of management activities and strategies. Finally, monitoring can provide excellent opportunities for public outreach and citizen involvement in management of the CCNM. The implementation of this RMP would be monitored to ensure that management actions follow prescribed management direction (implementation monitoring), meet desired objectives (effectiveness monitoring), and are based on accurate assumptions (validation monitoring).

Monitoring would be an integral component of adaptive ecosystem management. Close coordination and interaction between monitoring and research are essential for this type of management. Data obtained through systematic and statistically valid monitoring can be used by scientists to develop research hypotheses related to priority issues. Conversely, the results obtained through research can be used to further refine protocols and evaluate the effectiveness of implementation of this RMP. Monitoring results would provide managers with the information to determine whether an objective has been met and whether to continue or modify the management direction. Findings obtained through monitoring, together with research and other new information, would provide a basis for changes to the RMP.

The monitoring strategy itself would not remain static and would be periodically evaluated to ensure that the monitoring questions and standards remain relevant. The monitoring strategy would be adjusted as appropriate. Some monitoring items may be discontinued, and others may be added as knowledge and issues change with implementation. Monitoring mandated by executive order or legislation would be given priority.

The monitoring process would collect information in the most cost-effective manner possible and may involve sampling or remote sensing. Monitoring activities would be conducted by a variety of entities, depending on the nature of the monitoring. Groups that may conduct monitoring include universities, other research institutions, BLM and other agencies, private organizations, and members of the public. Community-based monitoring conducted by monument stewards would be encouraged through the partnership program and would be integrated with the education and interpretation activities identified in the action alternatives above.

Monitoring could be cost prohibitive if not designed carefully. It would not be necessary or desirable to monitor every management action or direction. Unnecessary detail and unacceptable costs would be avoided by focusing on key monitoring questions and proper sampling methods. The level and intensity of monitoring would vary, depending on the sensitivity of the resource, process, or trend and the scope of the proposed management activity.

Management Goals

The objective of resource monitoring and evaluation is a clear understanding of the ecological structures, function, and processes that characterize the CCNM and the effects of human activities on those attributes. Accordingly, the management goals for the monitoring and evaluation program are as follows:

- Provide the basis for long-term adaptive management and ongoing planning,
- Assess compliance with environmental laws, and
- Ensure that direction in the Presidential Proclamation is fulfilled.

Levels of Acceptable Change

As mentioned above, monitoring would provide information that would allow managers to evaluate changes to resource use, condition, processes, and trends. Not all changes would be positive, and management strategies must be adjusted to respond to unacceptable changes. Limits must be established that initiate adjustments in management activities. The limits of acceptable change for the CCNM would be any discernable, unnatural, negative change to key resource condition and processes. Once identified, immediate action would occur to eliminate or minimize the activities causing the negative change; and a strategy would be implemented to restore the resource condition or process.

Levels of acceptable change would be refined as resource inventory continues and increased understanding allows development of more specific thresholds that trigger additional management action.

Development of a Monitoring Plan

A Monitoring Plan would be developed that would address monitoring priorities, monitoring protocols, and entities that would conduct monitoring. This plan would be refined as necessary given new information and conditions.

Monitoring Priorities

The Monitoring Plan would identify the topics receiving monitoring effort and associated monitoring priorities. This initial step would help define the questions that need to be answered and would help focus the monitoring strategy on appropriate issues in order to avoid gathering information with limited value in answering pertinent questions.

Top priorities for coordinated monitoring already include the following:

- Seabird use of CCNM rocks and islands,
- Pinniped use of the CCNM rocks and islands,
- Recreation activity in the vicinity of sensitive seabird and pinniped use areas, and
- Effects of recreation activity on sensitive biological resources

Other priorities would be based on the importance of and threat to the particular resource. Priorities would also be given for monitoring mandated by executive order or legislation. Specific consideration would be given to monitoring topics and indicators that index entire ecosystems and yield information regarding multiple topics. Monitoring priorities may include physical, biological, social, and economic aspects of the CCNM.

Monitoring Protocols

Monitoring activities would be divided into two categories: technical and non-technical activities, and specific monitoring protocols would be developed for each. Technical monitoring activities would require special expertise or background in the resource being monitored and would also require rigorous monitoring protocols to yield useful data. Non-technical monitoring activities would require lower levels of expertise and could be conducted by a wider variety of entities using less rigorous protocols, while still yielding useful information.

For non-technical activities, monitoring protocols would be developed on an activity-specific basis, based on the resources to be monitored and the capabilities of the entity conducting the monitoring.

For technical activities, testable hypotheses would be developed for each topic requiring monitoring. Based on these hypotheses, the Monitoring Plan would identify the following for each topic:

- The attribute to be monitored,
- The monitoring purpose,
- The specific indicator(s) of the attribute to be measured,
- The geographic scale of monitoring,
- Monitoring methods,
- The appropriate frequency and duration of measurement, and
- Monitoring results indicating a need for reevaluation of management actions (i.e., levels of acceptable change).

These aspects of the Monitoring Plan would be informed by the decisions and implementation actions described in this chapter under “Action Alternatives.” Monitoring activities may be located within or outside the CCNM as necessary, based on the ecological relationships to the surrounding area or the scope of the monitoring topic.

Attributes would be selected for monitoring based on their ability to guide management direction, and indicators would be chosen to be sensitive to resource condition. Indicators would also be selected that are predictive rather than retrospective, such that they provide “early warning” of changes in resource condition and necessary management response. Monitoring protocols would be based on sound experimental design and standardization, and would support statistical analysis where necessary.

Entities Conducting Monitoring

The Monitoring Plan would identify the parties that would conduct monitoring and their relative responsibilities. As previously discussed, it is anticipated that a consortium of partners at all levels would be engaged to undertake monitoring, with primary responsibility on BLM and the core partners. The monitoring process would be designed to integrate with existing organizational structures and monitoring/research programs as much as possible, and to this end, the monitoring priorities and protocols would consider common monitoring design frameworks and common indicators based on the range of existing monitoring and research efforts underway.

Implementation Guidelines

Monitoring

Monitoring efforts would be proactive where funding permits, and the Monitoring Plan would be implemented to the fullest extent feasible.

All monitoring and evaluation activities would be fully documented. Monitoring and evaluation reports would indicate monitoring methodologies, results, and conclusions. Conclusions would include assessment of measured results against expected results, implications to the prospect for meeting management goals in any program area, determination of acceptability of results, and formulation of measures that could bring about desired changes to monitored attributes.

BLM would develop a standardized repository for data and analysis, and data gained through monitoring would be shared and made available through the various means previously identified—such as the internet and data sharing programs (e.g., SIMoN).

Evaluation and Adaptive Responses

Monitoring results would be evaluated immediately upon collection and annually reevaluated preceding the budget planning process. Because the purpose of monitoring is to guide plan implementation, a detailed evaluation and an adaptive response would be developed when monitoring results indicate that objectives are not being met. These adaptations may require a refinement or modification of implementation actions in this chapter.

If a significant management modification is indicated, an amendment of this RMP may be required. Significance is usually associated with monitoring results that indicate management direction for various plan elements are inhibiting achieving management goals of another plan element (e.g., a significant conflict between recreation access and species management is developing). In such cases, the required adaptation would be formulated to give priority to the primary purposes for which the CCNM was created: protection of resources.

The RMP would be evaluated at least once every 4 years to determine the need for significant management modifications or amendments to the plan. Data from the resource monitoring and other sources would serve as input for the evaluation of the planning decisions to determine progress in implementation and determine whether any amendments or revisions to the RMP are necessary. The evaluation would address the following questions (from BLM Handbook 1601-1):

- Are actions outlined in the plan being implemented?
- Does the plan establish objectives (i.e., goals, standards, and objectives)?
- Are the allocations, constraints, and mitigation measures effective in achieving objectives?
- Do decisions continue to be correct and proper over time?

- Have there been significant changes in the related plans of Indian tribes, state and local government, or other federal agencies that affect management at the CCNM?
- Are there new data or analysis that significantly affect the planning decisions or the validity of the NEPA analysis?
- Are there unmet needs or opportunities that can best be met through a plan amendment or revision, or will current management practices be sufficient?
- Are new inventories warranted pursuant to BLM's duty to maintain inventories on a continuous basis (FLPMA Section 201)?
- Are there new legal or policy mandates as a result of new statutes, proclamations, executive orders, or court orders not addressed in the plan?

2.4.7 Alternatives Considered but Not Analyzed in Detail

In addition to the management alternatives described above, several additional alternatives were initially formulated and considered during the RMP development process. Each of these additional alternatives was subsequently determined to be infeasible, imprudent, without significant benefit, or inconsistent with the Presidential Proclamation. These alternatives, and the reasons for which they were dismissed from further consideration, are described below.

Process for Identification

Alternatives were identified through a series of meetings with the Interdisciplinary (ID) Team and other agencies and individuals. Key issues and management concerns, and potential solutions, were identified and considered using both structured and unstructured brainstorming sessions. Management topics were discussed that ranged from overall approach to specific actions. Need for an action, subsequent implementation requirements, and consistency with the Presidential Proclamation were taken into account. Using the ideas from these sessions as a basis, matrices were developed describing various options for overall management approach and within each management area.

Process and Criteria for Screening

Several ID Team meetings were conducted to discuss the alternatives matrices. After receiving ID Team feedback, the matrices were used as the basis to formulate cohesive management alternatives that were centered around distinct themes. For each alternative, a suite of management approaches was selected from the matrices that, taken together, best embodied the overarching approach. These alternatives were evaluated in the context of the RMP goals and objectives and the environmental analysis to select a preferred alternative. Considerations in development and selection of alternatives included regulatory authority to implement, implementation cost, consistency with Presidential and Secretary direction, consistency with existing agreements and relationships, and ability to meet the plan goal.

Alternatives Screened from Consideration in Detail

Management by BLM Alone. While consistent with the Presidential Proclamation, this alternative was dismissed due to the clear gains in resource protection, enforcement, and education derived from managing through partnerships.

Make No Management Designations. It was determined that resource protection could be improved by designating areas requiring management that reflect the current understanding of the resources and their relative threats and sensitivities.

No New Regulations. While numerous regulations exist protecting monument resources, it was determined that gaps in enforcement exist due to varying jurisdictional authorities, limiting the potential for maximum resource protection.

Full Closure to Public Access. Elimination of all public access was determined to be inconsistent with the multiple-use mandate of FLPMA, and would unreasonably limit traditional cultural uses and other activities that provide substantial value to the human experience of the CCNM. It was also identified that limited public access could be accommodated while still meeting resource protection goals.

Prepare Separate Management Plans for Each BLM Field Office. This alternative would preclude holistic management of monument resources that extend across multiple field office boundaries. In addition, it was determined that regional management that considers local resources and community interests could be accomplished through designation of management units based on physiographic characteristics and would not preclude administration of the monument at the field office level.

Regulate Mineral Extraction on Lands below Mean High Tide. This management alternative was not considered because mineral extraction would not occur within the CCNM and is regulated by other state and federal agencies.

Regulate Commercial and Sport Fishing in Coastal Waters. This management alternative was not considered because fishing would not occur within the CCNM and is regulated by DFG and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Impose Fees for Use of Land Adjacent to the CCNM. BLM does not have jurisdiction to charge fees for use of state or private land adjacent to the CCNM. Any fees charged for use of BLM lands along the California coast would be incidental to the presence of the CCNM. Therefore, this management alternative was not pursued.

Regulate the Navy's Use of Sonar in the Coastal Area. BLM does not have jurisdiction to regulate activities in the open ocean. Naval activities are regulated by other federal agencies, including the U.S. Department of Commerce and the USFWS.

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Table 2-4. Summary of Management Actions for the Action Alternatives

Resource/Use Program Area	Alternative A Balanced Management	Alternative B Resource Protection Emphasis	Alternative C Recreation Opportunity Emphasis
Visual Resources	Designate Visual Resource Management (VRM) classes for all monument resources, via site-specific, monument-wide, or regional analysis as funding permits. Develop educational and interpretive materials that identify the nature and value of visual resources of the monument (see Education and Interpretation Actions). Encourage research that can better define the extent, nature, and value of visual resources of the monument (see Research Actions). Following any research, maintain an inventory of all monument resources.		
Special Designations	Change name of California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) to the California Coastal ACEC and maintain ACEC designation. Issue public notice of ACEC name change.		
Cadastral Support	Document changes in land ownership status of all rocks and islands under California Coastal National Monument (CCNM) jurisdiction through surveying. Develop a survey strategy to guide cadastral work for the CCNM.		
Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources	Develop educational and interpretive materials that identify the nature and value of geologic resources of the monument (see Education and Interpretation Actions). Restrict on-island recreational activities that would harm geologic resources (see Recreation Actions). Encourage research that can better define the extent, nature, and value of geologic resources of the monument (see Research Actions). Following any research, maintain an inventory of all monument resources.	Similar to those described for Alternative A. All surface-disturbing activity with potential to adversely affect resources (except foot traffic) would be banned. Research and inventory activities would be limited to those with no potential to adversely affect monument resources, and would be focused primarily on remote evaluation. No educational and interpretive materials regarding the physical resources of the CCNM would be developed; rather, efforts would be focused on direct resource protection.	Manage geologic resources as directed in current BLM codes.

Table 2-4. Summary of Management Actions for the Action Alternatives (continued)

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Resource/Use Program Area	Alternative A Balanced Management	Alternative B Resource Protection Emphasis	Alternative C Recreation Opportunity Emphasis
Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources (continued)	Develop criteria for identifying resources requiring additional protection. Identify areas requiring additional management based on the above criteria. This process would be ongoing as information becomes available through the research and inventory process. Develop a resource protection plan that includes the physical resources of the CCNM.	Restrictions of on-island activities that would harm the physical resources of the monument would be expanded to encompass all surface-disturbing activities and would not be limited to recreational activities.	
Cultural Resources	Prepare a CRMP to provide the basis for phased management of the CCNM, including processes for inventory, evaluation, research, and education opportunities. Consult with tribes who may have an interest in stewardship of offshore traditional cultural properties (TCPs) and/or to gather information about traditional use areas and activities that may include elements of the CCNM. Prepare nominations for all cultural resources in the CCNM that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP). Monitoring of resource condition, surveillance by law enforcement personnel in potential problem areas, and involvement of interested parties in conformance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA).	Similar to those described for Alternative A. Designate the entire CCNM as a Cultural Resources Management Zone. All areas would be treated as if they potentially contain cultural resources and would be managed for their information, public, or conservation values as per BLM Manual 1623, FPLMA, and the NHPA.	Manage cultural resources as directed in current BLM codes.

Table 2-4. Summary of Management Actions for the Action Alternatives (continued)

Resource/Use Program Area	Alternative A Balanced Management	Alternative B Resource Protection Emphasis	Alternative C Recreation Opportunity Emphasis
Cultural Resources (continued)	Develop educational and interpretive materials that identify the nature and value of cultural resources of the monument (see Education and Interpretation Actions). Restrict on-island recreational activities that would harm cultural resources (see Recreation Actions). Encourage research that can better define the extent, nature, and value of cultural resources of the monument (see Research Actions). Following any research, maintain an inventory of all monument resources.		
Vegetation Resources	Develop an invasive plant species management and removal program, consistent with the long-term protection of native plant communities. Develop educational and interpretive materials that identify the nature and value of vegetation resources of the monument (see Education and Interpretation Actions). Restrict on-island recreational activities that would harm vegetation resources (see Recreation Actions). Encourage research that can better define the extent, nature, and value of vegetation resources of the monument (see Research Actions). Following any research, maintain an inventory of all monument resources.	Similar to those described for Alternative A (except invasive species management program). No invasive plant species management would be conducted unless it could be shown to result in no adverse effects on native plants and native plant communities. Research and inventory activities would be limited to those with no potential to adversely affect monument resources and would focus on ways to enhance resource protection; research and inventory would rely primarily on remote evaluation.	Manage vegetation resources as directed in current Endangered Species Act (ESA) regulations and BLM codes.

Table 2-4. Summary of Management Actions for the Action Alternatives (continued)

Resource/Use Program Area	Alternative A Balanced Management	Alternative B Resource Protection Emphasis	Alternative C Recreation Opportunity Emphasis
Vegetation Resources (continued)	Develop criteria for identifying resources requiring additional protection. Identify areas requiring additional management based on the above criteria. This process would be ongoing as information becomes available through the research and inventory process. Develop a resource protection plan that includes vegetation resources of the CCNM.	No educational and interpretive materials regarding the vegetation resources of the CCNM would be developed; rather, efforts would be focused on direct resource protection.	
Wildlife Resources	Implement measures to improve habitat, such as removal or control of invasive plant or animal species on offshore rocks; control predators. Apply seasonal restrictions (nesting and pupping seasons) for areas requiring protection. Restrict recreational activities on the monument during this time. Implement specific management for special-status species, per applicable ESA regulations and BLM policy. Enforce identified restrictions and existing laws protecting marine birds and mammals in cooperation with a range of law enforcement organizations, including California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) wardens, California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) rangers, local municipal officers, and volunteer stewards.	Similar to those described for Alternative A (except invasive species management program). No invasive wildlife species management would be conducted unless it could be shown to result in no adverse effects on native wildlife. Research and inventory activities would be limited to those with no potential to adversely affect monument resources and would focus on ways to enhance resource protection; research and inventory would rely primarily on remote evaluation. No educational and interpretive materials regarding the wildlife resources of the CCNM would be developed; rather, efforts would be focused on direct resource protection.	Manage wildlife resources as directed in current ESA regulations and BLM codes. Implement seasonal restrictions (nesting and pupping seasons, as described in Alternative A) only on areas where known conflicts exist. Restrict recreational activities on and around the monument during this time.

Table 2-4. Summary of Management Actions for the Action Alternatives (continued) Page 5 of 10

Resource/Use Program Area	Alternative A Balanced Management	Alternative B Resource Protection Emphasis	Alternative C Recreation Opportunity Emphasis
Wildlife Resources (continued)	Develop educational and interpretive materials that identify the nature and value of wildlife resources of the monument (see Education and Interpretation Actions). Restrict on-island recreational activities that would harm wildlife resources (see Recreation Actions). Encourage research that can better define the extent, nature, and value of wildlife resources of the monument (see Research Actions). Following any research, maintain an inventory of all monument resources. Research and inventory activities would emphasize priorities listed in the Draft Resource Management Plan (RMP), including a monument-wide survey of marine birds and mammal populations, annual photographic documentation, focused surveys, and the status of invasive wildlife species. Develop criteria for identifying resources requiring additional protection. Identify areas requiring additional management based on the above criteria. This process would be ongoing as information becomes available through the research and inventory process. Develop a resource protection plan that includes wildlife resources of the CCNM.		

Table 2-4. Summary of Management Actions for the Action Alternatives (continued)

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Resource/Use Program Area	Alternative A Balanced Management	Alternative B Resource Protection Emphasis	Alternative C Recreation Opportunity Emphasis
Recreation	Encourage low-impact recreational activities, including wildlife viewing from the mainland, photography and painting, appropriate water sports (including swimming, kayaking, and sailing), filming, and special events with a permit. Prohibit on-island recreational activities that would harm monument resources, including camping, littering, fires, vandalism, off-highway vehicle use, launching for hang gliding, shooting, pet exercising, competitive events, rock climbing, or destruction or removal of monument features. Designate mainland recreational access where BLM or its partners would have an active presence in managing recreation. Designate a small number of new facilities for construction. Develop recreational programs focused on low-impact recreational activities at these access points, using existing or new BLM or partner facilities and infrastructure as funding permits. Install signage at key locations along the coast regarding the excluded and encouraged recreational uses of the CCNM (see “Plan Decisions”). Warning signs would be provided in hazardous areas with high visitation or acute risks.	Same as those described for Alternative A (except recreational access and recreation programs). Limit recreational access to existing mainland facilities. Recreation programs along the coast would continue to be provided primarily through use of state and local government facilities.	Same as those described for Alternative A (except recreational access and recreation programs). Work with the appropriate land owner to construct new centralized mainland recreation facilities at one or more of the points of access. Work with the appropriate entity to upgrade existing mainland recreational facilities at other points of access as necessary. Actively offer, sponsor, and partner to provide active recreation opportunities in and around the CCNM, such as kayaking, tide pooling, and scuba diving. Engage in aggressive outreach and publicity to heavily encourage more active forms of recreation on appropriate portions of the CCNM, as well as on adjacent lands and waters.

Table 2-4. Summary of Management Actions for the Action Alternatives (continued) Page 7 of 10

Resource/Use Program Area	Alternative A Balanced Management	Alternative B Resource Protection Emphasis	Alternative C Recreation Opportunity Emphasis
Recreation (continued)	Develop educational and interpretive materials that identify the nature and value of recreation opportunities on the monument (see Education and Interpretation Actions). Encourage research that can better define the extent, nature, and value of recreation opportunities on the monument (see Research Actions). Following any research, maintain an inventory of all monument resources. All facilities to be constructed would implement appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and other measures to avoid adverse effects on natural resources and the human environment.		
Education and Interpretation	Develop an Education and Interpretation Plan, which would identify goals, themes, general guidelines, and an action plan for CCNM education and interpretation. Designate mainland education and interpretation facilities to provide individuals and organizations opportunities for nature study and photography, interpretive sites and walks, school and community outreach programs, and special thematic events related to the unique resources of the CCNM.	Same as those described for Alternative A (except education and interpretation facilities). Limit educational and interpretation facilities to existing mainland facilities. Focus educational programs on resource protection.	Same as those described for Alternative A (except education and interpretation facilities). Designate new points of public contact for construction of new education and interpretation facilities, potentially in coordination with mainland recreation facilities. Pursue an aggressive education and interpretation campaign at mainland facilities, in an effort to increase awareness of and therefore protection of monument resources.

Table 2-4. Summary of Management Actions for the Action Alternatives (continued)

Resource/Use Program Area	Alternative A Balanced Management	Alternative B Resource Protection Emphasis	Alternative C Recreation Opportunity Emphasis
Education and Interpretation (continued)	All facilities to be constructed would implement appropriate BMPs and other measures to avoid adverse effects on natural resources and the human environment. Develop a Virtual Monument, a web site that provides information about the monument's natural and cultural resources, its recreational amenities and access points, and travel information. Develop interpretive themes, written statements that guide the design and text writing of various products that may include wayside exhibits, visitor center exhibits, brochures, audiovisual presentations, and web sites. Develop an independent tourism marketing plan, to identify target markets, tourism partnership opportunities, and key messages before work begins on broader marketing materials.		
Research Activities	Permit research throughout the CCNM, consistent with the approval criteria identified below or on a case-by-case basis. Develop a Research/Monitoring Permit with core managing partners that could be used by all three entities; the permit would be required for scientific studies on CCNM land that involve fieldwork or specimen collection with the potential to disturb resources. The permit process would follow current BLM practices.	Same as those described for Alternative A. Evaluation and approval of research permits would place primacy on resource protection.	Same as those described for Alternative A.

Table 2-4. Summary of Management Actions for the Action Alternatives (continued) Page 9 of 10

Resource/Use Program Area	Alternative A Balanced Management	Alternative B Resource Protection Emphasis	Alternative C Recreation Opportunity Emphasis
Research Activities (continued)	Permits would not be issued when the activity may directly or indirectly adversely affect seabird or pinniped colonies during the nesting/pupping or rearing seasons. Finalize Research/Monitoring Permit evaluation criteria and procedure guidelines proposed in the Draft RMP.		
Land Tenure Adjustments	Land currently in the CCNM would not be disposed of, except by exchange and only if it would further the resource protection purposes of the CCNM. Land acquisition decisions would be made consistent with Section 205 of FLPMA. Acquisition of additional properties to be included in the CCNM would be considered on a case-by-case basis, using identified criteria. Continue efforts to clarify land ownership, where ownership is unknown, believed to be inaccurate, or in dispute.	Land disposals would not occur, except by exchange and only if it furthers the protective purposes of the CCNM. Acquisition of every property meeting the criteria identified in the Presidential Proclamation (areas above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of shoreline) would be actively pursued as funding permits, focusing on acquisitions that enhance protection of coastal resource values. All land acquisition decisions would be made consistent with Section 205 of FLPMA. Land acquisitions would follow all relevant laws and regulations. However, pursuit of acquisitions would not be limited to voluntary participants; the Presidential Proclamation goal of protection would be used to prioritize acquisitions.	Same as those described for Alternative A (except land acquisition). Acquisition of properties meeting the criteria identified in the Presidential Proclamation (areas above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline) would be actively pursued, using an identified priority system.

Table 2-4. Summary of Management Actions for the Action Alternatives (continued)

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Resource/Use Program Area	Alternative A Balanced Management	Alternative B Resource Protection Emphasis	Alternative C Recreation Opportunity Emphasis
Land Use Authorizations	Specifically prohibit the following land uses on the CCNM as inconsistent with protection of monument resources: forest resource extraction; livestock grazing; and coal, oil shale, fluid mineral, locatable mineral, mineral material, and nonenergy leasable mineral exploration and extraction. Allow the following land uses: other land uses, including construction and maintenance of aids to navigation and communication facilities, subject to BLM approval; and emergency uses for for response to oil spills or hazardous substance releases. Grant land use authorizations following standard BLM operating procedures and apply standard permitting procedures for applications to use CCNM lands. Each application for use of CCNM lands would be considered on a case-by-case basis. Any structures to be constructed under a land use authorization would implement appropriate BMPs and other measures to avoid adverse effects on natural resources and the human environment.	Same as those described for Alternative A (except allowed land uses). Other land uses, such as aids to navigation and communication facilities, would not be allowed unless it could be shown that the land use posed no potential to adversely affect CCNM resources. Exceptions for emergency oil spill and hazardous substance release response would apply.	Same as those described for Alternative A.

Chapter 3. Affected Environment

The Presidential Proclamation identifies the following resources on the CCNM:

- Overwhelming beauty and magnificent scenery;
- Geologic formations (i.e., beaches and rocky outcroppings);
- Feeding and nesting habitat for seabirds;
- Foraging and breeding habitat for marine mammals;
- Diverse vegetation;
- Tidepools and the nearshore ocean zone; and
- Historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest.

Per the Proclamation, all "islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of the State of California" are reserved in order to protect the above resources.

This chapter discusses the regional setting and regulatory framework for these and other topics in coastal California.

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Chapter 3
Affected Environment

3.0.1 Introduction

The individual sections in Chapter 3 describe the resources and conditions in and adjacent to the CCNM that are relevant to the alternatives identified in Chapter 2 and the environmental consequences identified in Chapter 4. This chapter addresses current conditions for the following areas:

- 3.1, Air Quality;
- 3.2, Vegetation Resources;
- 3.3, Wildlife Resources;
- 3.4, Cultural Resources;
- 3.5, Environmental Justice;
- 3.6, Geologic and Soil Resources;
- 3.7, Health and Safety;
- 3.8, Indian Trust Resources;
- 3.9, Land Use/Lands and Realty;
- 3.10, Noise;
- 3.11, Paleontologic Resources;
- 3.12, Population and Housing;
- 3.13, Public Services;
- 3.14, Utilities and Service Systems;
- 3.15, Recreation;
- 3.16, Research;
- 3.17, Socioeconomics;
- 3.18, Traffic and Transportation;
- 3.19, Visual Resources;
- 3.20, Water Resources; and
- 3.21, Wilderness and Other Special Designations.

The present status of resources and conditions for the areas listed above are described, and the current management activities that affect these resources and conditions are identified.

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Section 3.1
Air Quality

3.1.1 Introduction

This section discusses the regional setting and regulatory framework for air quality management in coastal California.

3.1.2 Setting

3.1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Climate along the coastline of California varies, with cooler temperatures, more rainfall, and more extensive cloud cover in the northern portions of the state. Conditions become milder in a continuum southward. California is divided into 15 air basins to better manage air pollution. The project area encompasses six of these basins, and climate and meteorology varies within each basin. These basins include the North Coast, San Francisco, North Central Coast, South Central Coast, South Coast, and San Diego. Figure 3.1-1 shows the location of the air basins.

For this analysis, sensitive land uses are defined as locations where people reside or where the presence of pollutant emissions could adversely affect the use of the land. Typical sensitive receptors include residents, school children, hospital patients, and the elderly. The CCNM project area includes sensitive land uses (e.g., residential areas).

The project area is also located near various Native American tribal lands. These include: Smith River Ranchería, Elk Valley Reserve, Resighni Reservation, Big Lagoon Ranchería, Trinidad Ranchería, Table Bluff Reservation – Wiyot Tribe, Manchester, Stewards Point Ranchería, and Campo-Manzanita and La Posta Reservation.

Attainment Status

Generally, the California Air Resources Board (ARB) designates whether areas are in attainment of air quality standards by air basin or county (see discussion under "Regulatory Setting"). When areas in an air basin or county have distinctly different air quality deriving from sources and conditions not affecting the entire air basin or county, ARB may designate a smaller area.

Table 3.1-1 presents the area designations and attainment status in the six affected air basins in California for carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter (PM10), and ozone. The table identifies areas as attainment, nonattainment, nonattainment-transitional, or unclassified for these pollutants. The boundaries of the designated areas that differ from the air basin or county boundaries are described at the bottom of the table.

Class I Areas in the CCNM

Under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, Congress established a system for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) to protect areas that were not classified as non-attainment. A classification system was implemented based on the allowable amounts of additional total suspended particulates and sulfur dioxide degradation that would be allowed for various areas. A Class I area has the greatest limitations, where any virtually degradation is considered significant. California coastal Class 1 areas include Redwood National Park, Point Reyes National Seashore, Pinnacles National Monument, and Ventana Wilderness.

3.1.2.2 Regulatory Setting

Federal

Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards

Existing air quality conditions in the project area can be characterized in terms of the ambient air quality standards that California and the federal government have established for several different pollutants. For some pollutants, separate standards have been set for different measurement periods. Most standards have been set to protect public health. For some pollutants, standards have been based on other values (such as protection of crops, protection of materials, or avoidance of nuisance conditions). Table 3.1-2 presents the state and federal standards for a variety of pollutants.

OZONE

Ozone is a respiratory irritant that increases susceptibility to respiratory infections. It is also an oxidant that can cause substantial damage to vegetation and other materials.

Ozone is not emitted directly into the air, but is formed by a photochemical reaction in the atmosphere. Ozone precursors, called reactive organic gases (ROGs), and oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) react in the atmosphere in the presence of sunlight to form ozone. Because photochemical reaction rates depend on the intensity of ultraviolet light and air temperature, ozone is primarily a summer air pollution problem.

Ozone is a regional pollutant. Because photochemical reactions take time to occur, high ozone levels often occur downwind of the emission source. Because the predominant wind direction in the Sacramento Valley is from the south, the project area is a receptor of regional pollutants from the Sacramento area. Ozone conditions in the area therefore result from a combination of locally generated and transported emissions.

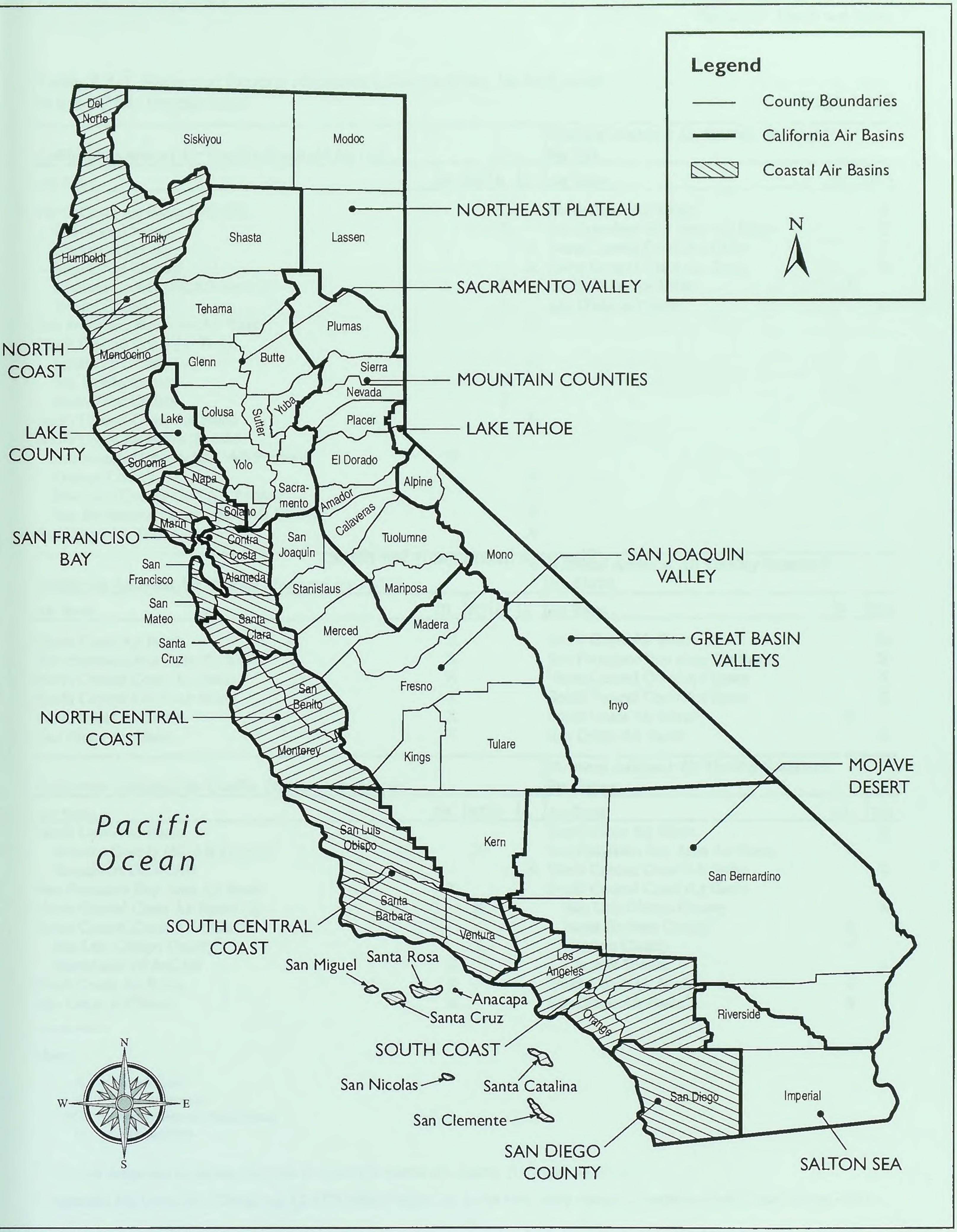
Legend
County Boundaries
California Air Basins
Coastal Air Basins
N
NORTHEAST PLATEAU
SACRAMENTO VALLEY
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES
LAKE TAHOE
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS
MOJAVE DESERT
NORTH COAST
LAKE COUNTY
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
NORTH CENTRAL COAST
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST
SOUTH COAST
SAN DIEGO COUNTY
SALTON SEA
Pacific Ocean
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
Humboldt
Trinity
Shasta
Lassen
Tehama
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
Nevada
Lake
Colusa
Sutter
Yuba
Placer
Sonoma
Napa
Yolo
El Dorado
Alpine
Solano
Sacra-mento
Amador
Calaveras
Marin
Contra Costa
San Joaquin
Tuolumne
Mono
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Madera
Santa Cruz
San Benito
Fresno
Inyo
Monterey
Kings
Tulare
San Luis Obispo
Kern
San Bernardino
Santa Barbara
Ventura
Los Angeles
Orange
Riverside
San Diego
Imperial
San Miguel
Santa Rosa
Anacapa
Santa Cruz
San Nicolas
Santa Catalina
San Clemente
N
W
E
S

Figure 3.1-1
California Air Basins

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Table 3.1-1 State and Federal Attainment Designations for Air Basins in the CCNM Project Area

Page 1 of 2

California Ambient Air Quality Standard for CO[1]

Air Basin	N	NT	U	A
North Coast Air Basin (NCAB)				
Del Norte County			X	
Humboldt County				X
Mendocino County				X
Sonoma County (NCAB Portion)			X	
Trinity County			X	
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin				X
North Central Coast Air Basin				
Monterey County				X
San Benito County			X	
Santa Cruz County			X	
South Central Coast Air Basin				X
South Coast Air Basin (Socab)				
Los Angeles County (SoCAB Portion)	X			
Orange County				X
Riverside County (SoCAB Portion)				X
San Bernardino County (SoCAB Portion)				X
San Diego Air Basin				X

National Ambient Air Quality Standard for CO

Air Basin	N	U/A
North Coast Air Basin		X
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin		X
North Central Coast Air Basin		X
South Central Coast Air Basin		X
South Coast Air Basin	X	
San Diego Air Basin		X

California Ambient Air Quality Standard for PM10

Air Basin	N	NT	U	A
North Coast Air Basin	X			
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin	X			
North Central Coast Air Basin	X			
South Central Coast Air Basin	X			
South Coast Air Basin	X			
San Diego Air Basin	X			

National Ambient Air Quality Standard for PM10

Air Basin	N	U/A
North Coast Air Basin		X
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin		X
North Central Coast Air Basin		X
South Central Coast Air Basin		X
South Coast Air Basin[7]	X	
San Diego Air Basin		X

California Ambient Air Quality Standard for Ozone

Air Basin	N	NT	U	A
North Coast Air Basin				
Sonoma County (NCAB Portion)[2]		X		
Remainder Of NCAB				X
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin	X			
North Central Coast Air Basin (2)		X		
South Central Coast Air Basin				
San Luis Obispo County[2]		X		
Remainder Of SoCAB	X			
South Coast Air Basin	X			
San Diego Air Basin	X			

National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Ozone

Air Basin	N	U/A
North Coast Air Basin		X
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin	X	
North Central Coast Air Basin		X
South Central Coast Air Basin		
San Luis Obispo County		X
Santa Barbara County[4]	X	
Ventura County	X	
Channel Islands[3]		X
South Coast Air Basin[5]	X	
San Diego Air Basin[4]	X	

Notes:

A = Attainment.
N = Nonattainment.
NT = Nonattainment-transitional.
U = Unclassified.

[1] The area designated for carbon monoxide is a county or portion of a county. (1) Section 60200(a).

[2] Assembly Bill (AB) 3048 (Olberg) and AB 2525 (Miller) signed into law in 1996, made changes to Health and Safety Code, Section 40925.5.

Table 3.1-1 State and Federal Attainment Designations for Air Basins in the CCNM Project Area (continued)

Page 2 of 2

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[3] Channel Islands National Monument Santa Barbara County includes Santa Cruz, San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Barbara Islands. Ventura County includes Anacapa Island. Note that the San Clemente and Santa Catalina Islands are considered part of Los Angeles County and therefore, are included as part of the South Coast Air Basin. San Nicolas is not part of the Channel Islands National Monument. It is considered part of Ventura County.

[4] These areas have air quality that meets the 1-hour federal ozone standard. Redesignation requests are pending. EPA has proposed findings of attainment for Santa Barbara and San Diego.

[5] The federal 1-hour ozone nonattainment area is the South Coast Air Basin prior to a boundary modification in April 1996. The current South Coast Air Basin includes the San Gorgonio Pass area, while the federal 1-hour ozone nonattainment area does not (CFR Section 81.305).

[6] The federal carbon monoxide nonattainment area is the South Coast Air Basin prior to a boundary modification in April 1996. The current South Coast Air Basin includes the San Gorgonio Pass area, while the federal carbon monoxide nonattainment area does not.

[7] The federal PM10 nonattainment area is the South Coast Air Basin prior to a boundary modification in April 1996. The current South Coast Air Basin includes the San Gorgonio Pass area, while the federal PM10 nonattainment area does not.

Table 3.1-2 Ambient Air Quality Standards Applicable in California

			Standard (parts per million)		Standard (micrograms per cubic meter)		Violation Criteria	
Pollutant	Symbol	Average Time	California	National	California	National	California	National
Ozone	O_3	1 hour	0.09	0.12	180	235	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 3 days in 3 years
		8 hours	NA	0.08	NA	157	NA	If exceeded on more than 3 days in 3 years
Carbon monoxide	CO	8 hours	9.0	9	10,000	10,000	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
		1 hour	20	35	23,000	40,000	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
(Lake Tahoe only)		8 hours	6	NA	7,000	NA	If equaled or exceeded	NA
Nitrogen dioxide	NO_2	Annual average	NA	0.053	NA	100	NA	If exceeded
		1 hour	0.25	NA	470	NA	If exceeded	
Sulfur dioxide	SO_2	Annual average	NA	0.03	NA	80	NA	If exceeded
		24 hours	0.04	0.14	105	365	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
		1 hour	0.25	NA	655	NA	NA	NA
Hydrogen sulfide	H_2S	1 hour	0.03	NA	42	NA	If equaled or exceeded	NA
Vinyl chloride	C_2H_3Cl	24 hours	0.010	NA	26	NA	If equaled or exceeded	NA
Inhalable particulate matter	PM10	Annual geometric mean	NA	NA	20	NA	If exceeded	NA
		Annual arithmetic mean	NA	NA	NA	50	NA	If exceeded
		24 hours	NA	NA	50	150	If exceeded	If average 1% over 3 years is exceeded
	PM2.5	Annual geometric mean	NA	NA	12	NA	If exceeded	NA
		Annual arithmetic mean	NA	NA	NA	15	NA	If exceeded
		24 hours	NA	NA	NA	65	NA	If average 2% over 3 years is exceeded

Table 3.1-2 Ambient Air Quality Standards Applicable in California (continued)

Pollutant	Symbol	Average Time	Standard (parts per million)		Standard (micrograms per cubic meter)		Violation Criteria	
			California	National	California	National	California	National
Sulfate particles	SO_4	24 hours	NA	NA	24	NA	If equaled or exceeded	NA
Lead particles	Pb	Calendar quarter	NA	NA	NA	1.5	NA	If exceeded no more than 1 day per year
		30 days	NA	NA	1.5	NA	If equaled or exceeded	NA

Notes:

NA = Not applicable.

All standards are based on measurements at 25°C and 1 atmosphere pressure.
National standards shown are the primary (health effects) standards.

National ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) and California ambient air quality standards (CAAQS) for ozone have been set for a 1-hour averaging time. The state 1-hour standard is 0.09 parts per million (ppm), not to be exceeded. The federal 1-hour standard is 0.12 ppm, not to be exceeded more than three times in any 3-year period.

INHALABLE PARTICULATE MATTER

Particulates can damage human health and retard plant growth. Health concerns associated with suspended particulate matter focus on those particles small enough to reach the lungs when inhaled. Particulates also reduce visibility and corrode materials.

Particulate emissions are generated by a wide variety of sources, including agricultural activities, industrial emissions, dust suspended by vehicle traffic and construction equipment, and secondary aerosols formed by reactions in the atmosphere.

The NAAQS and CAAQS for particulate matter apply to two classes of particulates: particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter (PM2.5) and PM10. For PM10, the state standards are 50 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) as a 24-hour average and 20 $\mu g/m^3$ as an annual geometric mean. The federal standards for PM10 are 150 $\mu g/m^3$ as a 24-hour average and 50 $\mu g/m^3$ as an annual arithmetic mean. For PM2.5, the federal standards are 15 $\mu g/m^3$ as an annual average and 65 $\mu g/m^3$ as a 24-hour average. On June 20, 2002, ARB adopted a new annual standard for PM2.5 of 12 $\mu g/m^3$.

CARBON MONOXIDE

CO is a public health concern because it combines readily with hemoglobin and reduces the amount of oxygen transported in the bloodstream. CO can cause health problems such as fatigue, headache, confusion, dizziness, and even death.

Motor vehicles are the dominant source of CO emissions in most areas. High CO levels develop primarily during winter, when periods of light winds combine with the formation of ground-level temperature inversions (typically from the evening through early morning). These conditions result in reduced dispersion of vehicle emissions. Motor vehicles also exhibit increased CO emission rates at low air temperatures.

NAAQS and CAAQS for CO have been set for 1-hour and 8-hour averaging times. The state 1-hour standard is 20 ppm by volume, and the federal 1-hour standard is 35 ppm. Both state and federal standards for the 8-hour averaging period are 9 ppm.

TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS

Many pollutants are identified as toxic air contaminants (TACs) because of their potential to increase the risk of developing cancer or because of their acute or chronic health risks. Individual TACs vary greatly in the risk they present. At a given level of exposure, one TAC may pose a hazard that is many times greater than another.

There are no state or federal standards for TACs. However, for TACs that are known or suspected carcinogens, ARB has consistently found that there are no levels or thresholds below which exposure is risk-free. For certain TACs, a unit risk factor can be developed to evaluate cancer risk. For acute and chronic health risks, a similar factor called a hazard index is used to evaluate risk.

In the early 1980s, ARB established a statewide comprehensive air toxics program to reduce exposure to air toxics. The Toxic Air Contaminant Identification and Control Act (Assembly Bill [AB] 1807, Tanner 1983) created California's program to reduce exposure to air toxics. The Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act (AB 2588, Connelly 1987) supplements the AB 1807 program by requiring a state-wide air toxics inventory, notification of people exposed to a significant health risk, and facility plans to reduce these risks.

Federal Clean Air Act

The federal Clean Air Act (CAA), enacted in 1970 and amended twice thereafter (including 1990), establishes the framework for modern air pollution control. The act directs the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish NAAQS for six pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), lead, nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide (SO_2). The NAAQS are divided into primary and secondary standards. The former are set to protect human health within an adequate margin of safety; and the latter protect environmental values, such as plant and animal life.

The CAA requires states to submit a state implementation plan (SIP) for areas in nonattainment for NAAQS. The SIP, which is reviewed and approved by EPA, must demonstrate how the federal standards will be achieved. Failing to submit a plan or secure approval could lead to denial of federal funding and permits. In cases where the SIP is submitted but fails to demonstrate achievement of the NAAQS, EPA is directed to prepare a federal implementation plan. The applicable SIPs for the project area include the 2003 South Coast SIP (adopted August 1, 2003) and the 2001 Bay Area SIP (adopted October 26, 2001). These SIPs would not apply to BLM activities on the CCNM but could apply to activities related to its core partners.

Federal Conformity Requirements

Federal projects are subject to either the Transportation Conformity Rule (40 CFR 51[T]), which applies to federal highway or transit projects, or the General Conformity Rule (40 CFR 51[W]), which applies to all other federal projects. Because the alternatives are not federal highway or transit projects, they are subject to the General Conformity Rule.

The purpose of the General Conformity Rule is to ensure that federal projects conform to applicable SIPs so that they do not interfere with strategies used to attain the NAAQS. The rule applies to federal projects in areas designated as nonattainment for any of the six criteria pollutants and in some areas designated as maintenance areas. The rule applies to all federal projects except:

- Programs specifically included in a transportation plan or program that is found to conform under the federal transportation conformity rule,
- Projects with associated emissions below specified *de minimis* threshold levels, and
- Certain other projects that are exempt or presumed to conform.

If a proposed project would result in total direct and indirect emissions in excess of the *de minimis* emission rates, it must be demonstrated that the emissions conform to the applicable SIP for each affected pollutant. If emissions would not exceed the *de minimis* levels, and are not regionally significant, then the project is presumed to conform, and no further analysis or determination is required.

State

ARB and local air pollution control districts (APCDs) have responsibility for achieving the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), which are more stringent than the NAAQS. The CAAQS are achieved through district-level air quality management plans that are incorporated into the SIP.

The California Clean Air Act (CCAA) requires local and regional APCDs that are not attaining one or more of the CAAQS for ozone, CO, SO_2, or NO_2 to expeditiously adopt plans specifically designed to attain these standards. Each plan must be designed to achieve an annual 5-percent reduction in district-wide emissions of each nonattainment pollutant or its precursors (components from which pollutants are formed).

Recently enacted amendments to the CCAA impose additional requirements designed to ensure an improvement in air quality within the next 5 years. More specifically, local APCDs with moderate air pollution that did not achieve “transitional nonattainment” status by December 31, 1997, must implement the more stringent measures applicable to APCDs with serious air pollution.

Local

Ten air quality management agencies have jurisdiction in the CCNM project area: North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District (AQMD), Mendocino County AQMD, Northern Sonoma County APCD, Bay Area AQMD, Monterey Bay Unified APCD, San Luis Obispo County APCD, Santa Barbara County APCD, Ventura County APCD, South Coast AQMD, and San Diego County APCD. EPA has established federal ambient air quality standards for which ARB and the 10 air quality management agencies have primary implementation responsibility. ARB and the 10 air quality management agencies are also responsible for ensuring that state ambient air quality standards are met. The 10 air quality management agencies are also responsible for implementing strategies for air quality improvement and recommend mitigation measures for new growth and development. Figure 3.1-2 shows the location of the 10 air quality management districts.

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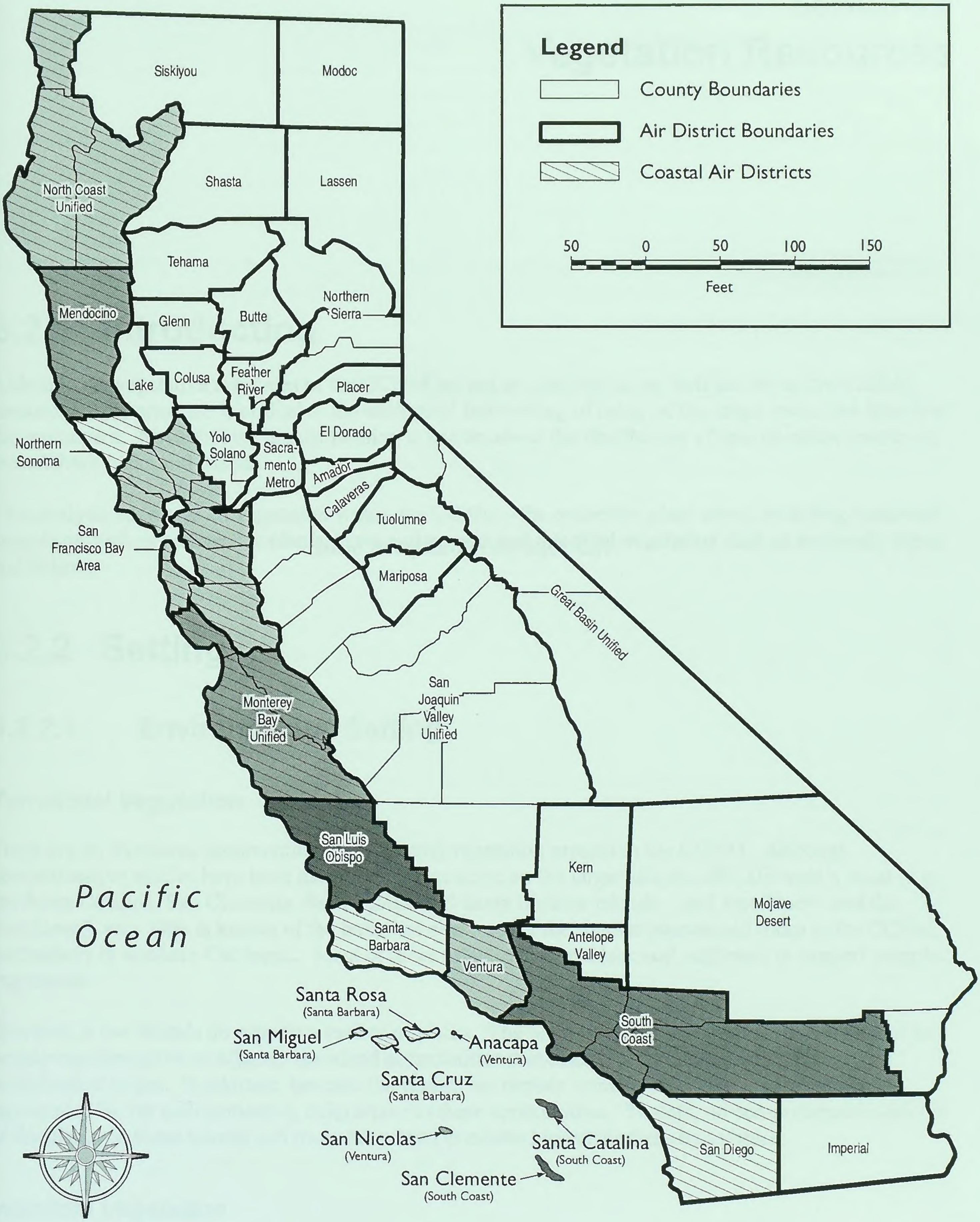
Legend
County Boundaries
Air District Boundaries
Coastal Air Districts
50
0
50
100
150
Feet
Siskiyou
Modoc
Shasta
Lassen
North Coast Unified
Tehama
Northern Sierra
Glenn
Butte
Mendocino
Lake
Colusa
Feather River
Placer
El Dorado
Yolo Solano
Sacramento Metro
Amador
Calaveras
Tuolumne
Northern Sonoma
San Francisco Bay Area
Mariposa
Great Basin Unified
San Joaquin Valley Unified
Monterey Bay Unified
San Luis Obispo
Kern
Mojave Desert
Antelope Valley
Santa Barbara
Ventura
South Coast
San Diego
Imperial
Pacific Ocean
Santa Rosa
(Santa Barbara)
San Miguel
(Santa Barbara)
Anacapa
(Ventura)
Santa Cruz
(Santa Barbara)
San Nicolas
(Ventura)
Santa Catalina
(South Coast)
San Clemente
(South Coast)

Figure 3.1-2
California Air Districts

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Section 3.2
Vegetation Resources

3.2.1 Introduction

Although the vegetative resources of the CCNM are not as conspicuous or well known as the wildlife resources, their presence is critical to the ecological functioning of many of the larger rocks and islands of the monument. Nevertheless, almost nothing is known about the distribution of special-status species on the offshore rocks and islands.

This analysis addresses all vegetation within the CCNM—the collective plant cover, including terrestrial vegetation such as herbaceous plants, trees, and grasses and intertidal vegetation such as seaweeds, algae, and lichens.

3.2.2 Setting

3.2.2.1 Environmental Setting

Terrestrial Vegetation

There are no databases documenting the terrestrial vegetation present in the CCNM. Although comprehensive studies have been made of the vegetation on the larger islands off California's coast (e.g., the Santa Catalina, San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Barbara Islands—and Año Nuevo and the Farallones), very little is known of the botanical character of the smaller islands and rocks in the CCNM, particularly in northern California. Most of these offshore features lack soil sufficient to support complex vegetation.

However, a few islands do support a variety of plants. The plant species at these sites are believed to be largely representative of adjacent mainland communities that existed before human disturbance and modification began. In addition, because the islands are remote, some level of endemism may be represented by yet undocumented, unique taxa in these communities. To date, no comprehensive surveys of the plants on these islands and rocks have been conducted to verify these hypotheses.

Intertidal Vegetation

Marine vegetation in the CCNM includes species that are tolerant of regular, prolonged exposure and desiccation, in the splash zone and upper intertidal zone. Crustose forms of blue-green algae

(*Cyanophyta*) and black-colored lichens typically grow in the splash zone. In the upper intertidal areas, green algae (*Chlorophyta*), such as sea felt (*Enteromorpha* spp.) and sea lettuce (*Ulva* spp.) typically occur. Some species of red algae (*Porphyra, Gigartina* spp.) and brown algae (*Postelsia, Fucus* spp.) may also be found. At exposed sites, additional seaweeds may be present.

There are no databases documenting the intertidal vegetation present in the CCNM.

Special-Status Species

Because no comprehensive inventory of vegetation has been conducted in any area of the CCNM, it is not known whether any BLM special-status species exist on the monument's islands or rocks.[1] However, surveys of the larger coastal islands not included in the CCNM have identified numerous endemic plant species, many of which are currently classified as threatened or endangered. There is potential for similar endemism to occur on the larger vegetated islets, rocks, and shoreline cliffs in the CCNM. Focused botanical studies are needed to make these determinations.

Nonnative Species and Noxious Weeds

On the larger coastal islands, such as San Clemente, San Miguel, San Nicolas, Santa Barbara, and Santa Rosa Islands, nonnative plants account for 20–58 percent of all plant species. Introduction of these species may have occurred largely because of human activity, but some level of dispersal from invasive species from the mainland is likely responsible, through vectors such as wind, water currents, and animals. Adverse effects associated with nonnative and invasive plant species include competition with native plants; reductions in wildlife habitat; reduced biodiversity; and secondary economic effects related to recreation, tourism, and commercial operations.

While the islands cited above are not currently part of the CCNM, some of the larger islands of the CCNM are known to host nonnative and invasive plants, such as pampas grass (*Cortaderia jubata*) and iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*). Because no comprehensive survey of the vegetated islands and rocks has been conducted, the extent and distribution of nonnative plants are not known. Focused botanical surveys are needed to make these determinations.

3.2.2.2 Principal Uses of Vegetation

Wildlife Habitat

Terrestrial and intertidal vegetation provide important habitat for numerous wildlife species. On islands with vegetation and deep soil layers, burrowing bird species—such as storm-petrels, Cassin's auklets, rhinoceros auklets, and tufted puffins—often establish colonies in these areas. On some of the larger islands with grass or shrub communities, a variety of invertebrates—such as land snails, grasshoppers, crickets, flies and bees, butterflies, and moths—may be found, depending on proximity to the mainland and suitability of habitat. Several passerine birds, including song sparrows and a variety of migratory species, also occasionally use these areas.

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[1] Per BLM Manual 6840 and California State Office Manual Supplement 6840.06, BLM special-status species include federally and state-listed species, as well as federal proposed and federal candidate species, and California Native Plant Society List 1B plant species.

Intertidal vegetation provides habitat for a variety of invertebrates, including rock louse (*Ligia occidentalis*), periwinkles (*Littorina* spp.), limpets, chitons, barnacles, and—during high water—hermit crabs and shore crabs.

Seaweed Harvest

Seaweed is regularly harvested by a variety of private and commercial interests, including the specialty food market. Species harvested that may be present in the CCNM include nori (*Porphyra*), sea palm (*Postelsia)* fronds, fucus tips (Bladderwrack), grapestone (*Gigartina papillata*), sea lettuce (*Ulva*), and Turkish towel (*Gigartina exasperata*).

Traditional Materials

Seaweed, grasses, and driftwood are typical traditional vegetative materials used by Native Americans who inhabited lands in the vicinity of the CCNM.

3.2.2.3 Regulatory Setting

Federal

Vegetative resources of the California coast are regulated and protected by numerous laws and agencies, including the ESA and the Clean Water Act. Within BLM, there are no specific field office–level policies for vegetation management in the CCNM, beyond the restrictions stipulated by state and federal regulations for listed species.

State

In California, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), California Coastal Commission Act, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the Native Plant Protection Act, and CESA have regulatory jurisdiction. Furthermore, the California Fish and Game Code regulates seaweed harvest.

Local

Local jurisdictional planning authorities oversee land uses that may ultimately affect vegetation. The level of consistency in vegetation management among overlapping jurisdictions has not been determined.

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Section 3.3

Wildlife Resources

3.3.1 Introduction

Seabirds, shorebirds, and marine mammals are perhaps the most prominent wildlife on the CCNM. While historically the eggs of seabirds were gathered for human consumption and certain marine mammals were hunted for fur and food, there is currently no legal harvesting of these species. Their main economic value is related to wildlife viewing and tourism. A variety of marine and terrestrial invertebrates also inhabit the CCNM.

3.3.2 Setting

3.3.2.1 Environmental Setting

Each of the major categories of wildlife found on the CCNM is discussed in turn.

Birds

Nineteen species of marine birds and predatory birds consistently use offshore rocks for breeding in California (Table 3.3-1). One of these is listed as endangered under ESA, two are listed as endangered under CESA and are fully protected species in California, and seven are considered California species of special concern.

Breeding habitat requirements vary among these species. Some require soil; others require crevices; and many use open areas, vegetated or not. The key characteristics of these breeding sites are suitable locations for nests and the absence of terrestrial predators.

In addition to the breeding birds listed in Table 3.3-1, a small complement of shorebirds uses the lower elevations of CCNM rocks for feeding, primarily during migration and winter. These birds include black oystercatcher (*Haematopus bachmani*), black turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*), wandering tattler (*Heteroscelus incanus*), surfbird (*Aprhiza virgata*), and rock sandpiper (*Calidris ptilocnemis*). During high tides, flocks of these species roost above the waves.

Table 3.3-1. Primary Breeding Birds and Predatory Birds of the California Coastal National Monument

Species	Status
Leach's storm-petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa)*	NA
Ashy storm-petrel (*Oceanodroma homochroa*)	CSC, BCC
Black storm-petrel (*Oceanodroma melania*)	CSC
Fork-tailed storm-petrel (*Oceanodroma furcata*)	CSC
Brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)	FE, SE, CFP
Double-crested cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)	CSC
Pelagic cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*)	NA
Brandt's cormorant (*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*)	NA
Snowy egret (*Egretta thula*)	NA
Black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)	NA
Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)	SE, CFP
Black oystercatcher (*Haematopus bachmani*)	BCC
Western gull (*Larus occidentalis*)	NA
Common murre (*Uria aalge*)	NA
Pigeon guillemot (*Cepphus columba*)	NA
Xantus's murrelet (*Synthliboramphus hypoleucus*)	SCT, CSC, BCC
Cassin's auklet (*Ptychoramphus aleuticus*)	BCC
Rhinoceros auklet (*Cerorhinca monocerta*)	CSC
Tufted puffin (*Fratercula cirrhata*)	CSC

Notes:

BCC = Fish and Wildlife Birds of Conservation Concern.
CFP = California fully protected species.
CSC = California species of special concern.
FE = Federally listed as endangered.
NA = No special status.
SCT = State candidate for listing as threatened.
SE = State listed as endangered.

Existing Databases

The most recent inventory of seabirds on the islands and offshore rocks of California was prepared by Sowls et al. (1980), although data gathered in the early 1990s by Harry Carter and others should be available in the latter part of 2004. These surveys, while comprehensive, are critically in need of updating. Populations of some of the larger seabirds, such as common murre (*Uria aalge*) and Brandt's cormorant (*Phalocrocorax penicillatus)*, have been surveyed from the air; but many small breeding populations of seabirds have not been surveyed since the 1970s (Manuwal et al. 2001). There is very little information on the status of most of the seabird colonies in the CCNM. This is especially true for nocturnal burrow- or crevice-nesting seabirds, for which the above inventories were not designed to survey, and the smallest colonies. Future surveys likely will document more nesting sites than previously recorded because new technology now enables surveyors to better detect some of the more secretive birds, such as storm-petrels and small auklets, that are active mostly at night.

Marine Mammals

Seven marine mammal species regularly use offshore rocks for hauling out or breeding (Table 3.3-2). Three of these, the Guadalupe fur seal (*Arctocephalus townsendi*), Steller sea lion (*Eumetopius jubatus*) and sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*), are listed as threatened under ESA. The northern elephant seal (*Mirounga angustirostris*) and sea otter are fully protected species in California.

Table 3.3-2. Marine Mammals of the CCNM

Species	Status
Northern fur seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*)	MMPA
Guadalupe fur seal (*Arctocephalus townsendi*)	FT, ST, CFP
Steller sea lion (*Eumetopius jubatus*)	FT
California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*)	NA
Harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*)	NA
Northern elephant seal (*Mirounga angustirostris*)	CFP
Sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*)	FT, CFP

Notes:

CFP = California fully protected species.
FT = Federally listed as threatened.
MMPA = Depleted, Marine Mammal Protection Act.
NA = No special status.
ST = State listed as threatened.

Harbor seals (*Phoca vitulina*) and California sea lions (*Zalophus californianus*) are common on many of the rocks along the coast. Both species typically choose sites that are sheltered from disturbance by human activities although, in some areas, the animals have acclimated to chronic human disturbance. Steller sea lions possibly breed on a few of the remote CCNM rocks in northern California. The other species are found primarily on larger islands (fur seal and elephant seal), the mainland (elephant seal), or in the water (sea otter).

Invertebrates

The CCNM's rocks and islands host a variety of intertidal and terrestrial invertebrates. The intertidal invertebrates occupy areas that are periodically inundated either by very high tidal stages or wave action above mean high tide. Because of the variations in coastal exposure to wave action and winds, there is variation in the invertebrate life forms that are found above the mean high tide line from one location to another along the coast. In some locations with open exposure, invertebrates normally found below the mean high tide mark are able to survive above this mark due to splash zone inundation. This condition places some of these invertebrates within the jurisdiction of the CCNM. Figure 3.3-1 illustrates this relationship between tidal fluctuation, wave action, and the four major intertidal life zones described in Ricketts et al. (1985). The Uppermost Horizon (Zone 1) supports pill bugs and certain barnacles, snails and limpets. The High Intertidal (Zone 2) also contains snails, barnacles, and limpets; in addition, mussels, periwinkles, and chitons are present. Both of these life zones occur within the monument in exposed areas. The Middle Intertidal (Zone 3) may extend above mean high tide in some heavy surf areas; this zone includes invertebrates common in the upper zones but also supports seastars and black abalone. The Lower Intertidal (Zone 4) is not expected to extend within the CCNM jurisdiction.

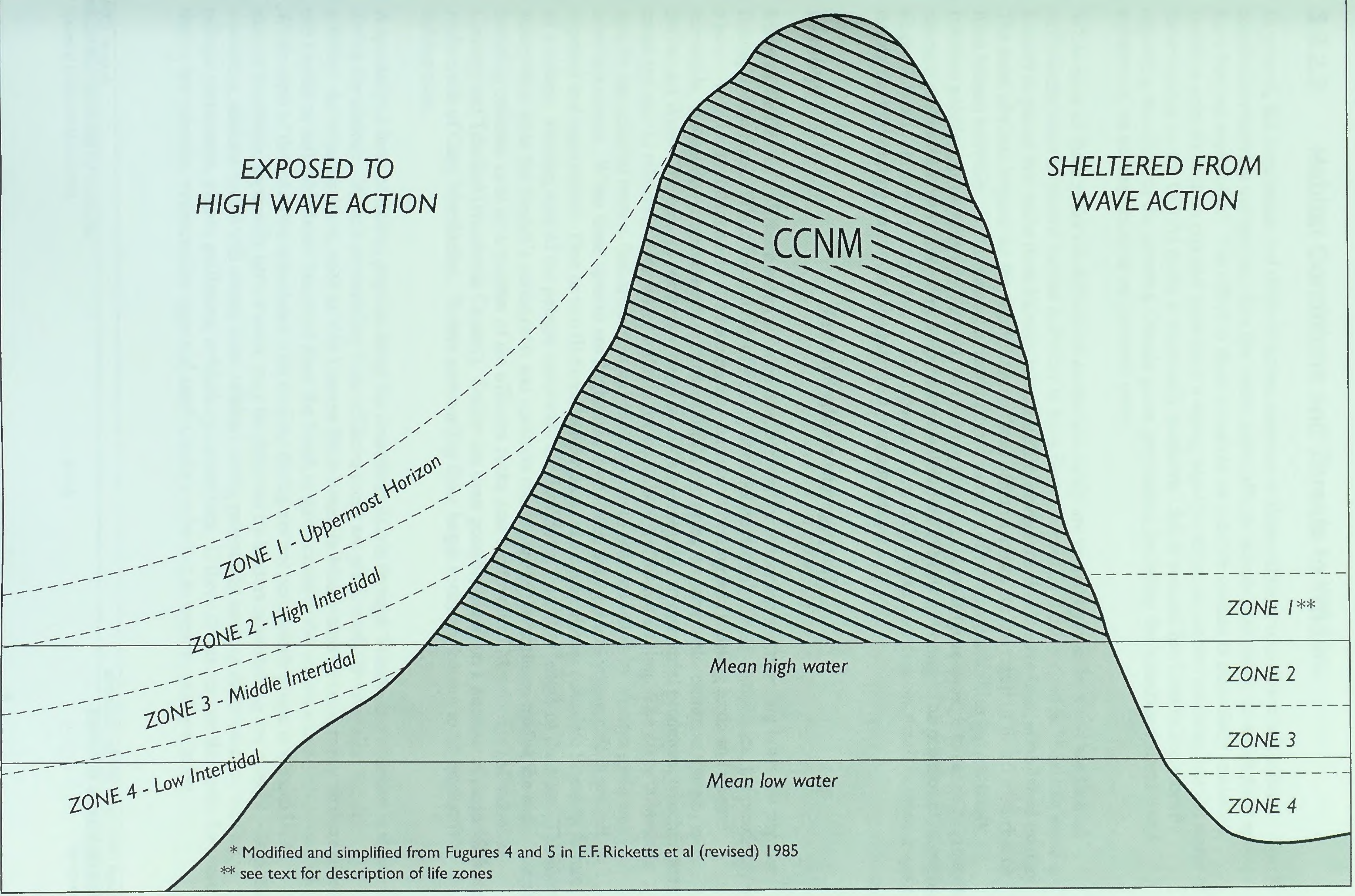
On some of the rocks and islands with grass and shrub plant communities, a variety of terrestrial invertebrates, such as land snails, grasshoppers, crickets, flies, bees, butterflies, and moths-may be found—depending on proximity to the mainland and suitability of habitat. Because no inventory of terrestrial invertebrates has been conducted in the CCNM, it is not known whether any special-status invertebrates occur there. However, surveys of the larger coastal islands not included in the CCNM have identified numerous endemic invertebrates, including crickets, moths, and butterflies, that live on the coastal islands; none are currently listed as threatened or endangered.

No information is available regarding the presence of invasive invertebrates in the CCNM.

Both terrestrial and intertidal invertebrates provide food for foraging bird species, including black oystercatcher, ruddy turnstone, black turnstone, wandering tattler, surfbird, rock sandpiper, and gulls (*Larus* spp.).

Other Species

Species other than those discussed above (e.g., passerine birds) are likely to be found on the CCNM, particularly on larger rocks and islands. No comprehensive inventory of such species has been conducted to date, nor is information available regarding the presence of invasive species, special-status species, or species that may pose threats to other endemic or special-status species found in the monument.


EXPOSED TO HIGH WAVE ACTION
SHELTERED FROM WAVE ACTION
CCNM
ZONE 1 - Uppermost Horizon
ZONE 2 - High Intertidal
ZONE 3 - Middle Intertidal
ZONE 4 - Low Intertidal
Mean high water
Mean low water
ZONE 1**
ZONE 2
ZONE 3
ZONE 4

* Modified and simplified from Fugures 4 and 5 in E.F. Ricketts et al (revised) 1985

** see text for description of life zones

Figure 3.3-1
CCNM Land in Relation to Tidal Zones and Intertidal Life Zones*

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3.3.2.2 Habitat Conditions and Threats to Wildlife

In general, the remoteness and difficult access common to these offshore rocks have left habitat conditions relatively unchanged. In a few cases, especially on islands near shore, invasive plant species have become established. The effect of these invasives on wildlife species is essentially unknown. Invasive animals such as rats and mice have a strong negative effect on seabird colonies, but the status of these rodents on the CCNM rocks is essentially unknown. Some concern has been raised recently regarding the effect of the growing Canada goose population, including the introduced Great Basin subspecies, on nesting seabirds on the north coast,.

While most of these rocks are difficult to access and rarely are visited by people, a few are located sufficiently close to coastal human activities to have been affected by these activities. Because some are located in places that make them hazards to boat traffic, navigational aids have been established on them. The most obvious impacts on the wildlife using these offshore rocks are the result of direct disturbance from human activities. Disturbance can result from a number of unrelated activities but generally involves people approaching nesting birds or roosting marine mammals close enough to cause detrimental changes in their behaviors, including flight and abandonment of nests or young. The practice of allowing dogs off leash is also a common type of disturbance. Generally, these disturbances result in more impact during the bird nesting season and the pinniped pupping season.

Fishing

Many of California's offshore rocks situated near harbors for launching and mooring boats are popular fishing destinations. While the activity of fishing does not necessarily cause disturbance, the proximity of a boat—with its attendant noise and movement—can stress nesting and roosting birds and marine mammals. Especially vulnerable are nesting Brandt's and pelagic cormorants, common murres, and Steller sea lions. The pelagic cormorant nests on cliffs inaccessible to terrestrial predators, which in many cases are next to relatively deep water suitable for small boat traffic and fishing. The other vulnerable species are colonial nesters that are particularly susceptible to nest predation by western gulls and common ravens. When these species are frightened from nests, the eggs and young chicks are left exposed and unprotected. One or two ill-timed disturbances can cause almost complete breeding failure of a colony. Nesting sites of the pelagic cormorant are distributed the entire length of the state. The most susceptible areas for Brandt's cormorants and common murres are in the northern half of the state. Large breeding colonies exist on a number of the offshore rocks near the towns of Mendocino (Mendocino County) and Trinidad (Humboldt County). Steller sea lions possibly breed on a number of these offshore rocks north of Cape Mendocino. Waters surrounding these larger rocks are known to be productive fishing sites.

A specialized form of fishing popular along the coast from Marin through Mendocino counties is sport diving for abalone. Waters surrounding these offshore rocks are particularly favored sites for this activity. At some locations, such as Van Damme State Beach in Mendocino County, many abalone divers use kayaks or inflatable boats launched from the beach to gain access to the waters around offshore rocks. While most of the activities associated with abalone diving are not particularly prone to disturb birds, marine mammals, especially harbor seals, may be disturbed by boaters approaching too closely. On some occasions, abalone divers will access these offshore rocks, potentially causing disturbance to nesting pelagic cormorants, pigeon guillemots or black oystercatchers. If these divers stay on the rocks for more than a few minutes, oystercatcher eggs and small chicks can be lost to western gull predation.

Another legal consumptive activity falling under the category of fishing is mussel collecting. While most mussel collectors confine their activities to mainland shorelines, those who use boats for abalone diving occasionally disembark on offshore rocks in search of mussel beds. This type of disturbance is likely to disturb black oystercatchers if they are nesting nearby and can cause loss of eggs or small chicks to gulls.

Recreational Kayaking and Scuba Diving

Recreational boating using various styles of kayaks has become common at many locations along the California coast. Some of the popular launching sites in northern California are located near sensitive offshore rocks, such as at Van Damme State Beach in Mendocino County. While most of the activities associated with kayaking are not considered a disturbance to seabirds, roosting or pupping harbor seals are prone to disturbance by boaters approaching too closely. Scuba divers, like abalone divers, are not usually a cause of disturbance to birds and marine mammals. Kayakers or scuba divers who leave their boats or the water and walk on smaller accessible rocks can potentially disturb nesting black oystercatchers, pelagic cormorants, or pigeon guillemots. It must be noted that any person going ashore for any reason on a rock with nesting seabirds, especially murres and cormorants, can cause significant harm.

Seaweed Collecting

A small industry exists for harvesting seaweeds as a specialty food. Seaweed collectors who go ashore on rocks with nesting seabirds can cause the types of disturbances described above.

Other Disturbances

A variety of miscellaneous activities can also cause significant disturbance to seabird and marine mammals in the CCNM. Nesting seabirds are particularly vulnerable to disturbance from low-flying aircraft. Nearby onshore activities with the potential to harm seabirds and marine mammals on portions of the CCNM near the mainland are loud construction activities (e.g., blasting during road maintenance), fireworks displays, and kite flying.

3.3.2.3 Regulatory Setting

Federal

Wildlife resources of the California coast are regulated and protected by numerous laws and agencies, including ESA, the CWA, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Under BLM Manual 6840 and California State Office Manual 6840.8, BLM special-status species include federally listed, proposed, and candidate species, and state-listed species. Within BLM, there are no specific field office–level policies for wildlife management in the CCNM, beyond the restrictions stipulated by state and federal regulations for listed species.

State

In California, CEQA, the California Coastal Commission Act, and CESA have regulatory jurisdiction.

Local

Local jurisdictional planning authorities oversee land uses that may ultimately affect wildlife. The level of consistency in wildlife management among overlapping jurisdictions has not been determined.

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Section 3.4
Cultural Resources

3.4.1 Introduction

California's offshore rocks and islands have been used by humans for approximately 10,000 years. Native populations along the coast used offshore areas as temporary landing areas, resource procurement locations, habitation sites, and landmarks for both offshore and onshore navigation.

Ethnographic data indicate that offshore rocks and islands play an important role in mythology and cosmology, and may include burial grounds or meeting areas. Offshore rocks and islands also have served, and continue to serve, as traditional resource procurement areas (Kroeber 1925; Loeb 1926; McLendon and Oswalt 1978). The historic record indicates that Europeans and Euro-Americans also used offshore rocks and islands for multiple purposes since arriving at the California coast. Early European explorers' crews hunted sea lions and birds along the northern California coast. Later, the Spanish and Russians hunted on the offshore rocks and docked or anchored their ships there. In the 19th and 20th centuries, offshore rocks provided landings for the logging and mining industries. Some of the offshore rocks and islands were the sites of navigational aids, such as lighthouses. Numerous shipwrecks, many of which are still present on some offshore rocks, are also part of the history of these features (Del Cioppo 1983).

3.4.2 Terminology

A cultural resource is defined as a definite location of human activity, occupation, or use identified through field inventory (survey), historical documentation or research, or information from Native American tribal representatives. They are concrete, material places and things that are located, classified, ranked, and managed through the system of identifying, protecting, and utilizing for public benefit as outlined in the BLM 8100 Manual series. The term includes archaeological sites as well as historic buildings and structures (more than 50 years of age) that may be important in history or have important scientific use. Cultural resources also include TCPs, which are sites or locations that embody the beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through generations, usually orally or through practice (National Park Service 1990).

Historic properties are cultural resources that have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP through consensus between one or more federal agencies and the SHPO. Criteria for evaluating the significance of cultural resources may be found in 36 CFR 60.4 as follows:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess

integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that:

1. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
2. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
3. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
4. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

3.4.3 Setting

3.4.3.1 Environmental Setting

Prehistoric Resource Potential of Offshore Rocks and Islands in the CCNM

Coastal sites and staging areas for prehistoric and ethnographic fishing, marine mammal hunting, and other resource gathering activities are many, and have been reasonably well documented in the archaeological and ethnographic literature. The same is true of islands that are larger or close to the mainland (e.g., the Channel Islands and Gunther Island). Because of inaccessibility and lack of development, however, archaeological survey information for smaller offshore islands and rock pinnacles is extremely limited. CHRIS does have information for larger islands that are not part of the CCNM (the Channel Islands and Farallon Islands), which would be useful for predictive modeling for archaeology that may be present in the CCNM. Published ethnographic literature for coastal tribes discuss how these offshore rocks were used for procuring resources and as meeting areas to discuss matters of importance with other villages and tribes (Gould 1978: Bean and Theodoratus 1978).

Historical Resource Potential of Offshore Rocks and Islands in the CCNM

Historical literature and photographs show that offshore rocks and islands have been used for multiple purposes since the arrival of Europeans to the California coast. They have also been responsible for numerous shipwrecks throughout California's history. Shipwreck debris from the mid-19th century is still present on some offshore rocks (Del Cioppo 1983). Earliest European use of these offshore rocks and islands dates back to the 16th century when explorers first visited the California coast (Cummings 1975). Ships logs from Cabrillo in 1539 and Drake in 1579 indicate that they hunted sea lions and birds on the Farallon Islands and along the northern California coast. Later, the Spanish and Russians used offshore rocks for hunting activities and for docking or anchoring their ships. These rocks were also used to stabilize logging flumes that would convey timber to ships that were anchored offshore due to a lack of a pier or shoreline dock. Some of the offshore rocks and islands also served as locations for navigational aids such as lighthouses (Woodward 1984).

Offshore Rocks and Islands as Traditional Cultural Properties

TCPs are considered as such because of their association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are (a) rooted in that community's history, and (b) important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. The term "traditional" in this context refers to the beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through generations— usually orally or through practice (National Park Service 1990). Ethnographic fieldwork has been conducted with many of the Native American groups along the California coast, although with some groups more than others. For many of these Native American groups, offshore rocks and islands play an important role in their mythologies. These offshore rocks and islands also have served, and continue to serve, as traditional resource procurement areas (Loeb 1926: Kroeber 1925). While this ethnographic information is useful, it is not the only step necessary in determining the locations and significance of potential TCPs.

3.4.3.2 Known and Recorded Cultural Resources

In 2001, the BLM State Archaeologist conducted a partial (2 miles from the coast in selected areas) search of existing records at the CHRIS for this project. Table 3.4-1 summarizes the results.

Table 3.4-1. Summary of Existing Records Search for Known and Recorded Cultural Resources in the CCNM

Map (USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle)	Site # or Report Name	Recorder/Author	Description
Monterey Peninsula	Mnt-130	G. Breschini (1974)	Large prehistoric habitation site
Port San Lucas	SLo-1163	G. Caruso (1986)	Prehistoric shell midden
Morro Bay South	SLo-497	L. Payen (1967)	Prehistoric shell midden
Point Arguello	SBa-2634H	N. DelCioppo (1983)	Shipwreck (1854)

3.4.3.3 Regulatory Setting

Federal

Federal laws and regulations have been established to protect the nation's historic properties and Native American cultural values. BLM is required to consider both the short- and long-term management of cultural resources on public lands under Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA, under Section 14 of the ARPA, and under BLM's national Programmatic Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the National Conference of SHPOs. In addition, an up-to-date inventory of cultural resources is an important part of the planning requirements of the FLPMA. Finally, BLM is required to protect and preserve Native American cultural values under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (AIRFA) and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA).

State

CEQA requires that public or private projects financed or approved by non-federal public agencies be assessed to determine the effects of the projects on historical resources. CEQA uses the term "historical resources" to include buildings, sites, structures, objects, or districts—each of which may have historical, pre-historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if implementation of a project results in significant effects on historical resources, then alternative plans or mitigation measures must be considered; however, only significant historical resources need to be addressed (Title 14, California Code of Regulations Sections 15064.5, 15126.4). Therefore, before impacts and mitigation measures can be identified, the significance of historical resources must be determined. Note that CEQA does not apply to the CCNM RMP at this time; however, subsequent discretionary actions by DFG, DPR, or other non-federal partners may trigger the requirements of CEQA.

Section 3.5

Environmental Justice

3.5.1 Introduction

This section discusses the existing conditions related to environmental justice issues in the vicinity of the CCNM and describes applicable regulations pertaining to environmental justice.

3.5.1.1 Definitions

Environmental Justice

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines environmental justice as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies" (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 2002).

Minority Populations

Minority populations consist of individual(s) who are members of the following population groups: American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian or Pacific Islander; Black, not of Hispanic origin; or Hispanic (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 2002).

Low-Income Populations

The U.S. Census Bureau defines a low-income population in an affected area as one with an annual household income of 80 percent or less of the median household income of the general population (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 2002).

3.5.2 Setting

3.5.2.1 Environmental Setting

The CCNM covers the entire coastline of California, from Mexico to the Oregon border. Due to the large size of the state, only 15 of its 58 counties include coastline. These coastline counties include (from north to south): Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census Bureau, the population of the 15 counties comprising the CCNM and vicinity is 19,666,136—representing 58 percent of Californians. The 2000 Census data show that approximately 63 percent of the population in the coastline counties consists of minority individuals (12,467,808). Eleven of the 15 counties are considered low income, according to the above-defined threshold for poverty levels.

The information derived from the data collected shows that communities in the CCNM project area may potentially be affected by environmental justice impacts.

3.5.2.2 Subsistence Fishing

The general concept of a "subsistence fisher" lumps together ethnically diverse peoples with different fishing access, preferences, and success on potentially different water bodies (and commonly excludes Caucasian, middle-income, or upper-income consumers with high rates of consumption who are thus also potentially at risk) (California Environmental Protection Agency 2001).

The California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) considers subsistence fishers to be people who rely on non-commercial fish as a major source of protein. CalEPA suggests that subsistence fishers tend to consume non-commercial fish and/or shellfish at higher rates than other fishing populations, and for a greater percentage of the year, due to cultural and/or economic factors. CalEPA suggests that Native American and lower income urban, rural, and Asian-American populations often include subsistence fishers, and described some of the difficulties in characterizing these subpopulations in general, and subsistence fishers, in particular. For example, subsistence fishers may not have registered for fishing licenses for a variety of reasons and thus are likely to be underrepresented in surveys based on fishing licenses. (California Environmental Protection Agency 2001.)

Various minority populations, low-income communities, and tribes in California depend on marine life as an important component of their diets. Seaweed, invertebrates, and fish are collected from coastal waters. Abalone, in particular, is often taken from coastal areas in California for consumption. While only a small amount of marine life is collected from the CCNM, the monument represents an important resource to low-income and minority communities.

3.5.2.3 Spiritual and Cultural Appreciation

Some lands in California have cultural and spiritual significance to certain segments of the population and to tribal communities in particular. It is likely that portions of the CCNM have such significance to various cultural groups. This topic is discussed in more detail in Section 3.3, "Cultural Resources."

3.5.2.4 Recreation

As mentioned in other sections of this report, recreation is an important CCNM resource. Because recreation and relaxation at coastal areas is a resource that people from all over California enjoy, access points for coastal areas are provided for visitors who live inland. Access points that are located near public transit stations allow visitors with limited transportation options to more easily enjoy the monument.

3.5.2.5 Education/Outreach

The CCNM contains unique habitat and resources with educational value. Educational opportunities are provided for Californians who do not live near the coast. As mentioned above, proximity to public transit is a characteristic of educational facilities that affects access for disadvantaged communities. Availability of educational materials in languages other than English also improves access for members of some minority groups.

3.5.2.6 Regulatory Setting

Federal

Executive Order 12898

On February 11, 1994, President Clinton signed Executive Order (EO) 12898, titled "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations." The EO followed a 1992 report by the EPA indicating that "[r]acial minority and low-income populations experience higher than average exposures to selected air pollutants, hazardous waste facilities, and other forms of environmental pollution." This EO requires federal agencies to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their actions on minorities and low-income populations and communities. The federal agency must ensure that its activities do not discriminate against persons or groups on the basis of race, national origin, or income.

Additionally, the President issued a memorandum to heads of all (federal) agencies and departments accompanying EO 12898, to underscore certain provisions of existing law in order to ensure environmental justice. These environmental and civil laws included Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, NEPA, the Clean Air Act, and public information laws, among others.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, prohibits discrimination in federally assisted programs. The act stipulates that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, national origin age, sex, or disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. All federal programs and projects are subject to this act. The general procedures to be followed are set forth in 49 CFR 21 and 23 CFR 200.

Executive Order 13045

EO 13045, "Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks," that was issued by the President on April 21, 1997, requires all federal agencies to ensure that their policies, programs, activities, and standards address disproportionate heath risks to children that result from environmental heath or safety risks. The EO defines environmental health and safety risks as those that are attributable to products or substances the child is likely to come into contact with or ingest, such as air, food, water, soil, and products children use or are exposed to.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act is intended to protect places of religious importance to American Indians, Eskimos, and Native Hawaiians. The act applies to all projects that affect places of religious importance to Native Americans. The act requires project proponents to consult with knowledgeable sources in order to identify and determine any effects on places of religious importance. In addition, the act requires compliance with NHPA Section 106 procedures if the property is listed in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The act is codified in 42 U.S. Government Code (USC) 1996 (Public Law 95-341).

BLM Environmental Justice Guidance

BLM's Instruction Memorandum No. 2002-164, May 7, 2002 (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 2002), addresses environmental justice and includes the following directives for BLM employees:

- Consider the impacts of actions and inactions on minority populations, low-income communities, and tribes;
- Analyze and evaluate the equity of the distribution of benefits and risks of BLM decisions; and
- Actively seek the participation of affected minority communities and groups.

State

Environmental justice is defined in California state law as "the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws and policies" (Government Code Section 65040.12). Numerous statutes relating to environmental justice have since been passed. Most relate to the procedural framework for environmental justice programs in the state, including development of an intra-agency environmental justice strategy for CalEPA and its boards, departments, and office, and establishment of the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) as the coordinating agency for state environmental justice programs.

Local

A few cities, counties, and regional agencies in California have adopted environmental justice policies.

Section 3.6

Geologic and Soil Resources

3.6.1 Introduction

This section discusses existing geologic, seismic, soil, and mineral conditions along the California coast and describes applicable regulations pertaining to these resources.

3.6.2 Setting

3.6.2.1 Environmental Setting

General information on the geology, topography, seismicity, soils, and minerals of the California coast is available from a variety of sources, including the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS), the California Geological Survey (CGS) (1:250,000 mapping series), and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), as well as numerous large-scale mapping efforts conducted by state and federal governments and university researchers. In addition, a soil survey is currently being completed for the Channel Islands. A comprehensive listing of sources of information is available at the California Resources Agency's Ceres web site (<http://www.ceres.ca.gov>).

Geology and Topography

Because of the spatial extent and variable conditions of the monument, the CCNM comprises a wide variety of geologic and topographic features. The greater part of the monument, from approximately Point Conception in Santa Barbara County north to the Oregon border, is located within the Coast Ranges geomorphic province, which is characterized by sedimentary strata with a terraced, uplifted, and wave-cut coastline. A granitic core, extending from the southern extremity of the Coast Ranges to north of the Farallon Islands, is found in this region west of the San Andreas Fault. South of Point Conception, the coastline enters the Transverse Range geomorphic province, characterized by an east-west mountain structure that extends offshore. The majority of the coastal rocks in this province are of marine and non-marine sedimentary origin. South of this, the monument enters the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province that is dominated by marine and non-marine sedimentary rocks along the coast and granitic rocks inland.

In addition, from Cape Vizcaíno in Mendocino County south to San Diego, the California coast comprises a discontinuous series of narrow, flat-lying marine terraces. Gradual erosion has created a relatively shallow submerged continental shelf offshore. This shelf varies in width but is often no more than 4 or

5 miles wide and is often etched by submarine canyons. Many of the rocks and islands found on the continental shelf are remnants of mainland areas that were exposed by tectonic uplift (discussed below).

Geologic features found in the monument have either of two basic formative histories:

(1) Larger islands off of the coast, including the Farallon and Channel Islands, as well as rocks and islands offshore of these larger islands and some nearshore CCNM features, are the result of tectonic and volcanic activity, which generated uplifts that formed these features.

(2) Other nearshore rocks and islands are sedimentary in formation, the result of deposition of geologic material over time. Tectonic activity and faulting may have cleaved or uplifted these sedimentary rocks from the mainland; therefore, tectonic activity plays a role in this formative history as well.

Multiple physical factors lead to the ongoing formation and dissolution of the rocks and islands in the monument, including the erodibility of the geologic material and the extent of tectonic forces and wave, wind, and tidal action. The rocks and islands off the California coast are dynamic; certain rocks and islands will eventually be eroded below mean high tide, while other areas currently attached to the shoreline will become separated from the coast. Where wave forces are strong, offshore formations tend to be rocky, whereas in areas with lower wave energy, sandy areas and beaches may form. In general, north of Point Conception, strong waves and wind have caused numerous rocks and cliffs to form. To the south, the buffering effect of the Channel Islands and the Southern California Bight—an indentation and southeasterly shift in the coastline south of Point Conception—reduces the impact of storm waves; and rocks and islands tend to be less abundant and more sandy.

Because of their isolation, individual monument features may act as representatives of certain geologic formation types and/or as benchmarks for particular geologic processes. These features may have special scientific or interpretive value to coastal geologic research.

Nearshore CCNM features may be adversely affected by human-induced sedimentation and erosion, which may alter geomorphologic processes on the monument. California's coastal beaches, wetlands, and watersheds have been significantly affected by extensive human alteration of the natural flow of sediment to and along the coast. Some watersheds no longer provide a sufficient supply of sediment to beaches; in other areas, wetlands are compromised from too much sedimentation, and beaches can erode due to lack of sand. The extent to which this alteration of natural processes has affected geomorphology of the CCNM is unknown.

Seismicity

The project area is subject to seismic hazards because of its proximity to numerous faults. These faults are known to be historically active and are capable of generating earthquakes with sufficient magnitude to cause strong ground motion in the CCNM project area. Seismic hazards refer to earthquake fault ground rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction and related hazards, and earthquake-induced slope failure.

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Alquist-Priolo Act) regulates development near active faults to mitigate the hazard of surface rupture. Faults in an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone are typically active faults. As defined under the Alquist-Priolo Act, an active fault is one that has experienced surface displacement within Holocene time (about the last 11,000 years). A potentially active fault is one that has experienced surface displacement during Quaternary time (last 1.6 million years).

Numerous active, potentially active, and pre-Quaternary faults are found offshore and nearshore in the vicinity (i.e., located in an approximately 20-mile radius) of the CCNM. Most of these faults are aligned parallel to the coastline (i.e., trending in a southeast-to-northwest alignment). The San Andreas is the predominant fault system extending through most of California and enters the Pacific Ocean south of San Francisco Bay, rejoining the mainland at Point Arena and again at Shelter Cove.

From north to south, other active faults include the Trinidad Fault, the Mad River Fault Zone, the Little Salmon Fault, the Mendocino Fault, the Maacama Fault Zone, the Rodgers Creek Fault Zone, the Hayward Fault Zone, the Calaveras Fault, the San Gregorio Fault Zone, the Palo Colorado Fault, the San Simeon Fault, the Los Osos Fault Zone, the Los Alamos Fault, the Santa Ynez Fault, the San Cayento Fault, the San Gabriel Fault Zone, the Red Mountain Fault, the Ventura Fault, the San Fernando Fault, the Verdugo Fault, the Santa Cruz Island Fault, the Malibu Coast Fault, the Hollywood Fault, the Raymond Fault, the Newport Inglewood Fault, the Palo Verdes Fault Zone, the Cabrillo Fault, the Whittier Fault, the Elsinore Fault Zone, the Palo Verdes Hills-Coronado Bank Fault Zone, the Newport Inglewood-Rose Canyon Fault Zone, the San Diego Trough Fault Zone, and the Coronado Bank Fault Zone (Jennings 1994). All of these faults are within Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones (Hart and Bryant 1997).

Many other potentially active and pre-Quaternary faults are also found offshore and nearshore in the vicinity of the CCNM. Figure 3.6-1 identifies the types of faults that are found along the coastline.

Finally, north of the Mendocino Fault is found the Cascadia Subduction Zone, which extends north into Canada. In this zone, the eastward-moving Juan de Fuca tectonic plate meets the westward-moving North American plate. Periodic large earthquakes can occur approximately once every 500 years when the Juan de Fuca plate successfully slips beneath the North American plate. In the period between the earthquakes, the Juan de Fuca plate continues to attempt to slide beneath the North American plate, resulting in compression and uplift of the rocks along all the edges of the plates.

Ground Shaking Hazard

Ground shaking hazard varies from low to high in the CCNM, depending on location. Areas most susceptible to a significant amplification of ground shaking are typically underlain by soft sediments. Based on a probabilistic seismic hazard map that depicts the peak horizontal ground acceleration values exceeded at a 10-percent probability in 50 years (Petersen et al. 1996), the probabilistic peak horizontal ground acceleration values for the proposed project area range from 0.1 to 0.9g (where g is the force of gravity). Areas with medium to high ground shaking hazard are identified in Figure 3.6-2.

Liquefaction and Related Hazards

Poorly consolidated, water-saturated fine sands and silts located within 50 feet of the surface are typically considered to be the most susceptible to liquefaction. Soils and sediments that are not water saturated and that consist of coarser or finer materials are generally less susceptible to liquefaction (California Division of Mines and Geology 1997). The areas with soils and sediments susceptible to liquefaction in the CCNM project area are similar to areas where medium to high ground shaking hazard exists (see Figure 3.6-2).

Two potential ground failure types associated with liquefaction in the CCNM project area are lateral spreading and differential settlement (Association of Bay Area Governments 2003). Lateral spreading involves a layer of ground at the surface being carried on an underlying layer of liquefied material over a nearly level surface toward a river channel or other open face.

Another common liquefaction-related hazard in the CCNM project area is differential settlement as soil compacts and consolidates to varying degrees after the ground shaking ceases. Differential settlement occurs when the layers that liquefy are not of uniform thickness, a common problem when the liquefaction occurs in artificial fills. Settlement can range from 1 to 5 percent, depending on the cohesiveness of the sediments (Tokimatsu and Seed 1984).

Landslides and Debris Flows

No large-scale mapping effort for the entire CCNM project area has been conducted to date. Based on the surrounding coastal topography in the CCNM project area, however, the potential for landslides to occur exists throughout many areas on the coastline (Varnes 1978). Proposed future construction activities under the CCNM RMP would likely occur on flat land, as defined by Wentworth et al. (2000). Flat land has little or no potential for slumps, translational slides, earth flows, or any other slope movements identified by Varnes (1978). Many of the cliffs and hills immediately east of the CCNM project area, however, do have the potential for landslides. These areas would most likely be mapped either as having areas of few landslides or areas with mostly landslides, as defined by Wentworth et al. (2000).

Soils

A small number of the rocks and islands, mainly concentrated in the northern portion of the coast, have native soils that support vegetation. These soils were likely formed under three conditions: (1) soil formation may have occurred on the rocks in-situ; (2) for rocks and islands that were once a part of the mainland, soil formation may have occurred while the islands were still attached to the mainland; or (3) some combination of the above. In all cases, these soils may have research and interpretive interest as they may represent unique soil types, provide examples of soil formation, or pristine examples of soils currently or historically found on the shoreline. No soil surveys are known to be completed for the CCNM.

Minerals

The presence of mineral deposits and energy resources on the rocks and islands of the CCNM has not been systematically documented. Within submerged lands adjacent to the monument, mineral deposits include:

- Aggregate resources, such as sand, silt, and gravel;
- Precious and semi-precious stones and metals, including gold, jade, titanium, platinum, barite, manganese, nickel, cobalt, and copper (California Resources Agency 1997); and
- Fluid minerals, including oil and natural gas deposits and seeps. The seeps are catalogued by USGS (U.S. Geological Survey 2003).

Small-scale recreational mineral collection occurs along various portions of the coast, such as recreational jade collection along the Big Sur coastline. Much of this collection is performed by divers outside the

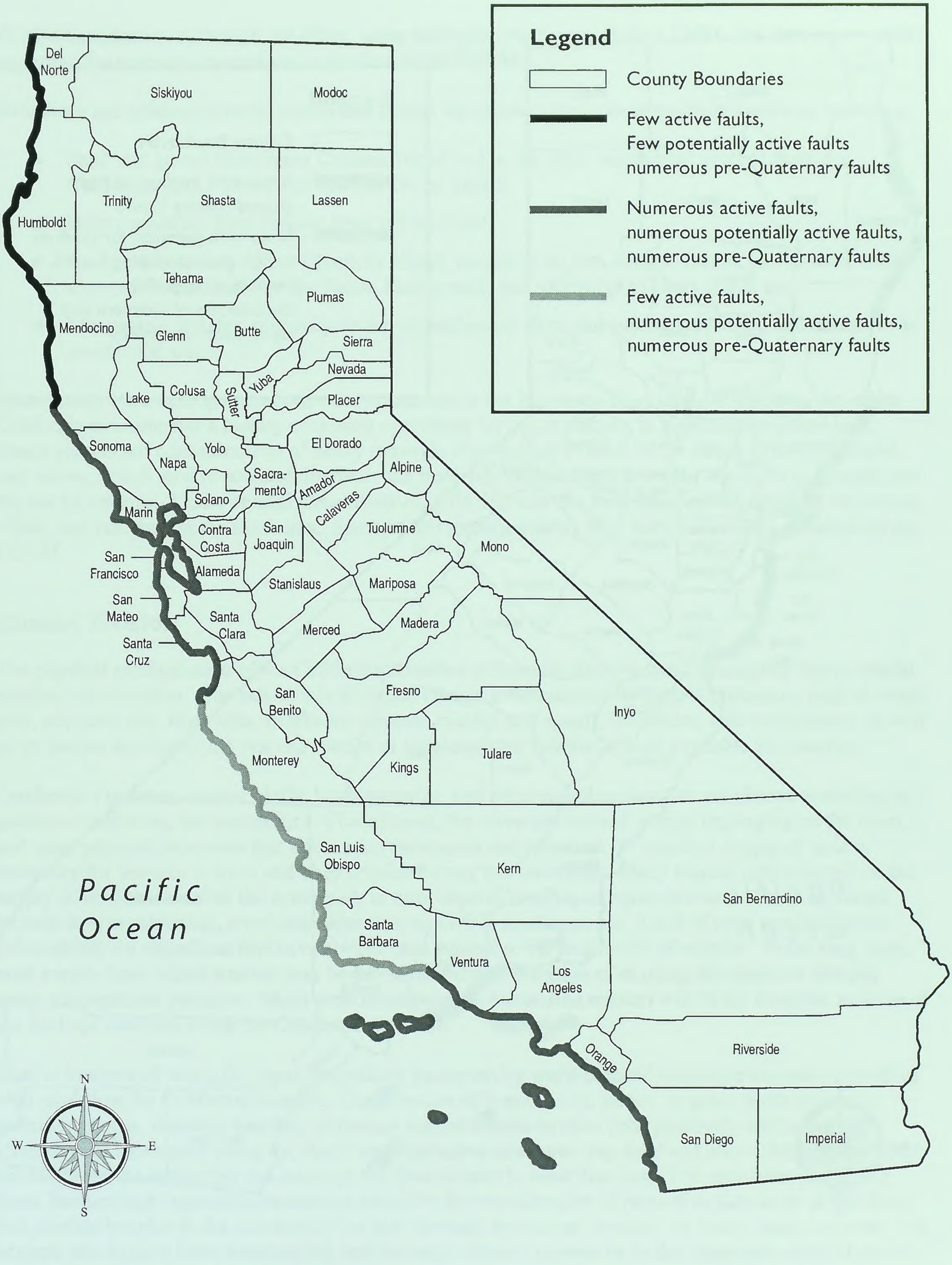
Legend
County Boundaries
Few active faults,
Few potentially active faults
numerous pre-Quaternary faults
Numerous active faults,
numerous potentially active faults,
numerous pre-Quaternary faults
Few active faults,
numerous potentially active faults,
numerous pre-Quaternary faults
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
Humboldt
Trinity
Shasta
Lassen
Tehama
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
Nevada
Yuba
Sutter
Colusa
Lake
Placer
Sonoma
Yolo
Napa
El Dorado
Alpine
Sacra-mento
Amador
Solano
Marin
Contra Costa
San Joaquin
Calaveras
Tuolumne
Mono
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Madera
Santa Cruz
San Benito
Fresno
Inyo
Monterey
Kings
Tulare
San Luis Obispo
Kern
San Bernardino
Santa Barbara
Ventura
Los Angeles
Orange
Riverside
San Diego
Imperial
Pacific Ocean
N
W
E
S

Figure 3.6-1
Types of Faults Found Offshore and Nearshore in the Vicinity of the CCNM

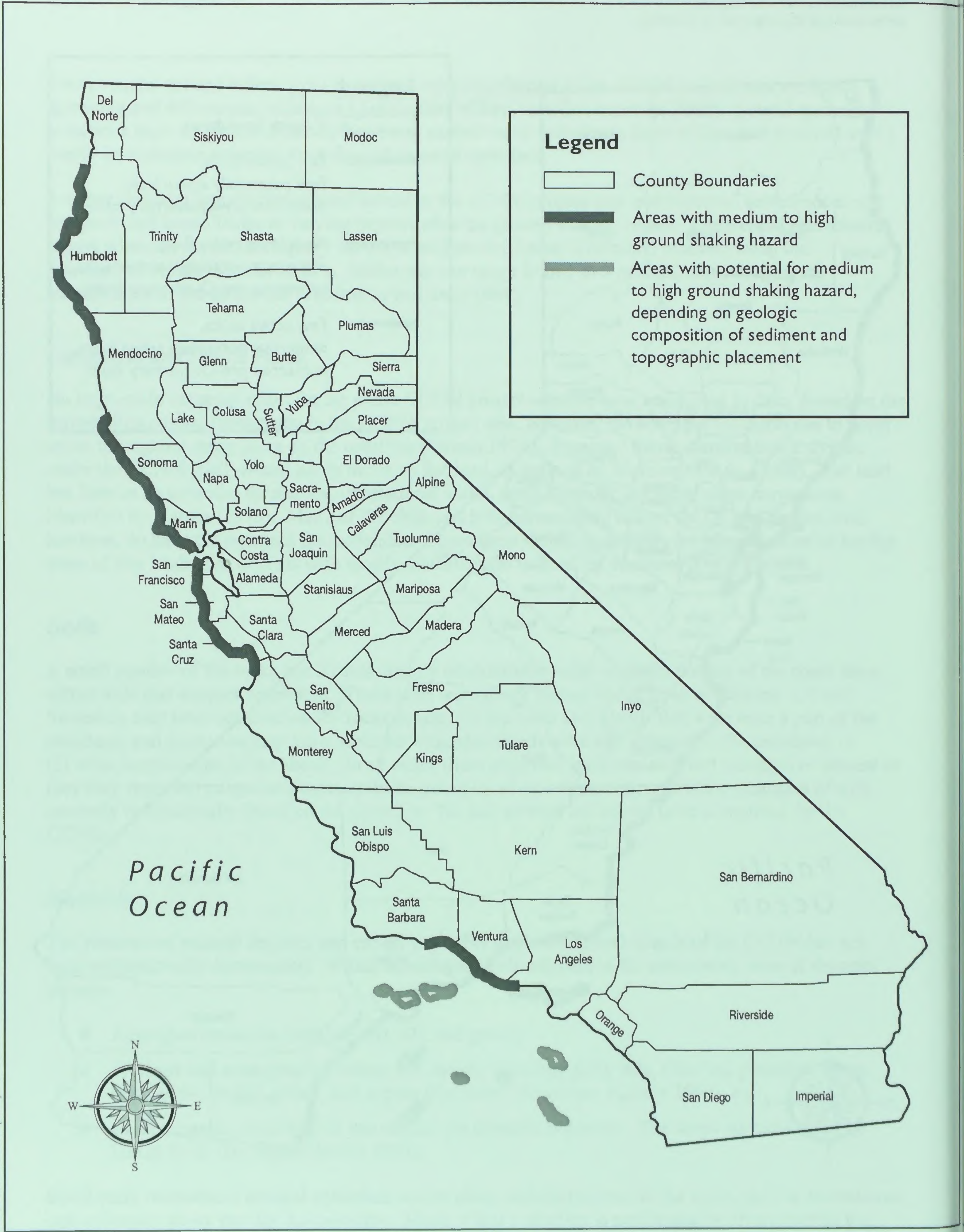
Legend
County Boundaries
Areas with medium to high ground shaking hazard
Areas with potential for medium to high ground shaking hazard, depending on geologic composition of sediment and topographic placement
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
Humboldt
Trinity
Shasta
Lassen
Tehama
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
Nevada
Lake
Colusa
Sutter
Yuba
Placer
Sonoma
Yolo
El Dorado
Napa
Sacra-mento
Alpine
Amador
Solano
Marin
Calaveras
Contra Costa
San Joaquin
Tuolumne
Mono
San Francisco
Alameda
Stanislaus
Mariposa
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Merced
Madera
Santa Cruz
San Benito
Fresno
Inyo
Monterey
Kings
Tulare
San Luis Obispo
Kern
San Bernardino
Santa Barbara
Ventura
Los Angeles
Orange
Riverside
San Diego
Imperial
Pacific Ocean
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Figure 3.6-2
Ground Shaking Hazard in the CCNM Project Area

CCNM boundaries. Although not likely, some collection may occur in the CCNM. No data are available regarding the extent of recreational collection in the CCNM.

Nearshore and offshore mineral production occurs for various resources at multiple locations, including:

- Sand and gravel from Santa Catalina Island and in the outer continental shelf of Southern California (San Pedro Shelf and San Diego Shelf);
- Heavy minerals from various areas off the coast;
- Barite nodules east of San Clemente Island, southwest of San Nicolas Island, on the southwest slope of Cortes Bank, on the Patton Escarpment, and southwest of Navy Bank; and
- Manganese nodules, primarily on the abyssal ocean floor and submarine ridges, and on the lower continental slope.

Historically, sand mining operations were conducted in the Monterey Bay Area. In addition, the entire California coastline has a history of mining operations for beach placers, in particular gold and jade. Beach placers are concentrations of heavy minerals deposited as a result of the action of shore currents and waves, which tend to sort and distribute the materials broken down from the sea cliffs or washed into the sea by streams. Under special circumstances, gold deposits can be formed by the action of the waves, winds, and currents on the seashores. Some of this mining activity may have historically occurred on the CCNM.

Coastal Erosion

The physical configuration of the California shoreline is dynamic and constantly changing due to coastal erosion and accretion. The rate of this shoreline change is determined by natural processes, such as rough seas, sea-level rise, high tides, nearshore currents, rainfall and runoff, landslides, and earthquakes, as well as by human developments that can restrict or accelerate the volume of sand available for beaches.

California's beaches, coastal bluffs, bays, estuaries, and other shoreline features are altered according to geologic conditions, the availability of beach sand, the wave and current energy impinging on the coast, and other physical processes that affect sand movement and retention. A constant supply of sand is necessary for beaches to form and be maintained along this shoreline. Many human activities reduce the supply of sand that reaches the ocean and, in turn, deprive beaches of replenishment. These activities include dam construction, river channelization, and other developments. Lack of sand creates greater vulnerability for shorelines that have always been subject to varying levels of erosion. In the long term, sand supply from inland sources may be increased through redesign of existing structures or altering water management practices. Short-term management of shoreline erosion will likely continue to focus at the land/sea interface along the California coastline.

Sand is transported along the coast (long-shore transport) by wave-induced nearshore currents, providing vital sand flow for California beaches. Construction of breakwaters, jetties, or groin fields to protect harbor entrances, maintain beaches, or protect coastal structures have both positively and negatively affected sand movement along the shoreline. Protective structures trap sand and allow beaches to expand upcoast from the device but can interrupt the flow of sand to other beaches. The structures protecting Santa Barbara and Oceanside harbors are two well-known examples of protective structures in California that provide benefits to the community but also increase downcoast erosion. In many cases, however, few adverse affects have been documented; and the major impact appears to be the increased width of narrow beaches, providing recreational opportunities and property protection.

Other forces, such as intense storms, can cause serious shoreline retreat (storms in 1982, 1983, and 1995 caused major damage to California's beaches). Such events occasionally force coastal residents, local governments, or state agencies to dump boulders (rip-rap) in front of threatened structures during emergency attempts to save property. Such emergency measures can be costly, ineffective, and result in unintended effects (including reduced shoreline access), although they can be effective if properly engineered and permitted by agencies of jurisdiction.

Historically, most beaches in California were relatively narrow; but width varied depending on geologic setting and other processes influencing sand movement, supply, and retention as discussed above. Extensive post-World War II coastal development occurred in California during one of the mildest weather periods in centuries. In the last 20 years, however, the State has suffered major public and private property losses from severe erosion in such coastal areas as Marin, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties as more "normal" historical weather patterns returned.

3.6.2.2 Regulatory Setting

Currently, no BLM regulations or management policies govern the geology, topography, or soil resources of the CCNM. Under the Presidential Proclamation establishing the CCNM, the CCNM is removed from mineral mining activity, exploration, and research, as well as from appropriation, injury, destruction, and removal of monument features.

The CCNM has not been managed as a source of minerals since 1930 at the latest. The islands were first withdrawn from surface entry, mining, and mineral leasing by EO 5328, signed by President Hoover on April 14, 1930. This EO temporarily withdrew all of the unreserved islands, rocks, and pinnacles situated in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of California from settlement, location, sale, or entry, for classification and in aid of legislation.

This order was revoked by Public Land Order 6369, issued in April 1983 and signed by the Secretary of the Interior, which also withdrew all of the unreserved islands, rocks, pinnacles, and reefs off the coast of California, except Pelican and Round Rocks near Crescent City, from surface entry, mining, and mineral leasing to protect the islands for establishment of the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary. The withdrawal was to remain in effect for 50 years.

This Public Lands Order was supplemented by the January 11, 2000 Presidential Proclamation, which appropriated and withdrew the monument from "all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws, including but not limited to withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing, other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the monument."

Mineral extraction from the submerged lands adjacent to the CCNM are, in most cases, managed by the State of California within 3 nautical miles of the coast and by the federal MMS seaward from the state/federal boundary (i.e., 3 nautical miles to 12 nautical miles from the coastline).

A brief overview of other non-BLM applicable federal, state, and local policies, laws, and ordinances pertinent to geologic, topographic, and soils resources is presented below.

Federal

Section 402 of the Clean Water Act/National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

Amendments in 1987 to the federal CWA added Section 402p, which establishes a framework for regulating municipal and industrial storm water discharges under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. EPA has delegated to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) the authority for the NPDES program in California, which is implemented by the state's nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs). Under the NPDES Phase II Rule, any construction activity disturbing 1 acre or more must obtain coverage under the state's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (General Permit). General Permit applicants are required to prepare an NOI and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and implement and maintain BMPs to avoid adverse effects on receiving water quality as a result of construction activities, including earthwork. The components of the SWPPP most relevant to geologic, topographic, and soils resources are erosion and sediment control measures.

State

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act

California's Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Public Resources Code [PRC] Sec. 2621 et seq.), originally enacted in 1972 as the Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones Act and renamed in 1994, is intended to reduce the risk to life and property from surface fault rupture during earthquakes. The Alquist-Priolo Act prohibits the location of most types of structures intended for human occupancy across the traces of active faults and strictly regulates construction in the corridors along active faults (Earthquake Fault Zones). It also defines criteria for identifying active faults, giving legal weight to terms such as active, and establishes a process for reviewing building proposals in and adjacent to Earthquake Fault Zones.

Under the Alquist-Priolo Act, faults are zoned and construction along or across them is strictly regulated if they are "sufficiently active" and "well-defined." A fault is considered sufficiently active if one or more of its segments or strands shows evidence of surface displacement during Holocene time (defined for purposes of the Act as referring to approximately the last 11,000 years). A fault is considered well defined if its trace can be clearly identified by a trained geologist at the ground surface or in the shallow subsurface, using standard professional techniques, criteria, and judgment (Hart and Bryant 1997).

Seismic Hazards Mapping Act

Like the Alquist-Priolo Act, the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act of 1990 (PRC Sec. 2690–2699.6) is intended to reduce damage resulting from earthquakes. While the Alquist-Priolo Act addresses surface fault rupture, the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act addresses other earthquake-related hazards, including strong ground shaking, liquefaction, and seismically induced landslides. Its provisions are similar in concept to those of the Alquist-Priolo Act: the state is charged with identifying and mapping areas at risk of strong ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, and other corollary hazards; and cities and counties are required to regulate development within mapped Seismic Hazard Zones.

Under the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, permit review is the primary mechanism for local regulation of development. Specifically, cities and counties are prohibited from issuing development permits for sites within Seismic Hazard Zones until appropriate site-specific geologic or geotechnical investigations have been carried out and measures to reduce potential damage have been incorporated into the development plans.

California Building Standards Code

The State of California's minimum standards for structural design and construction are given in the California Building Standards Code (CBSC) (24 CCR). The CBSC is based on the UBC (International Code Council 1997), which is used widely throughout United States (generally adopted on a state-by-state or district-by-district basis) and has been modified for California conditions with numerous, more detailed, or more stringent regulations. The CBSC requires that "classification of the soil at each building site shall be determined when required by the building official" and that "the classification shall be based on observation and any necessary test of the materials disclosed by borings or excavations." In addition, the CBSC states "the soil classification and design-bearing capacity shall be shown on the (building) plans, unless the foundation conforms to specified requirements." The CBSC provides standards for various aspects of construction, including but not limited to excavation, grading, and earthwork construction; fills and embankments; expansive soils; foundation investigations; and liquefaction potential and soil strength loss. In accordance with California law, certain aspects of the project would be required to comply with all provisions of the CBSC.

Local

Local jurisdictions typically regulate construction activities through a multi-stage permitting process that may require preparation of a site-specific geotechnical investigation. The purpose of a site-specific geotechnical investigation is to provide a geologic basis for the development of appropriate construction design. Geotechnical investigations typically assess bedrock and Quaternary geology, geologic structure, soils, and previous history of excavation and fill placement. As appropriate, they may also address the requirements of the Alquist-Priolo Act, the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, and local regulations.

Individual counties typically have specific grading and erosion control ordinances. These ordinances are in place to limit erosion and sedimentation from construction activities. A grading permit, as typically required by a county code, is usually required for specific projects where earthwork will be involved. As part of this permit, the project applicant is usually required to submit a grading and erosion control plan, vicinity and site maps, and other supplemental information. In addition, standard conditions in the grading permit typically include an extensive list of BMPs similar to those described for the SWPPP above.

Other

Coastal erosion issues are currently being addressed by the California Coastal Sediment Management Workgroup, a consortium of multiple federal, state, and non-profit agencies that includes the California Department of Boating and Waterways, DFG, DPR, the California Coastal Commission, the SLC, the California Coastal Conservancy, the Corps, USGS, and the California Coastal Coalition. This group is currently preparing a California Coastal Sediment Management Master Plan and has developed a National Regional Sediment Management Demonstration Program (California Coastal Sediment Management Workgroup 2002).

Section 3.7
Health and Safety

3.7.1 Introduction

This section describes the existing status of health and safety issues on and around the CCNM.

3.7.2 Setting

3.7.2.1 Environmental Setting

Health and safety issues pertinent to the CCNM focus around the potential for personal injury on the CCNM. The rocks and islands that make up the monument are often slippery and sharp, and any access to them is likely to be hazardous. The surrounding waters, with potentially dangerous tides and currents, may also carry flotsam that could collect around or wash up on the monument, or at times contain high levels of contaminants such as from a sewage discharge or an oil spill (see Section 3.23, "Water Resources," for further discussion of water discharge, including ballast water disposal).

No activities that use hazardous materials and no hazardous materials spills are known to exist in or on the CCNM; however, the accidental or intentional release of hazardous materials on monument lands is a possibility, including accidental oil spills. It is also possible, however unlikely, that merely being a national monument may make the CCNM a potential target for a terrorist attack.

Various agencies are responsible for public safety and hazardous materials response, and have adopted regulations and policies regarding that topic. Because the CCNM spans many jurisdictions, these policies are not consistent throughout the project area. One municipality may offer lifeguard services, and another may involve an NOAA or DFG officer to help oversee water-based recreation. Overflights by civilian and military aircraft are restricted in some areas by zones designated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Oil spill response is managed by California's Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR), which is part of DFG.

BLM and other agencies do not currently have resources to provide active law enforcement on the monument; as a result, little law enforcement or provision for public safety in the monument exists.

3.7.2.2 Regulatory Setting

Federal

Currently, except for prohibitions on the removal of monument features and minerals exploration and extraction, BLM does not impose restrictions on human activity in the CCNM. Further, BLM currently has limited resources to enforce restrictions identified in the Presidential Proclamation. Enforcement activity by BLM is also complicated by the definition of the CCNM (i.e., mean high tide), because it may be difficult to ascertain precisely when activities are within BLM jurisdiction.

BLM has a contingency plan in place to provide guidance in the case of an oil spill or hazardous substance release. This plan was evaluated and the findings were presented in BLM Work Plan for EOI Emergency Preparedness & Response Strategy—Oil Discharge & Hazardous Substance Releases (Work Plan) (U.S. Bureau of Land Management Protection and Response Group 2002). The Work Plan identified gaps within BLM contingency plans and provided recommendations to address them.

Within the coastal waters of California, EPA regulates ocean disposal sites for dredge material, and MMS manages mineral extraction activities between 3 and 12 nautical miles off the coast. Hazardous materials associated with mineral extraction are managed by the MMS' Environmental Division.

State

Mineral extraction activities are managed by the State of California (State Lands Commission) within 3 nautical miles of the coast.

Hazardous materials releases are managed by the state OSPR. The mission of OSPR is to provide best achievable protection of California's natural resources by preventing, preparing for, and responding to spills of oil and other deleterious materials, and through restoring and enhancing affected resources. OSRP has six branches, which are each responsible for different areas of management: executive, administrative, enforcement, legal, marine safety, and scientific. Programs include a Resource Assessment Program, which conducts Natural Resource Damage Assessments of pollution events that result in significant injuries to wildlife and/or habitat. It also implements a Wildlife Response Plan, which directs response actions concerning the identification, protection, rescue, processing, and rehabilitation of oiled or threatened wildlife. OSPR is currently developing a Human Disturbance Reduction Program, initially focusing on private aviation and personal watercraft. Oil spill response is typically carried out by a consortium of entities, including the USCG, NOAA, BLM, local law enforcement, and others.

Local

Health and safety issues are managed by local governments by their law enforcement personnel and, in some cases, the environmental health division. The degree to which local governments address health and safety issues varies by jurisdiction.

Section 3.8

Indian Trust Resources

3.8.1 Introduction

This section discusses Indian trust resources on and adjacent to the monument.

3.8.2 Setting

Indian trust resources are legal interests in assets held in trust by the federal government for Indian tribes or individuals. The trust relationship usually stems from a treaty, executive order, or act of Congress. Assets are anything that holds monetary value and can be real property, physical assets, or intangible property rights. (Examples of trust assets are lands, minerals, hunting and fishing rights, and water rights. Indian rancherías, reservations, and public domain allotments are frequently placed in trust status.)

No Indian trust resources have been identified on monument lands.

Native American lands adjacent to the project area include Smith River Ranchería, Elk Valley Reserve, Resighni Reservation, Big Lagoon Ranchería, Trinidad Ranchería, Table Bluff Reservation – Wiyot Tribe, Manchester, Stewards Point Ranchería, Campo-Manzanita and La Posta Reservation, a Pomo Ranchería at Fort Bragg, and the Yurok's Klamath office and Requa locale.

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Section 3.9

Land Use/Lands and Realty

3.9.1 Introduction

This section describes current land uses and the entities involved with lands and realty in the CCNM.

3.9.2 Setting

3.9.2.1 Environmental Setting

Land Use

The CCNM is federally owned and managed under the authority of BLM. The CCNM's rocks and islands are naturally occurring features that are treated primarily as natural resources subject to minimal human contact. On a limited basis, the rocks and islands are used for some human purposes, such as sites for navigational aids (e.g., lighthouses). Also, although not allowed or legal, some humans use the CCNM for recreation and as sites for harvesting invertebrates during low tides.

Land uses on adjacent coastal property are controlled by a number of state, federal, and local entities. Each of these entities has its own land use plan and permitting process. The CCNM overlaps on the jurisdiction of five BLM field offices, adjoins or borders on 10 California State Park district offices, 11 DFG Marine Region field offices, 6 NPS units, a variety of military properties (including Vandenberg AFB and San Clemente and San Nicolas Islands), 15 California coastal counties, and dozens of municipalities. Portions of four National Marine Sanctuaries and the subsurface responsibilities of the MMS and the SLC underlie the CCNM; as do the offshore, below high tide responsibilities of a number of local governmental entities who are submerged lands grantees. Several other entities are also involved in property associated with the CCNM (e.g., The Nature Conservancy, private landowners, and USCG own property adjacent to the monument). See Chapter 1, "Introduction," for more information and Figures 1-4a–e for maps of many of the coastal jurisdictions.

At present, no process is in place to ensure that land use planning by BLM and adjacent government entities is consistent.

Lands and Realty

The proclamation that established the CCNM described the monument as "... all unappropriated or unreserved lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States in the form of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline of the State of California." Based on mapping data prepared by both the SLC and MMS, BLM estimated in July 2000 that the CCNM could include roughly 11,507 rocks and small islands[1] totaling about 900 acres along 1,100 miles of the California coastline.

As mentioned above, the CCNM includes rocks, islands, exposed reefs, and pinnacles. Although many of the rock features immediately offshore of major islands are part of the CCNM, the CCNM does not include the major islands themselves (e.g., Santa Catalina and other Channel Islands, the Farallon Islands, and the islands of San Francisco Bay). Because of the vast amount of land protected as part of the CCNM, there is no comprehensive inventory of specific coastal features and, in many cases, exact property boundaries have not been defined for the CCNM.

Table 3.9-1 presents examples of islands not included in the CCNM because they have previously been appropriated or reserved.

In addition to the major islands listed above, Orange County has a congressional withdrawal of all rocks off the coast of Orange County that are 2 acres or less and within 1 mile from the shore.

3.9.2.2 Regulatory Setting

Federal

The Presidential Proclamation establishing the monument states:

> All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby...withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws . . .

This restriction means that no portion of the monument can be disposed of by BLM except by exchange and only if it would further the protective purposes of the CCNM. There is no restriction on land acquisitions.

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[1] This inventory enabled BLM to count rocks 4 square meters or larger (i.e., the exposed portion above mean high water). The count does not include rocks less than 4 square meters in size. It can be conservatively estimated that at least another 15,000 exposed rocks that are less than 4 square meters are within the jurisdiction of the CCNM. Therefore, the total number of rocks and small islands within the CCNM is more than 25,000 and could be as high as 40,000 individual rocks and small islands exposed above mean high water (the majority of which would be under 4 square meters in size).

Table 3.9-1. Islands Not Included in the California Coast National Monument Page 1 of 5

Name	County	Ownership	Management
Alder Rock	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act)
Alm Rock	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act)
Anacapa Island (three islets)	Ventura	NPS	Channel Islands National Park
Año Nuevo Island	San Mateo	State Parks	Año Nuevo State Reserve; State purchased, originally was a Mexican Land Grant (Punta del Año Nuevo)
Bird Rock	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act)
Bird Rock (Santa Catalina Island)	Los Angeles	Private	1.30-acre islet is for sale; conveyed out of federal ownership under Scrip patent (Patent No. 1026930); located north of Twin Harbor area of Santa Catalina Island
Cape Vizcaíno Islands 1, 2, and 3	Mendocino	Private	Unknown (cluster of islets north of Cape Vizcaíno); Patent No. 999436
Castle Rock	Del Norte	USFWS	Castle Rock National Wildlife Refuge
Castle Rock (South end of Big Sur)	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act)
Cat Rock (Anacapa Island)	Ventura	NPS	Channel Islands National Park (Anacapa Island complex)
Channel Islands National Park Rocks and Islets	Santa Barbara and Ventura	NPS	Channel Islands National Park (all rocks and islands within 1 nautical mile of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, and Santa Barbara Islands)

Table 3.9-1. Islands Not Included in the California Coast National Monument (continued) Page 2 of 5

Name	County	Ownership	Management
Deadman's Island	Los Angeles	Treasury Department	Dredged out of existence (Los Angeles Harbor project)
Duck Island	Marin	Private	Unknown (Tomales Bay); Homestead 1884 (Patent No. 1900)
Farallon Islands	San Francisco	YSFWS	Farallon Islands National Wildlife Refuge; reserved by Proclamation 2416 of 7/25/40 (Middle Island and North Farallon Island) and PLO 4671 of 6/23/69 (SE Farallon Island with rocks, heads, reefs and islands SE of Middle Farallon Island)
GGNRA rocks	San Francisco and Marin	NPS	Golden Gate National Recreation Area (all rocks, islands, and pinnacles within ¼ mile seaward zone); Public Law 92-589 (10/27/72)
Hog Island	Marin	Private	Unknown (Tomales Bay); cash entry 1878 (Patent No. 6273)
Hunter Rock	Del Norte	Smith River/ Indian Ranchería	Smith River/Indian Ranchería; withdrawn by EO 1495 (4/11/12)
La Cruz Rock	San Luis Obispo	Private	Hearst Corporation (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141])
Two Rocks in the vicinity of Laguna Beach	Orange	BLM	Withdrawn for lighthouse purposes (Act of Congress 5/28/35) (Most likely Seal Rock and Bird Rock)
Lighthouse Island	Del Norte	Del Norte County	Del Norte Historical Society (Battery Point Island); quitclaim deed (12/5/69) for "an historic monument" and "shall not be used for park or recreational purposes" (includes reversion clause)
Mendocino Island 1 and 2	Mendocino	State Parks	Mendocino Headlands State Park (two islets on south side of the town of Mendocino)
Middle Rock (Cape San Martin)	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act)
Morro Rock	San Luis Obispo	State Parks	Morro Bay State Park
NW Seal Rock	Del Norte	Del Norte County	Lease to St. George Reef Lighthouse Preservation Society
Orange County Rocks and Islands	Orange	BLM	Temporary withdrawal for public purposes all rocks, pinnacles, reefs, and islands of less than 2 acres within 1 mile of the coastline of Orange County (Act of Congress 2/18/31)

Table 3.9-1. Islands Not Included in the California Coast National Monument (continued) Page 3 of 5

Name	County	Ownership	Management
Outer Islet	San Luis Obispo	Private	Hearst Corporation (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141])
Pelican Rock	Del Norte	Del Norte County	Crescent City Harbor District; conveyed to Del Norte County (Act of Congress 6/19/48) "for the purpose of a public wharf or…use in the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of Crescent City Harbor"
Piedra Blanca No. 1 and No. 2	San Luis Obispo	Private	Hearst Corporation (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141])
Plaskett Rock	Monterey	Private	Hearst Corporation (?) (Patent No.1056141, patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932)
Point Lobos Rocks and Islets	Monterey	State Parks	Point Lobos State Reserve; Recreation and Public Purpose Act (Patent No. 1126429) (458 surveyed rocks and islets)
Point Reyes NS Rocks and Reefs	Marin	NPS	Point Reyes National Seashore (all rocks and reefs within ¼ mile zone offshore and parallel to mean high tide line along national seashore); Act of Congress (9/13/62) and NPS Order (10/20/72)
Preston Island	Del Norte	Private	Within Crescent City (connected to mainland); patented in 1918 (Patent No. 613075)
Prewitt Rock	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act])
Prince Island	Del Norte	Smith River Indian Ranchería	Smith River Indian Ranchería; referenced in EO 1495 (4/11/12) as being the same as Hunter Rock
Prince Island	Santa Barbara	U.S. Navy	MOU with NPS (Channel Islands National Park, off San Miguel Island)
Redwood National Park rocks and islets	Del Norte	NPS	Redwood National Park (all rocks and islands, and pinnacles within ¼ mile zone offshore of coastal section approximately between north end of Freshwater Lagoon and south end of Crescent City, including White, False Klamath, Wilson, and Sister Rocks); Public Law 90545, 82 Stat. 931 (10/2/68)
Round Rock	Del Norte	Crescent City Harbor District(?)	Crescent City Harbor District (?); withdrawn (4/30/48) for Department of Army by PLO 474 (under Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899)
St. George Reef	Del Norte	USCG	Withdrawn by EO (1/29/1867) for lighthouse purposes (all rocky islets off Point St. George)
San Clemente Island	Los Angeles	U.S. Navy	Naval Oceans Systems Facility

Table 3.9-1. Islands Not Included in the California Coast National Monument (continued) Page 4 of 5

Name	County	Ownership	Management
San Francisco Bay Islands	Various	Various	Various (reserved for military, lighthouse, and other purposes, including GGNRA)
San Juan Rocks	Orange	BLM	Withdrawn for lighthouse purposes (Act of Congress 5/28/35)
San Martin Rock (Cape San Martin)	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act])
San Mateo Rocks	Orange	BLM	Withdrawn for lighthouse purposes (Act of Congress 5/28/35)
San Miguel Island	Santa Barbara	U.S. Navy	MOU with NPS (Channel Islands National Park)
San Nicholas Island	Ventura	U.S. Navy	Pacific Missile Range
Santa Barbara Island	Santa Barbara	NPS	Channel Islands National Park
Santa Catalina Island	Los Angeles	Private	Santa Catalina Island Company et al.
Santa Cruz Island	Santa Barbara	NPS and TNC	Channel Islands National Park and TNC preserve
Santa Rosa Island	Santa Barbara	NPS	Channel Islands National Park
Sea Lion Rock	Monterey	Army	Fort Hunter Liggett (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation)
Sea Lion Rock (Cape San Martin)	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act)
Sugarloaf Island	Humboldt	USCG	Withdrawal by EO (6/8/1866 and 5/23/1867) for lighthouse purposes
Villa Rock	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act)

Table 3.9-1. Islands Not Included in the California Coast National Monument (continued) Page 5 of 5

Name	County	Ownership	Management
Whaleboat Rock	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act)
Whaler Island	Del Norte	Crescent City Harbor District (?)	Crescent City Harbor District (?); patented on 6/17/36 (Patent No. 1084201) for use as anchor point and rock quarry for breakwater construction
Whaler's Island	San Luis Obispo	Port San Luis Harbor District	Port San Luis Harbor District; patented 5/5/65 (Patent No. 04-65-0301) for public park and fishing purposes only (with reversion clause)
White Rock No. 2	Monterey	USFS	Los Padres National Forest (originally patented off as Valentine Scrip in 1932 [Patent No. 1056141]; re-acquired by U.S. Army [Ft. Hunter Liggett] from Hearst Corporation. Using the authority of a 1956 statute [70 Stat. 656], U.S. Army transferred administration to Los Padres National Forest and administered under authority of Weeks Act)

Notes:

BLM = U.S. Bureau of Land Management.
EO = Executive Order.
GGNRA = Golden Gate National Recreation Area.
MOU = Memorandum of understanding.
NPS = National Park Service.
PLO = Public Land Order.
TNC = The Nature Conservancy.
USCG = U.S. Coast Guard.
USFS = U.S. Forest Service.
USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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Section 3.10
Noise

3.10.1 Introduction

This section discusses the existing noise environment in the CCNM planning area. A brief background discussion of noise terminology follows.

Sound. A vibratory disturbance created by a vibrating object, which, when transmitted by pressure waves through a medium such as air, is capable of being detected by a receiving mechanism, such as the human ear or a microphone.

Noise. Sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected, or otherwise undesirable.

Noise-Sensitive Receptor. Noise-sensitive receptors are generally defined as people who are particularly affected by unwanted sound. These receptors are typically associated with land uses such as residences, hospitals, schools, guest lodging, libraries, and certain types of recreational uses.

Decibel (dB). A unitless measure of sound on a logarithmic scale, which indicates the squared ratio of sound pressure amplitude to a reference sound pressure amplitude. The reference pressure is 20 micro-pascals.

A-Weighted Decibel (dBA). An overall frequency-weighted sound level in decibels that approximates the frequency response of the human ear.

Maximum Sound Level (Lmax). The maximum sound level measured during the measurement period.

Minimum Sound Level (Lmin). The minimum sound level measured during the measurement period.

Equivalent Sound Level (Leq). The equivalent steady-state sound level that in a stated period of time would contain the same acoustical energy.

Percentile-Exceeded Sound Level (Lxx). The sound level exceeded "x" percent of a specific time period. L10 is the sound level exceeded 10 percent of the time.

Day-Night Sound Level (Ldn). The energy average of the A-weighted sound levels occurring during a 24-hour period, with 10 dB added to the A-weighted sound levels occurring during the period from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.

Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL). The energy average of the A-weighted sound levels occurring during a 24-hour period with 5 dB added to the A-weighted sound levels occurring during the period from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. and 10 dB added to the A-weighted sound levels occurring during the period from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.

Ldn and CNEL values rarely differ by more than 1 dB. As a matter of practice, Ldn and CNEL values are considered to be equivalent and are treated as such in this assessment. In general, human sound perception is such that a change in sound level of 3 dB is just noticeable, a change of 5 dB is clearly noticeable, and a change of 10 dB is perceived as doubling or halving the sound level.

3.10.2 Setting

3.10.2.1 Environmental Setting

The existing noise environment in the planning area varies depending on location but ranges from quiet remote wilderness areas to noisy urban areas. Sources of noise include transportation sources (e.g., surface traffic, aircraft, trains, and motorized boats), construction activities, recreational activities (e.g., recreational airplane and helicopter overflights and jet skis), industrial activities, and natural sources (e.g., wildlife and waves).

3.10.2.2 Regulatory Setting

Federal

No federal regulations apply to noise in the CCNM area.

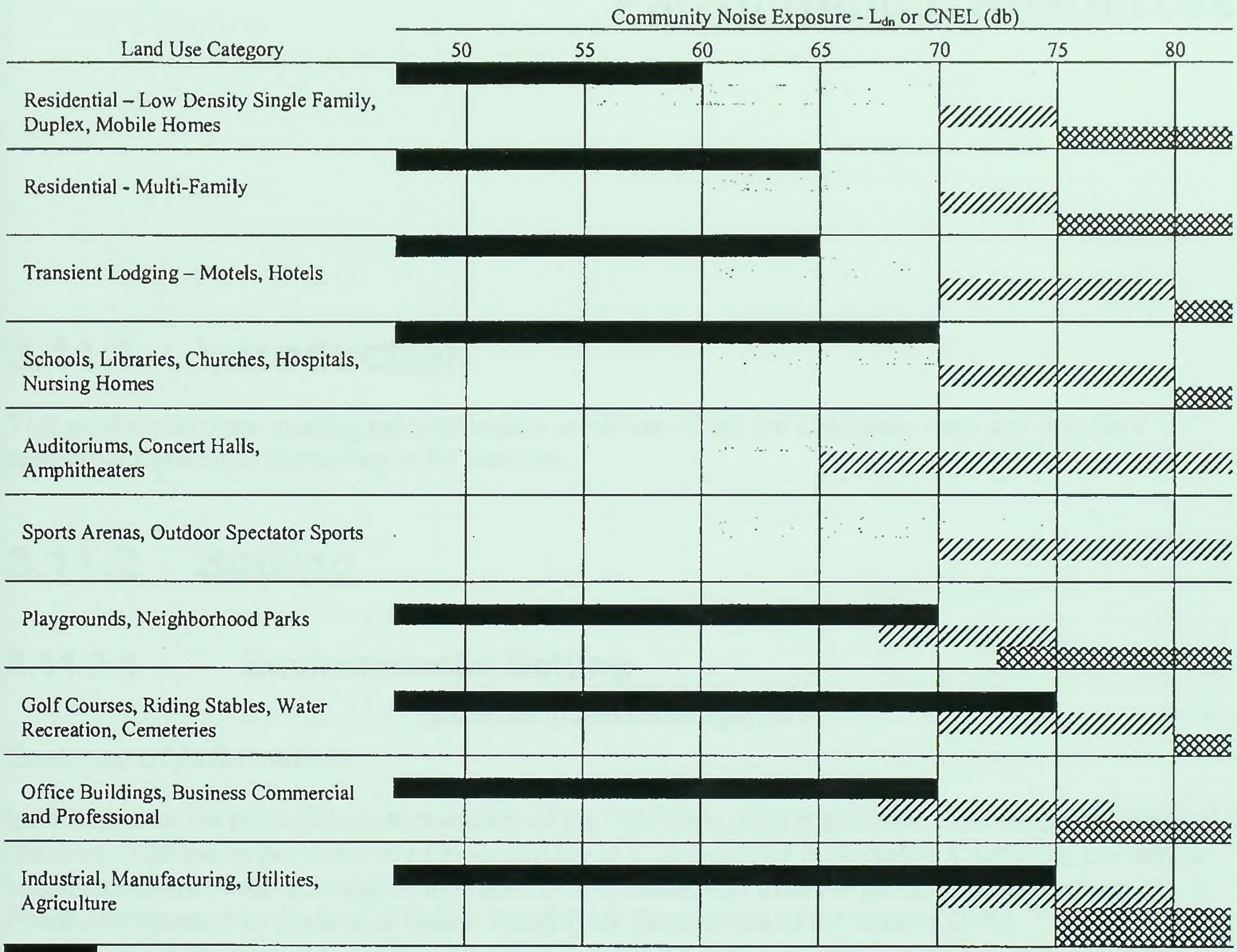
State

California Government Code Section 65302(f) requires that cities and counties include a noise element in their general plans. The purpose of the noise element is to provide a guide for establishing a pattern of land uses that minimizes the exposure of community residents to excessive noise. OPR has published general plan guidelines that include guidelines for noise land use compatibility (Table 3.10-1).

Local

Coastal cities and counties have established policies and regulations in the form of general plans, ordinances, and municipal codes, which address the generation and control of noise that could adversely affect their citizens and noise-sensitive land uses. The noise element of each general plan contains goals and policies to support the achievement of planning guidelines related to noise. City and county noise ordinances and municipal codes are used primarily to limit noise from stationary sources. Typically, noise ordinances and municipal codes regulate construction activity noise.

Table 3.10-1. State Land Use Compatibility Standards for Community Noise Environment



■	**Normally Acceptable**	Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements.
	Conditionally Acceptable	New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features are included in the design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally suffice.
▨	**Normally Unacceptable**	New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.
▩	**Clearly Unacceptable**	New construction or development generally should not be undertaken.

Source: California Governor's Office of Planning and Research 1998.

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Section 3.11

Paleontologic Resources

3.11.1 Introduction

This section discusses existing paleontological conditions along the California coast and describes applicable regulations pertaining to the resource.

3.11.2 Setting

3.11.2.1 Environmental Setting

Sources of Information

Information on the paleontological resources of the California coast is available from the paleontological resources database at the Museum of Paleontology at U.C. Berkeley in Berkeley, California, the largest single repository of paleontological information in the state, and from the publication *Assessment of Fossil Management on Federal & Indian Lands* (U.S. Department of the Interior 2000).

Paleontological Resources

Because of the sedimentary nature of many of the CCNM's features, the CCNM likely contains paleontological resources. In addition, the CCNM offers excellent opportunities to identify such resources because of the large areas of exposed geologic material found in the rocks and islands of the monument. Nevertheless, the extent of information available on coastal California's paleontological resources has not been evaluated (BLM is currently conducting an extensive review of literature on coastal paleontology, but this effort has not yet been completed).

Paleontologists consider all vertebrate fossils to be of significance. Fossils of other types are also considered significant if they represent a new record, a new species, an oldest occurring species, the most complete specimen of its kind, a rare species worldwide, or a species helpful in the dating of formations.

Rock units may be described as having:

(a) High potential for containing significant nonrenewable paleontological resources,

(b) Undetermined potential, or

(c) Low potential for containing nonrenewable paleontological resources.

Even an area designated as having a low potential may yield significant fossils. The areal and stratigraphic limits of the subject rock formation define the scope of the paleontological potential. Paleontologists can accordingly develop maps that suggest sensitive areas and units that are likely to contain paleontological resources. These maps form the basis for preliminary planning decisions. Lead agency evaluation of a project relative to paleontological sensitivity maps should trigger a request for opinion from a state paleontologic clearinghouse or an accredited institution with an established paleontologic repository.

The determination of a site's (or rock unit's) degree of paleontological potential is first founded on a review of pertinent geological and paleontological literature, and on locality records of specimens deposited in institutions. This preliminary review may suggest particular areas of known high potential. If an area of high potential cannot be delimited from the literature search and specimen records, a surface survey will determine the fossiliferous potential and extent of the rock units within a specific area. The field survey may extend outside the defined area to areas where rock units are better exposed.

The sensitivity of rock units in which fossils occur may be divided into the following three operational categories (Reynolds 1995).

A. High Potential. Rock units from which vertebrate or significant invertebrate fossils or significant suites of plant fossils have been recovered are considered to have a high potential for containing non-renewable fossiliferous resources. These units include, but are not limited to, sedimentary formations and some volcanic formations that contain significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources anywhere within their geographical extent, and sedimentary rock units temporally or lithologically suitable for the preservation of fossils. Sensitivity comprises both (a) the potential for yielding abundant or significant vertebrate fossils or for yielding a few significant fossils, large or small, vertebrate, invertebrate, or botanical; and (b) the importance of recovered evidence for new and significant taxonomic, phylogenic, ecologic, or stratigraphic data. Areas that contain potentially datable organic remains older than Recent, including deposits associated with nests or middens, and areas which may contain new vertebrate deposits, traces, or trackways are also classified as high potential.

B. Undetermined Potential. Specific areas underlain by rock units for which little information is available are considered to have undetermined fossiliferous potential. Field surveys by a qualified vertebrate paleontologist to specifically determine the potentials of the rock units are required before programs of impact mitigation for such areas may be developed.

C. Low Potential. Reports in the paleontological literature or field surveys by a qualified vertebrate paleontologist may allow determination that some areas or rock units have low potentials for yielding significant fossils. Such units are poorly represented by specimens in institutional collections. These deposits generally will not require protection or salvage operations.

Based on available data, the paleontological sensitivity for rock units in the CCNM is undetermined; however, based on the sedimentary nature of many of the rocks on the coast, it is likely that many of the rock units are of high potential.

3.11.2.2 Regulatory Setting

Federal

BLM currently manages the CCNM under the direction set forth in the Proclamation establishing it as a national monument and the basic regulations under which BLM operates. The Presidential Proclamation does not allow any new mineral extraction or drilling in the CCNM, or removal or alteration of monument features.

The following additional federal laws, regulations, and policies are in place to protect paleontological resources.

Laws and Regulations

- Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 U.S. Government Code [USC] 431–433),
- Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (PL 94-579),
- Archaeological and Paleontological Salvage (23 USC 305),
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321),
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended through 1992 (16 USC 470–470m),
- National Registry of Natural Landmarks (16 USC 461–467),
- Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (23 USC 138 and 49 USC 1653), and
- 43 CFR (Public Lands: Interior) Subpart 3622 – Free Use of Petrified Wood.

Policies

Federal land management agencies require paleontological permits for conducting project-related resource investigations, both inventory and mitigation, on lands under their jurisdiction. Policy and permit procedures for BLM, USFS, NPS, and the Corps are presently in various stages of development and implementation.

BLM

BLM grants Scientific Paleontological Collecting Permits based on the provisions of FLPMA and the Antiquities Act of 1906. Permits for paleontological investigation and mitigation may include stipulations that address such issues as curation, distribution of articles and reports, qualifications, site restoration, and safety. Permit authorization may involve the State Office as well as the Field Offices.

FHWA

Section 305 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (20 USC 78, 78a) gave the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) the authority to use federal funds to salvage archaeological and paleontological sites affected by highway projects. A directive (codified as 23 CFR 765 and contained in Federal-Aid Highway Program Manual 7-7-4) was developed to implement this program. Current FHWA policy holds that when paleontological resources are identified as an issue of public concern during the environmental review process, those concerns must be addressed in the NEPA document. Resulting data recovery measures should be based on statements of scientific significance, using criteria accepted in the literature of the field. This policy would be triggered if any of the management activities involved partnership with FHWA, such as construction of facilities that may affect the coastal highways.

State

The following state regulation is in place to protect paleontological resources:

- Public Resources Code, Chapter 1.7., Section 5097.5 Archaeological, Paleontological, and Historical Sites (Stats. 1965, c. 1136, p. 2792). This code defines any unauthorized disturbance or removal of fossil sites or remains on public land as a misdemeanor.

Section 3.12

Population and Housing

3.12.1 Introduction

This section presents an overview of population and housing on and adjacent to the monument.

3.12.2 Setting

3.12.2.1 Environmental Setting

No housing exists on the monument. No people live on the monument.

Many coastal communities are adjacent to the monument. See Section 3.17, "Socioeconomics," for a discussion of population and housing in the coastal counties. Because of the scale of work that would be required, an analysis of population and housing on a town or community level has not been completed for this report.

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Section 3.13
Public Services

3.13.1 Introduction

This section describes the current conditions related to public services in the CCNM project area, including law enforcement, emergency services, schools, parks, and beaches.

3.13.2 Setting

3.13.2.1 Environmental Setting

Public Services

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement in and adjacent to the CCNM includes management of water-based recreation, protection of terrestrial and aquatic resources, oversight of permitted activities, control of airplane and helicopter overflights, emergency response to spills and accidents, and oversight of maritime commerce and immigration. The California coastline and offshore areas include federal, state, local, and private jurisdictions. Each portion of the coast, region of offshore waters, and offshore land mass is part of a single agency or private owner's legal jurisdiction. Ownership on the mainland is shown in the Map Atlas (located at the end of this report); Figure 1-2 shows primary offshore jurisdictions. Some areas are subject to agreements that allow agencies besides the legal owners to patrol and enforce regulations. The result is a complicated system of oversight and enforcement, often resulting in ambiguity and duplication of efforts. Responsibility for a given area of enforcement is generally determined based on the resource involved.

BLM field offices have uniformed law enforcement rangers, and the DOI has special agents that provide law enforcement for BLM. No BLM employees regularly patrol CCNM lands. While BLM retains legal responsibility for the CCNM, DFG historically has handled and continues to handle the day-to-day management of the area. (The authority for this management originated in the 1983 MOU between BLM and DFG.) This includes law enforcement activities.

Protection of federally listed endangered or threatened species is under the jurisdiction of USFWS and NOAA Fisheries. Enforcement of laws related to federally protected marine species is carried out by the

USCG on behalf of NOAA Fisheries and USFWS. The USCG also provides emergency oil spill response.

Overflights by civilian and military aircraft are restricted in some areas by zones designated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Depending on an offshore rock's location along the coast or proximity to shore, it may incidentally be patrolled by another agency or a municipality. Monument holdings that are close to a public beach with lifeguard services, for example, are likely to be de facto under the patrol of local law enforcement, while monument holdings that are directly offshore of state parks are likely to be patrolled by DPR rangers.

Emergency Services

The USCG is charged with emergency response along the California coast. In addition, rocks and islands that lie close to regularly patrolled beaches, parks, sanctuaries, or other holdings are likely to be subject to emergency response carried out by relevant landside jurisdictions.

Schools

No primary or secondary schools are located on or directly adjacent to the monument. The CCNM, while potentially offering opportunities for primary or secondary school educational activities, is not likely to affect the demand for schools. Consequently, this topic is not discussed further.

Several universities own or use lands along the coast (refer to Table 2-3), and CCNM lands are used by these universities for research and educational purposes. However, no portion of the monument is officially associated with any university or school.

Parks and Beaches

Numerous federal, state, regional, and local parks and beaches are located along the California coast. A partial list is provided in Appendix K, and locations of many of these holdings are shown in Figures 1-4a–e.

Section 3.14

Utilities and Service Systems

3.14.1 Introduction

This section describes the current conditions of utilities, including power, waste disposal, water, wastewater, and stormwater, and communication infrastructure, in and around the monument.

3.14.2 Setting

3.14.2.1 Environmental Setting

The only known utility right-of-way on the CCNM is held by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, on Lion Rock offshore of Diablo Canyon. No other utilities or communication infrastructure currently exist on the CCNM, nor does it contain any facilities requiring utilities.

The coast adjacent to the CCNM contains a variety of utility and communication infrastructure, which varies based on location. Locations on the coast that may be utilized for monument facilities generally have existing infrastructure to support these uses.

3.14.2.2 Regulatory Setting

Federal

The Presidential Proclamation establishing the monument states:

> All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby…withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws...

This restriction encompasses utility and communication infrastructure.

State and Local

Numerous state and local jurisdictions have authority over coastal lands. Coastal locations selected for construction of monument facilities would be subject to site-specific state or local regulations regarding utilities and communications infrastructure.

Section 3.15
Recreation

3.15.1 Introduction

This section identifies current recreational activities in and surrounding the CCNM, as well as the present management of these activities. Recreational use includes activities that occur on the rocks and islands (e.g., exploration, fishing, and tidepooling), in the surrounding waters (e.g., scuba, snorkeling, swimming, boating, fishing, and surfing), and on the adjoining mainland (e.g., wildlife viewing and sightseeing).

For the purposes of this discussion, recreational activities in the monument have been grouped into the following six categories, based on where the activities take place:

- On-island (exploration, fishing, tidepooling, and rock hopping/climbing),
- Water-contact (swimming, snorkeling, scuba, surfing, and wind surfing),
- Non-motorized boating (sea kayaking, canoeing, sailing, and wind surfing),
- Motorized boating (pleasure boating, fishing, and personal water craft),
- Aerial (non-commercial planes and helicopters), and
- Mainland viewing (wildlife viewing and sightseeing).

While other recreational activities may take place in the monument, these categories and the associated recreational activities comprise the current and primary forms of recreation that may be affected by management plan actions.

3.15.2 Setting

3.15.2.1 Coastal Recreation in California

According to the State's official web site, California's tourism is a major part of California's economy, generating more than $75 billion in direct travel spending, supporting jobs for more than 1 million Californians, and generating $5 billion in direct state and local tax revenue. Tourism is California's third largest employer and fifth largest contributor to the gross state product.

Coastal recreation and tourism is a significant portion of this industry. It has been estimated that, in 1992, the value of tourism and recreation along the California coast was $9.9 billion. Of this total, $6.6 billion was from direct spending and $3.3 billion was indirect spending estimated from economic income multipliers (Moller and Fitz 1994).

According to the 2000 National Survey on Recreation and the Environment, over 17 million people participated in one or more marine-based recreational activity along California's coast in 2000. About 5 million arrived from another state and 12 million were California residents. California ranks first in the nation for the total number of state residents that participate in marine-based recreation and second after Florida for the combined total number of tourists and residents (Leeworthy and Wiley 2001).

Table 3.15-1 identifies the various marine-based recreational activities that were tracked in this survey. The table identifies the number of California residents that participated in that activity during the 12-month period but not necessarily in California, the total number of residents and tourists that participated in the activity in California and, where available, the total number of participation days for that activity in California.

Recreational pressures tend to be the most intense near the state's urban centers, and recreational boaters are further concentrated around a limited number of boat ramps. Although there are more than 850 public coastal access points in California, there are far fewer boat launch ramps. While these use patterns, combined with statewide statistics, help identify the overall value and importance of coastal recreation and tourism, there are very few regional, county, or community statistics to help measure and compare the value and importance of these activities at any one point along the coast. Table 3.15-2, which shows coastal State Park attendance by county, may at first appear to provide the tools to compare recreational use between counties; however, State Park units are not equally distributed nor do the statistics separate marine-based recreational activities from other types of uses.

While the figures cited above are impressive, the majority of the total participants (12.6 million participants and 151 million use days) focus on beach-related recreation, most of which occurs in southern California where the proximity to the CCNM rocks and islands is limited. The figures for non-beach waterside-related recreation (1.5 million participants and 20.1 million use days) are probably more relevant and cover areas such as scenic overlooks and rocky coastlines where proximity to the CCNM is likely.

The over 12,000 rocks, islands, and reefs that make up the CCNM are for the most part inaccessible to most recreationists due to their small individual size, location in the rugged surf zone, and lack of landing areas. Therefore, on-island recreation is generally restricted to the few locations where the rocks can be reached from the mainland at low tide or where there is a safe access point from the water. Beyond on-island recreation, recreational activities in the water adjoining the monument, in the air, and on the mainland overlooking the monument can be affected by management activities and in turn can affect the natural and cultural features of the monument.

Table 3.15-1. Marine Recreational Activities in California (in millions of persons)

Activity	Residents (M)	Total (M)	Participation Days (M)
Beach-related	9.1	12.6	151
Non-beach waterside-related	1.1	1.5	20.1
Swimming	6.1	8.4	94.6
Snorkeling	1.3	0.71	3.8
Scuba	0.73	0.29	1.4
Surfing	0.74	1.1	22.6
Wind surfing	0.06	0.08	Not available
Fishing	2.5	2.7	20.3
Motor boating	1.5	1.5	11.6
Sailing	1.0	1.1	6.8
Personal water craft	0.7	0.7	2.9
Canoe	0.2	0.2	Not available
Kayak	0.5	0.43	Not available
Bird watching	1.9	2.6	65.8
Other wildlife watching	4.4	2.6	38.8
Viewing/photographing scenery	2.9	4.2	107.9
Hunting	0.1	0.1	Not available
Total	**12.2**	**17.6**	**Not available**

Note: M = Millions (of people).

Source: Leeworthy and Wiley 2001.

Table 3.15-2. 1992 California Coastal State Park and Recreation Area Attendance (in thousands of persons)

County	Day Use (T)	Overnight Camping (T)	Total Attendance (T)
Del Norte	59.4	37.0	96.4
Humboldt	872.3	142.4	1,014.7
Mendocino	1,771.1	246.0	2,017.2
Sonoma	2,817.6	151.1	2,968.7
Marin	1,653.1	44.7	1,697.8
San Francisco	231.5	0.0	231.5
San Mateo	958.7	61.2	1,019.9
Santa Cruz	4,238.8	363.3	4,602.1
Monterey	2,222.8	17.2	2,240.0
San Luis Obispo	3,861.0	603.0	4,464.0
Santa Barbara	791.1	596.4	1,387.5
Ventura	2,108.3	173.8	2,282.2
Los Angeles	548.3	107.5	655.8
Orange	4,923.8	279.0	5,202.8
San Diego	6,187.6	422.1	6,609.7
Total	**33,245.4**	**3,244.6**	**36,490.0**

Note: T = Thousands (of people).

Source: Moller and Fitz 1994.

3.15.2.2 Coastal Access

Approximately 25 percent of the California shoreline is owned by DPR, and another 17 percent of the shoreline is also publicly owned and accessible (California Coastal Commission 1997). More than 850 public access points are available along the coast. These access points are managed by a wide variety of federal, state, and local jurisdictions; access ranges from coastal overlooks on bluffs to full-service parks with boat launches, beaches, and picnicking and camping facilities. A partial list of coastal parks and beaches is provided in Appendix K, and is shown in Figures 1-4a–e.

The rocks and islands in the CCNM offer limited public access because they are located offshore, separated from the mainland by heavy surf; are of small average size; and in some instances have steep rock faces. Safety risks, a lack of landing areas, and limited recreational values naturally limit public access to the rocks. However, some rocks accommodate exploration because they are close to the mainland at low tides or because they have safe landing areas for boats. In these cases, people take the opportunity to climb rocks, hike, explore tidepools, and study nature. Whether people can successfully

3.15.2.3 Regulatory Setting

The majority of publicly owned recreational access areas associated with the CCNM are in non-BLM jurisdictions. The management and control of recreational access to the CCNM depends on cooperation among the many entities and land managers that oversee these access points, and these entities each have their own rules and restrictions regarding allowed recreational activities. The diversity of jurisdictions, large numbers of unstaffed access points, limited operational budgets, and varying management priorities make monitoring recreational activities and conducting effective public outreach very difficult. Resource management, education, access, and law enforcement efforts are prioritized differently based on the entities involved, and without a full picture of recreational pressures.

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Section 3.16
Research

3.16.1 Introduction

This section presents an overview of research activities on the monument.

3.16.2 Setting

3.16.2.1 Environmental Setting

Many public and private entities conduct research along the California coast. Various universities, maritime museums, marine sanctuaries, federal and state resource agencies, and nonprofit organizations conduct or sponsor research efforts. A partial list of these institutions is included in Table 3.16-1.

Current research efforts have numerous goals. Many programs are in place to better understand the extent and condition of biological resources, while others study the physical processes that affect the coast. Data collection on important cultural and historic locations is ongoing, and other efforts are aimed at understanding the effects of current human activities on coastal resources and processes.

No known single entity tracks and manages research programs along the California coast. CCNM management staff and BLM field offices currently administer a permit process for institutions or individuals wishing to access the CCNM for research purposes. However, it is not known how many of the research entities along the coast are aware of the requirement to obtain permits from BLM before researchers access the rocks and islands; nor is it known how much research is carried out without permits. Other coastal land-owning agencies (e.g., DPR, USFWS, and NPS) also issue research permits for activity in their jurisdictions, as does NOAA Fisheries; and DFG issues scientific collecting permits. It is possible that permitted researchers might assume that offshore rocks fall in these agencies' allowed research areas. A comprehensive guide to attaining research permits on the California coast could not be found for inclusion in this report.

Table 3.16-1. California Coastal Research Institutions   Page 1 of 2

Institution
College/University Institutions
Scripps Institution of Oceanography (University of California [UC] San Diego)
Hancock Institute for Marine Studies (University of Southern California)
Southern California Marine Institute (Occidental College, University of Southern California, and California State University)
Marine Science Center (UC Los Angeles)
Moss Landing Marine Laboratories (California State University)
Hopkins Marine Station (Stanford)
Santa Barbara Marine Science Institute (UC Santa Barbara)
Bodega Bay Marine Lab (UC Davis and UC Berkeley)
Long Marine Lab (UC Santa Cruz)
Humboldt State Marine Research Program (California State University)
Romberg Tiburon Centers (California State University)
Government Agencies
State Water Resources Control Board
California Department of Fish and Game (including the California Department of Fish and Game Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Minerals Management Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Beach Erosion Authority for Clean Oceans and Nourishment
California Oceans Resource Management Program (California Resources Agency)
National Marine Sanctuaries
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary
Cordell Banks National Marine Sanctuary
Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary
Museums and Aquariums
Santa Barbara Maritime Museum
National Maritime Museum (San Francisco)
San Diego Maritime Museum
Los Angeles Maritime Museum
Ventura County Maritime Museum
Maritime Museum of Monterey
Humboldt Bay Maritime Museum (Eureka)
Monterey Bay Aquarium
Cabrillo Marine Aquarium (San Pedro)
Stephen Birch Aquarium, Scripps (La Jolla)
Steinhart Aquarium, California Academy of Science (San Francisco)
Aquarium of the Pacific (Vallejo)
Sea World, San Diego

Table 3.16-1. California Coastal Research Institutions (continued)

Page 2 of 2

Institution
Other Organizations (Including Nonprofits)
PRBO Conservation Science
Ocean Conservancy
Pacific Seabird Group
The Otter Project, Inc.
Save Our Shores
Surfrider Foundation
California Coastal Coalition
California Sea Grant
Partnership for Interdisciplinary Studies of Coastal Oceans (PISCO)
Communication Partnership for Science and the Sea (COMPASS)
Southern California Coastal Water Research Project
Center for Integrated Coastal Observation, Research and Education (CI-CORE)
Coastal Ocean Currents Monitoring Program

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Section 3.17
Socioeconomics

3.17.1 Introduction

This section discusses the existing social and economic conditions in the 15 counties that include coastline in the state of California. Per BLM requirements, the Sonoran Institute's Economic Profile System was used in the compilation of this report. A profile was created for each county, and the counties were aggregated into three regions for this analysis: northern (Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma, and Marin Counties), central (San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Luis Obispo Counties), and southern (Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties). Profiles were not created at the city, town, or community level due to the size of the project area.

3.17.2 Setting

The CCNM is adjacent to 15 Californian counties: Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties. Because these counties are spread over such a large geographic area and cover disparate amounts of the state, comparisons among these counties is difficult for many socioeconomic indicators. In addition, these counties often extend many miles inland, such that the countywide socioeconomic characteristics presented here may not directly correspond with California's coastal demographics. Nevertheless, some general trends and comparisons have been outlined below based on both county boundaries and the three regions identified above.

3.17.2.1 Population

Fifty-eight percent of Californians (17,227,739 people) live in coastal counties. Population increased statewide by 14 percent between 1990 and 2000 (Table 3.17-1). All coastal counties saw population increases in that same timeframe, but several counties grew by more than 14 percent, and seven of them grew by less than 10 percent. Population growth was similar between the three regions.

Table 3.17-1. Population Statistics by Coastal County

County	1990	2000	Percent Change
Del Norte	23,460	27,507	17.3
Humboldt	119,118	126,518	6.2
Mendocino	80,345	86,265	7.4
Sonoma	388,222	458,614	18.1
Marin	230,096	247,289	7.5
Northern Region	**841,241**	**946,193**	**12.5**
San Francisco	123,959	776,733	7.3
San Mateo	649,623	707,161	8.9
Santa Cruz	229,734	255,602	11.3
Monterey	355,660	401,762	13.0
San Luis Obispo	217,162	246,681	13.6
Central Region	**2,176,138**	**2,387,939**	**9.7**
Santa Barbara	369,608	399,347	8.0
Ventura	669,016	753,197	12.6
Los Angeles	8,863,164	9,519,338	7.4
Orange	2,410,556	2,846,289	18.1
San Diego	2,498,016	2,813,833	12.6
Southern Region	**14,810,360**	**16,332,004**	**10.3**
State of California	**29,760,021**	**33,871,648**	**13.8**

Source: Sonoran Institute's Economic Profile System.

3.17.2.2 Density

While only 6 percent of Californians live in a rural environment, three coastal counties' populations include more than 30 percent rural residents, and four other counties have more than 10 percent rural residents (Table 3.17-2). Population density varies among the coastal counties. San Francisco County, which is solely comprised of the City of San Francisco, has a population density of 16,634 people per square mile, while Del Norte, Humboldt, and Mendocino Counties have less than 40 people per square mile on average. In general, the northern region displays relatively low densities, the central region displays intermediate densities (primarily related to Bay Area counties and San Francisco in particular), and the southern region displays the highest densities (with populations primarily concentrated in Los Angeles and Orange Counties).

Table 3.17-2. Density Statistics by Coastal County

County	Urban	Rural	2000 Density (people per square mile)
Del Norte	64.0	32.0	27
Humboldt	70.0	30.0	35
Mendocino	54.0	46.0	25
Sonoma	86.0	14.0	291
Marin	94.0	6.0	476
Northern Region	**82**	**18**	**93**
San Francisco	100.0	0.0	16,634
San Mateo	99.0	1.0	1575
Santa Cruz	85.0	15.0	574
Monterey	89.0	11.0	121
San Luis Obispo	81.0	19.0	75
Central Region	**94**	**6**	**316**
Santa Barbara	95.0	5.0	146
Ventura	97.0	3.0	408
Los Angeles	99.0	1.0	2,344
Orange	100.0	0.0	3,606
San Diego	96.0	4.0	670
Southern Region	**98**	**2**	**1,198**
State of California	**94.0**	**6.0**	**217**

Source: Sonoran Institute's Economic Profile System.

3.17.2.3 Age

The coastal county with the highest median age is Marin; the northern region displays the highest median ages (Table 3.17-3). Only three coastal counties have median ages younger than the statewide median.

Table 3.17-3. Age Statistics by Coastal County

County	Median Age	Under 20	40 to 54	Over 65
Del Norte	36.4	28	22	13
Humboldt	36.3	27	24	12
Mendocino	38.9	28	25	14
Sonoma	37.5	27	25	13
Marin	41.3	22	28	14
Northern Region	**38.4**	**25.8**	**25.6**	**13.2**
San Francisco	36.5	16	22	14
San Mateo	36.8	25	23	12
Santa Cruz	35	27	24	10
Monterey	31.7	32	20	10
San Luis Obispo	37.3	26	23	14
Central Region	**35.7**	**23.6**	**22.3**	**12.3**
Santa Barbara	33.4	29	20	13
Ventura	34.2	31	22	10
Los Angeles	32	31	20	10
Orange	33.3	30	21	10
San Diego	33.2	29	20	11
Southern Region	**32.6**	**30.4**	**20.3**	**10.2**
State of California	**33.3**	**30**	**21**	**11**

Source: Sonoran Institute's Economic Profile System.

3.17.2.4 Race and Ethnicity

Table 3.17-4 includes the percentage of each county's population who consider themselves to be one of several races or ethnicities. In general, the northern region has a higher percentage of white residents than the central and southern regions, and at the same time a lower percentage of residents of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity. A higher percentage of Native Americans live in the northern three coastal counties than in the other counties.

Table 3.17-4. Race Statistics by Coastal County

County	White	Black or African-American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Del Norte	78.9	4.3	6.4	2.3	13.9
Humboldt	84.7	0.9	5.7	1.7	6.5
Mendocino	80.8	0.6	4.8	1.2	16.5
Sonoma	81.6	1.4	1.2	3.1	17.3
Marin	84.0	2.9	0.4	4.5	11.1
Northern Region	**82.5**	**1.7**	**2.1**	**3.1**	**14.1**
San Francisco	49.7	7.8	0.4	30.8	14.1
San Mateo	59.5	3.5	0.4	20.0	21.9
Santa Cruz	75.1	1.0	1.0	3.4	26.8
Monterey	55.9	3.7	1.0	6.0	46.8
San Luis Obispo	84.6	2.0	0.9	2.7	16.3
Central Region	**60.0**	**4.5**	**0.6**	**17.6**	**23.5**
Santa Barbara	72.7	2.3	1.2	4.1	34.2
Ventura	69.9	1.9	0.9	5.3	33.4
Los Angeles	48.7	9.8	0.8	11.9	44.6
Orange	64.8	1.7	0.7	13.6	30.8
San Diego	66.5	5.7	0.9	8.9	26.7
Southern Region	**56.1**	**7.1**	**0.8**	**11.2**	**38.3**
State of California	**59.5**	**6.7**	**1.0**	**10.9**	**32.4**

Source: Sonoran Institute's Economic Profile System.

3.17.2.5 Income and Housing

The counties with the lowest per capita and median household incomes are the three northernmost—Del Norte, Humboldt, and Mendocino (Table 3.17-5). These counties also have the lowest median house values, and the vacancy rate in these counties is relatively high. Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties all have high per capita and median household incomes, as well as high median house values.

Table 3.17-5. Income and Housing Statistics by Coastal County

County	Per Capita Income	Median Household Income	Median House Value	Vacancy Rate
Del Norte	14,573	29,673	121,100	12.1
Humboldt	17,203	31,226	133,500	8.4
Mendocino	19,443	35,996	170,200	9.9
Sonoma	25,724	53,076	273,300	5.9
Marin	44,962	71,306	514,600	4.1
Northern Region	**28,716**	**52,609**	**304,267**	**6.3**
San Francisco	34,556	55,221	396,400	4.9
San Mateo	36,045	70,819	469,200	2.7
Santa Cruz	26,396	53,998	377,500	7.8
Monterey	20,165	48,305	265,800	8.0
San Luis Obispo	21,864	42,428	230,000	9.3
Central Region	**30,391**	**57,055**	**378,188**	**5.5**
Santa Barbara	23,059	46,677	293,000	4.4
Ventura	24,600	59,666	248,700	3.4
Los Angeles	20,683	42,189	209,300	4.2
Orange	25,826	58,820	270,000	3.5
San Diego	22,926	47,067	227,200	4.4
Southern Region	**22,204**	**46,812**	**226,805**	**4.1**
State of California	**22,711**	**47,493**	**211,500**	**5.8**

Source: Sonoran Institute's Economic Profile System.

Section 3.18
Traffic and Transportation

3.18.1 Introduction

This section describes the existing conditions of the roadways, transit services, and bicycle facilities in the CCNM planning area.

3.18.2 Setting

3.18.2.1 Environmental Setting

Most of the CCNM is remote, undeveloped, and inaccessible by motor vehicles. Some portions of the CCNM may be accessible to off-highway and recreational vehicles; however, no known vehicular usage occurs on the CCNM.

While the CCNM itself is inaccessible, coastal roadways provide access to areas of the coastline adjacent to the CCNM. Many roads exist, most notably the two major north-south transportation routes, State Route (SR) 101 and SR 1. In addition, one north-south railroad track, Amtrak, runs adjacent to portions of the CCNM. These routes serve as links for travelers, residents, communities, and businesses along the coast.

Roadways, railroads, bus routes, and bikeways that may be affected by the RMP are described below.

Roadways

State Route 1

SR 1 is a north-south roadway that varies from two lanes in rural, less-populated areas to six lanes in urban areas along the California Coast. SR 1 begins north of San Francisco near Leggett and follows the coastline through Fort Bragg and Mendocino, rejoining SR 101 just north of the Golden Gate Bridge. South of the bridge, SR 1 breaks off again, going through San Francisco before returning to the coast at Pacifica. South of Pacifica, it continues along the coast through Monterey and Big Sur. For a few miles south of San Luis Obispo, it coincides with SR 101 again. SR 1 separates to go through Lompoc, rejoins SR 101 along the Santa Barbara Channel, and finally takes its own path at Ventura, following the coastline through Malibu, past Los Angeles, and finally terminating where Interstate 5 reaches the coast just north of San Clemente.

State Route 101

SR 101 is a north-south, two- to six-lane roadway that traverses portions of the CCNM. SR 101 begins near Crescent City and follows the coast to Eureka, where it turns inland. It crosses the Golden Gate Bridge into San Francisco and continues down the peninsula on the west side of San Francisco Bay, through San Jose, and returns to the coast just south of San Luis Obispo. SR 101 follows the coast to Ventura, from which it takes an inland route to Los Angeles, where it disappears into the complex of downtown expressways.

Railways

One passenger rail line runs adjacent to the CCNM. Operated by Amtrak, the Pacific Surfliner travels along portions of the CCNM from San Luis Obispo to San Diego. The Pacific Sunliner offers 11 daily round trips between Los Angeles and San Diego. Three stations or stops along this route that are within the vicinity of the CCNM include San Clemente Pier, Oceanside, and Solana Beach. The station in Oceanside also serves Greyhound and the local transit district buses.

Bikeways

Cyclists are granted full access to most state route facilities in California. Portions of SR 101 and SR 1 serve as bike routes.

3.18.2.2 Regulatory Setting

Federal

Routes under the jurisdiction of the BLM are provided a motorized-vehicle route designation of "open" or "closed." Because of its isolated nature, no known roadways exist on the CCNM, and no route designations exist. Any routes identified as open on the CCNM would be available for general public use by any motorized-vehicle, whether licensed or not (although unlicensed vehicles require a State-issued "green sticker" permit). Closed routes would be used only for administrative and emergency purposes.

Motorized-vehicle access to private lands across federal lands is secured through rights-of-way grants. Temporary access may be provided on routes designated "closed" through authorizations on a case-by-case basis. No right-of-way grants for this purpose are known to exist on the CCNM.

State

SR 1 and SR 101 are under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

Section 3.19

Visual Resources

3.19.1 Introduction

This section discusses existing visual and aesthetic resources along the California coast and describes applicable regulations pertaining to these resources.

3.19.1.1 Terminology

In Webster's New World Dictionary, *aesthetics* is defined as "the study or theory of beauty and the psychological responses to it." Aesthetics (or visual resource) analysis is, therefore, a process to logically assess visible change and viewer response to that change.

Identification of existing conditions with regard to visual resources entails three steps.

1. Objective identification of the visual features (visual resources) of the landscape;
2. Assessment of the character and quality of those resources relative to overall regional visual character; and
3. Identification of the importance to people, or sensitivity, of views of visual resources in the landscape.

With an establishment of the no action (baseline) conditions, a proposed project or other change to the landscape can be systematically evaluated for its degree of impact. The degree of impact depends both on the magnitude of change in the visual resource (i.e., visual character and quality) and on viewers' responses to and concern for those changes. This general process is similar for all established federal procedures of visual assessment (Smardon et al. 1986) and represents a suitable methodology of visual assessment for other projects and areas.

The approach for this visual assessment is adapted from FHWA's visual impact assessment system (Federal Highway Administration 1983) in combination with other established visual assessment systems.

The visual impact assessment process involves identification of:

- Relevant policies and concerns for protection of visual resources;
- Visual resources (i.e., visual character and quality) of the region, the immediate project area, and the project site;
- Important viewing locations (e.g., roads) and the general visibility of the project area and site, using descriptions and photographs;
- Viewer groups and their sensitivity; and
- Potential adverse effects.

3.19.2 Setting

3.19.2.1 Environmental Setting

Description of General Visual Character

Some of the most spectacular ocean views in the United States are located along the California coast. The coastal character varies greatly between sunny southern California to the shady forests of the north. Views are defined by qualities including perfect sights of ocean waves breaking on rocky shorelines and cliffs, dozens of historical landmarks like Spanish missions and Spanish settlements, and the opportunities to participate in numerous types of outdoor recreation.

The islands and rocks of the CCNM represent a key visual element defining the wild coastline for which California is known. Steep cliff faces rise out of turbulent waters that have eroded away solid rock over hundreds of years to leave monolithic rock behind. Views of arching sea stacks stand monumental amidst crashing waves. This is a dynamic landscape of beauty that commands the viewer's attention.

As visual resources along the coast, the rocks and islands create distinctive visual patterns and serve as striking and memorable landscape components. In their natural setting, the CCNM's features represent a landscape that is free from encroaching elements, with high visual integrity. The visual coherence and compositional harmony of the rocks and islands, when considered as a whole, provide a unified landscape that defines the western edge of California.

Viewers

Different types of viewers have varying sensitivity to visual quality and changes in visual quality. Sensitivity is based on their familiarity with the view, sense of ownership of that view, and activity (which determines how much attention is paid to the view). Viewers in the actual viewshed of the project would include primarily residential viewers, recreational viewers, and commercial viewers.

Residential viewers are typically very sensitive to visual quality and changes in visual quality. This is because of their familiarity with the view, their investment in the area (if they are homeowners or long-time residents), and their sense of ownership of the view. The view from their residences and yards represents a visual extension of their property, and changes in this view are noticeable and can result in strong positive or negative reactions. Residential viewers within the viewshed of the CCNM would be located on the landward and ocean side of SR 1. Homeowners within this region invest large amounts of money in coastal properties, a large reason being the unique and beautiful visual qualities of the area.

Recreational viewers include people engaged in active recreation or passive recreation. Viewers engaged in most active recreation, such as playing sports, tend to have only an average sensitivity to visual quality and visual change. Although they are aware of their surroundings, they are usually focused on the recreational activity itself. People engaged in more passive recreation, such as picnicking, photography, nature hikes, and bird watching—and even more active activities such as bicycling and kayaking—are more aware of their surroundings and more sensitive to the visual quality. The visual quality is often an important element in their recreation. Some of these viewers would be very sensitive to visual changes if they regularly return to the same place for their recreation. Others, such as first-time or occasional viewers, who would not be as familiar with the views, would not be as apt to notice changes. There are limitless opportunities for recreationists of all kinds within and surrounding the CCNM. The Pacific Coast Highway is popular with bicyclists and recreational drivers. Recreational viewers often come to the area for its aesthetic qualities.

Tourists are similar to recreational viewers. Depending on what brings tourists to a particular location, they tend to be more or less sensitive to visual quality. If the point of the visit is to enjoy the views or see the scenery, then visual quality is an important element in their trip. However, if their travel is intended to take advantage of indoor activities, visual quality is of less significance. California's coast is a destination for thousands of tourists every year. Tourists often travel along the scenic Coastal Highway because of the unique views offered by the CCNM.

Other viewers, with exceptions, usually have an average sensitivity to visual quality or change. These include people on the local roadway system, including motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians. Such viewers have varying sensitivity, depending on their purpose of travel. If they are traveling to simply get from one place to another for business or pleasure, their sensitivity normally would be average. If they are traveling for pleasure, which is often the case along the coast, it is likely that they would be more sensitive to their surroundings.

Commercial viewers, such as proprietors or customers, usually have their attention on the commercial activity itself. Industrial workers' attention is primarily focused on their work. Exceptions may include the many commercial uses along the coast that are focused on the view, such as a restaurant with window seats or outdoor seating

Finally, it is important to note that this discussion addresses average viewer sensitivity. Some viewers are more or less sensitive than their activity or ownership would indicate. Individuals' reactions to views vary greatly, depending on a number of factors—including how much they know or care about the view, their personal tastes, and their opinions about the activity they are viewing.

3.19.2.2 Regulatory Setting

Federal

VRM Management System

BLM has developed an analytical process that identifies, sets, and meets objectives for maintaining scenic values and visual quality. The Visual Resource Management (VRM) system functions in two ways. BLM first conducts an inventory that evaluates visual resources on all lands under its jurisdiction (Inventory/Evaluation). Once inventoried and analyzed, lands are assigned relative visual ratings (Management Classifications). Class designations are derived from an analysis of scenic quality (rated by landform, vegetation, water, color, influence of adjacent scenery, scarcity, and cultural modification), a determination of viewer sensitivity levels (sensitivity of people to changes in the landscape), and distance zones (visual quality of a landscape, as well as user reaction, may be magnified or diminished by the visibility of the landscape). Management classes describe the different degrees of modification allowed to the basic elements of the landscape (form, line, color, and texture).

When a site-specific project is proposed, the degree of contrast between the proposed activity and the existing landscape is measured (contrast rating). The contrast rating process compares the proposed activity with existing conditions element by element (form, line, color, and texture) and feature by feature (land/water surface, vegetation, and structures). The contrast rating is compared to the appropriate management class to determine whether contrasts are acceptable. If the proposed project exceeds the allowable contrast, a BLM decision is made to (1) redesign, (2) abandon or reject, or (3) proceed—but with mitigation measures stipulated to reduce critical impacts. The VRM management class objectives are defined as follows:

- **Class 1:** Natural ecological changes and very limited management activity are allowed. Any contrast created within the characteristic landscape must not attract attention. This classification is applied to wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, and other similar situations.
- **Class 2:** Changes in any of the basic elements caused by management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape. Contrasts are visible but must not attract attention.
- **Class 3:** Changes to the basic elements caused by management activity may be evident but should remain subordinate to the existing landscape.
- **Class 4:** Any contrast may attract attention and be a dominant feature of the landscape in terms of scale, but it should repeat the form, line, color, and texture of the characteristic landscape.

Existing CCNM Visual Resources Management

To date, no VRM inventory has been completed on the CCNM and no VRM classes have been designated. As a result, no specific BLM regulations or management policies currently govern the visual resources of the CCNM. However, present land management and development oversight by the California Coastal Commission, Caltrans, the California Coastal Conservancy, and local counties and cities affect access to visual resources—including both distant and immediate views of the CCNM. Because such a great volume of the viewers and sensitive receptors of CCNM resources are roadway travelers, it is especially important to engage Caltrans in the inventory, planning, and management process.

State

California Scenic Highway Program

The California Scenic Highway Program was created by the California State Legislature in 1963. Its purpose is to preserve and protect scenic highway corridors from change that would diminish the aesthetic value of lands adjacent to highways. A highway may be designated scenic depending on how much of the natural landscape can be seen by travelers, the scenic quality of the landscape, and the extent to which development intrudes on the traveler's enjoyment of the view. The State Scenic Highway System includes a list of highways that are either eligible for designation as scenic highways or have been so designated. The status of a state scenic highway changes from eligible to officially designated when the local jurisdiction adopts a scenic corridor protection program, applies to Caltrans for scenic highway approval, and receives notification from Caltrans that the highway has been designated as a scenic highway. For the purpose of visual resource protection, this analysis treats eligible roadways with the same status as officially designated roadways (California Department of Transportation 1996).

Examples of visual intrusions which would degrade scenic corridors as stipulated by Caltrans include dense and continuous development, highly reflective surfaces, parking lots not screened or landscaped, billboards, noise barriers, dominance of power lines and poles, dominance of exotic vegetation, extensive cut and fill, scarred hillsides and landscape, and exposed and unvegetated earth (California Department of Transportation 1996).

Portions of two coastal state highways, SR 1 and SR 101, are designated by Caltrans as scenic highways. Official designations for SR1 are located in San Mateo, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara Counties, with other eligible segments located throughout the state. SR 101 enjoys an official designation in its coastal reach in Del Norte County, with other eligible coastal segments located in both northern and southern California.

California Coastal Act

The California Coastal Act (California Public Resources Code Section 30000 et seq.) protects the California coastline by requiring preparation of local coastal plans by local jurisdictions to guide planning and development within the coastal zone, as well as issuance of coastal development permits. The Act contains numerous policies, including protection of the scenic beauty of coastal landscapes and seascapes. As part of the RMP process, a consistency determination will be prepared that identifies whether the RMP is consistent with the Act, including the Act's policies related to visual resources.

Local

Local policies exist for visual resources in the CCNM but were not researched for this study.

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Section 3.20
Water Resources

3.20.1 Introduction

This section identifies existing conditions on and around the CCNM with respect to water quality and water resources, and the relevant regulatory authorities involved in water quality and water resources management on the CCNM.

3.20.2 Setting

3.20.2.1 Environmental Setting

The CCNM itself is not known to contain significant water resources; however, monument features are found in the Pacific Ocean and are surrounded by water. The water surrounding these geologic features support a variety of life, including, marine mammals, fish, migratory birds, and marine flora found in both the littoral and intertidal zones. The variation in water temperature and other abiotic factors, such as wind and tidal influence, result in a varying environment along the coast.

Pollution of coastal water is a major threat to the CCNM. The coast is used by people for commercial and recreational purposes that include resource extraction, snorkeling, scuba diving, boating, kayaking, and surfing, all of which may lead to water contamination. In addition, the ocean is also used for both legal and illegal disposal of pollutants. Legal discharges include treated wastewater, industrial discharges, and urban and agricultural runoff. Illegal discharges include illicit dumping. In the future, some coastal waters will be subject to brine discharges from desalination facilities.

The pollution problem zones are concentrated on the beaches and waters of Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco Bay where populations are most dense and people have easy coastal access. These types of pollutions can be classified into point sources (such as municipal wastewater treatment facilities, industrial facilities, and coastal power plants) and non-point source pollution (such as urban and agricultural runoff, leaks, accidental spills, trash, and illegal dumping). Offshore oil and gas operations also require routine discharges and sometimes result in oil spills. Regulatory agencies have issued permits to literally thousands of point-source dischargers along the California coastline.

Human recreation (such as scuba diving, snorkeling, kayaking, and fishing) can induce coastal erosion, and sedimentation can adversely affect the monument resources by decreasing the visibility of the water. Other activities that result in sedimentation include dam construction, river channelization, and other developments along a river or stream.

Maritime traffic contributes to non-point source pollution, as well as the discharge of ballast water. The main pollutants generated by ship traffic are sewage, oily bilge water, hazardous wastes, and solid wastes. Under the CWA, ships may discharge raw sewage within 3 nautical miles of the coast and therefore could significantly affect the CCNM.

Region IX of the EPA has established six ocean disposal sites for dredge material and spoils, primarily for material from harbor dredging. Locations include one offshore of Humboldt County, two offshore of the Golden Gate, two offshore of Orange County, and one offshore of San Diego (Science Applications 2003). Depending on the disposal material, the material may pose a threat to the water quality.

Finally, naturally occurring features may adversely affect water quality and CCNM resources. Animal excrement may affect the monument and the water that surrounds the monument—both in the water and out of the water. For example, the mammals and birds that use the monuments for resting or nesting create a large amount of excrement. During a storm, this excrement may run off into the water, adversely affecting the water quality by nutrient standards. In addition, California possesses numerous naturally occurring oil and natural gas seeps, ranging from Eureka to Santa Barbara. Although naturally occurring, these seeps may also adversely affect water quality and biota in the splash zone of the CCNM—especially in the area between Lompoc and Oxnard, where tar washes up on shore.

3.20.2.2 Regulatory Setting

Federal

Clean Water Act

The CWA is the primary federal law that protects the quality of the nation's surface waters, including lakes, rivers, and coastal wetlands. It operates on the principle that all discharges into the nation's waters are unlawful unless specifically authorized by a permit; permit review is the CWA's primary regulatory tool. The following paragraphs provide additional details on specific sections of the CWA.

Under CWA Section 303(d) and California's Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1969 (discussed below), the State of California is required to establish beneficial uses of state waters and to adopt water quality standards to protect those beneficial uses. Section 303(d) establishes the total maximum daily load (TMDL) process to assist in guiding the application of state water quality standards; this process requires the states to identify streams whose water quality is impaired (affected by the presence of pollutants or contaminants) and to establish the TMDL or the maximum quantity of a particular contaminant that a water body can assimilate without experiencing adverse effects.

CWA PERMITS FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGE

CWA Section 402 regulates construction-related stormwater discharges to surface waters through the NPDES program, administered by EPA. In California, the SWRCB is authorized by EPA to oversee the NPDES program through the RWQCBs (see related discussion under "Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act" below). The NPDES program provides for both general permits (those that cover a number of similar or related activities) and individual permits.

NPDES General Construction Permits. Most construction projects that disturb 1 acre of land or more are required to obtain coverage under the NPDES General Permit for Construction Activities (General

Construction Permit), which requires the applicant to file a public NOI to discharge stormwater and to prepare and implement an SWPPP. The SWPPP includes a site map and description of proposed construction activities, along with demonstration of compliance with relevant local ordinances and regulations, and an overview of the BMPs that will be implemented to prevent soil erosion and discharge of other construction-related pollutants that could contaminate nearby water resources. Permittees are further required to conduct annual monitoring and reporting to ensure that BMPs are correctly implemented and effective in controlling the discharge of stormwater-related pollutants. Projects constructed in Caltrans facilities or rights-of-way must comply with the requirements of the Caltrans statewide NPDES permit, which has requirements similar to those of the General Construction Permit.

Individual NPDES Permits. All point source discharges to waters of the United States not covered by a general permit are required to apply for an individual NPDES permit with the RWQCB. All offshore oil and gas platform discharges into federal waters are also regulated by individual NPDES permits. The RWQCB then issues waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and monitoring provisions to ensure compliance with CWA standards.

State

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, passed in 1969, implements the federal CWA at the state level (see "Clean Water Act" above). It established the SWRCB and divided the state into nine regions, each overseen by an RWQCB. The SWRCB is the primary state agency responsible for protecting the quality of the state's surface and groundwater supplies, but much of its daily implementation authority is delegated to the nine RWQCBs, which are responsible for implementing CWA Sections 401, 402, and 303(d). In general, the SWRCB administers water rights and statewide water pollution control and water quality functions, while the RWQCBs conduct planning, permitting, and enforcement activities within their regions. The CCNM falls in the jurisdiction of six RWQCBs: Region 1 (North Coast), Region 2 (San Francisco Bay), Region 3 (Central Coast), Region 4 (Los Angeles), Region 8 (Santa Ana), and Region 9 (San Diego). The guiding regulatory document for the coast is the SWRCBs *California Ocean Plan,* which identifies plans and policies for maintaining coastal water quality (SWRCB 2001). In addition, each RWQCB has its own Basin Plan.

WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES BY REGION

The RWQCBs have set water quality objectives for all surface waters in their respective regions (including the North Coast, Central Coast, and South Coast Regions) for the following substances and parameters: ammonia, bacteria, biostimulatory substances, chemical constituents, color, dissolved oxygen, floating material, oil and grease, pH, pesticides, radioactivity, salinity, sediment, settleable material, suspended material, tastes and odors, temperature, toxicity, and turbidity. Specific objectives for concentrations of chemical constituents are applied to bodies of water based on their designated beneficial uses.

Table 3.20-1 summarizes coastal shorelines, estuaries, and bays that have been designated as impaired under Section 303(d) of the CWA. Note that this list excludes those water bodies located within San Francisco Bay, as this area is outside the CCNM. The southern portion of the coast (Los Angeles and south) contains the majority of impaired coastal water bodies.

Table 3.20-1. Impaired Coastal Water Bodies

		Number of Impaired Water Bodies		
Regional Water Board	Geographical Extent (County)	Bays	Estuaries	Coastal Segment
North Coast	Oregon border to northern Marin	1	2	0
San Francisco Bay	Marin to San Mateo	0	0	5
Central Coast	Santa Cruz to Santa Barbara	3	9	11
Los Angeles	Ventura to Los Angeles	12	4	57
Santa Ana	Orange	3	1	3
San Diego	Orange to Mexico border	13	10	20

Source: State Water Resources Control Board 2003.

Other Regulatory Authorities

In addition to the SWRCB, EPA regulates dumping of sewage and wastewater into the ocean. Nevertheless, this is still a problem in densely populated areas such as southern California. The Director of Environmental Health for each coastal county in California is required to report annually to the SWRCB on the number of beach closures and warning sign postings due to public health threats in their jurisdiction. EPA, along with the Corps, also regulates disposal sites for dredge material. Mineral extraction activities (i.e. oil and gas facilities) are managed by the State of California within 3 nautical miles of the coast and by the federal MMS between 3 and 200 nautical miles off the coast.

The principle federal legislation controlling the discharge of ballast water is the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (NANPCA) and the National Invasive Species Act of 1996 (NISA). Under NISA, all vessels carrying ballast water into U.S. waters are required to keep records and provide written information to the USGS.

In 2000, the Ballast Water Management for Control of Nonindigenous Species Act (Assembly Bill 703) went into effect, establishing a general ballast water management program for California under the direction of SLC. The law states that all vessels entering U.S. territorial waters must manage ballast water according to prescribed measures in order to prevent the release of nonindigenous species into state waters. On September 25, 2003, a new relevant package of laws was signed in California that limits cruise ships from discharges of ballast water, sewage, bilge water, and other wastes (Environmental News 2003).

Finally, Fish and Game Code 5650 et seq. regulates discharges of materials to the waters of the State, including any substance or material deleterious to fish, plant life, or bird life.

Section 3.21

Wilderness and Other Special Designations

3.21.1 Introduction

This section presents an overview of current and possible special designations of monument lands. Special designations include wilderness, ACECs, back-country byways, national recreation areas, national trails, and wilderness study areas. Chapters 1 and 2 also include discussion of current special designations.

3.21.2 Setting

3.21.2.1 Wilderness

The rocks and islands of the California coast are not currently designated as wilderness. In 1997 and 1999, legislation was introduced in the U.S. Congress to designate BLM-administered coastal rocks and islands in California as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System, but neither of the bills passed through Congress.

The FLPMA recognizes that public lands having wilderness characteristics possess unique resource values and will be managed within BLM's multiple-use mandate. As directed in Section 201 of the FLPMA, if lands are found to have wilderness characteristics through assessment, the BLM land use planning process (defined in Section 202 of the FLPMA) is required to address whether it may protect those wilderness characteristics against or with other possible resource values and uses. In that analysis, BLM should consider the quality of the wilderness characteristics and its ability to preserve those characteristics; the prescriptions necessary to protect the specific wilderness characteristics; the presence of other resource values and uses, and the effect of protecting wilderness characteristics on them; the effect of managing for other resource uses on wilderness characteristics; and the contribution that protecting lands with wilderness characteristics provides in meeting other resource management goals and objectives in the plan.

"Wilderness character" is defined as land:

(1) That has been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable;

(2) That has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation;

(3) With at least 5,000 acres of land or of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in unimpaired condition; and

(4) That potentially contains ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

To date, the CCNM has not been assessed to determine whether all or portions of the monument possess wilderness character. However, the entire CCNM is likely to fulfill all four criteria, with the possible exception of criterion (3), because total acreage for the CCNM is currently less than 900 acres. The CCNM is not currently managed for wilderness character.

Some coastal lands adjacent to the CCNM are designated as Wilderness Study Areas and wilderness areas. Table 3.21-1 shows which coastal lands possess designated wilderness areas or potential wilderness areas.

Table 3.21-1. Areas Containing Designated Wilderness and/or Potential Wilderness in Coastal California

Coastal Area (and Management Agency)	Wilderness Area	Potential Wilderness Area
King Range (U.S. Bureau of Land Management)		✓
Ventana Wilderness (U.S. Forest Service)	✓	
Silver Peak Wilderness (U.S. Forest Service)	✓	

Source: http://www.calwild.org/places.

3.21.2.2 Other Special Designations

In 1990, the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary was designated by BLM as an ACEC. This designation highlighted the islands' special values and provided additional protection of the resources found on the islands. Daily management of the sanctuary continued to be the responsibility of the DFG as prescribed in the MOU of 1983. This designation is proposed to be lifted under this RMP (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives").

On August 27, 1998, all areas within ½ mile of the coastline were designated as the California Offshore Rocks and Pinnacles Ecological Reserve under the authority of California Fish and Game Code, Article 4, Section 1590, Ecological Reserves; and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Sections 630 (Ecological Reserves) and 632 (Marine Protected Areas). The Ecological Reserve will continue to be managed by DFG under current California Fish and Game Code and California Administrative Code regulation.

No back-country byways, national recreation areas, national trails, or wilderness study areas currently exist on monument lands.

Chapter 4.0 Environmental Consequences

This chapter presents the environmental consequences, both beneficial and adverse, of the various management alternatives considered in Chapter 2, "Alternatives." Each of the sections in this chapter addresses a specific resource area associated with the natural or human environment (such as wildlife, cultural resources, and socioeconomics). An explanation of the terminology used to describe effects is provided in the introduction to the chapter, as well as a summary of the environmental consequences under all alternatives for all resources that were analyzed.

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Chapter 4

Environmental Consequences

4.0.1 Introduction

This chapter addresses the environmental consequences (or effects) of implementing the proposed management actions of all alternatives (The management actions for the alternatives are described in Chapter 2, "Alternatives.") The discussions of management actions for each alternative incorporate appropriate mitigation for anticipated effects.

4.0.2 Terminology for Effects

Effects may be beneficial or adverse. Adverse effects may include direct, indirect, or cumulative effects. In this chapter, the foreseeable effects of these three types are addressed together as needed. The descriptions of alternatives in Chapter 2 incorporate appropriate mitigation for anticipated adverse effects.

Thresholds for adverse effects are defined and used to determine the degree of each potential adverse effect on a resource. This is also determined by weighing together both short-term and long-term effects.

Terms referring to effect intensity, context, and duration are used in the effects analysis. Unless otherwise stated, the standard definitions for these terms are as follows:

- *No Effect*: The effect is at the lower level of detection; there would be no measurable change.
- *Minor Effect:* The effect is slight but detectable; there would be a small change. In the case of adverse effects, the effect is not substantial enough to trigger the need for mitigation under NEPA.
- *Moderate Effect:* The effect is readily apparent; a measurable change could result in a small but permanent change. In the case of adverse effects, a moderate effect would trigger the need for mitigation under NEPA.
- *Major Effect:* The effect is severe; a highly noticeable, long-term, or permanent measurable change would result. In the case of adverse effects, a major effect would trigger the need for mitigation under NEPA.
- *Indeterminate Effect:* The effect could be adverse or beneficial, depending on the method of implementation of a given management action, and cannot be determined at this time. Future analysis would be required when more details are known regarding the management action in question, and such analysis may identify the need for mitigation that is not identified in this EIS.

Note that, by definition, minor adverse effects do not trigger the need for mitigation under NEPA, while moderate and major adverse effects do trigger such a need. For this reason, discussions of minor adverse effects in the following sections do not identify any mitigation.

The baseline for measuring effects is the current condition of the CCNM under the current management policy and implementation, which is described in Chapter 2 under "No Action Alternative." The effect of a proposed management action on either ecosystem function or the human environment that involves continuation of current management is considered in this assessment to have no net effect, either beneficial or adverse.

4.0.3 Contents of the Chapter

Chapter 4 identifies the adverse and beneficial effects of alternate management plans for the following areas:

- 4.1, Air Quality;
- 4.2, Vegetation Resources;
- 4.3, Wildlife Resources;
- 4.4, Cultural Resources;
- 4.5, Environmental Justice;
- 4.6, Geologic and Soil Resources;
- 4.7, Health and Safety;
- 4.8, Indian Trust Resources;
- 4.9, Land Use/Lands and Realty;
- 4.10, Noise;
- 4.11, Paleontologic Resources;
- 4.12, Population and Housing;
- 4.13, Public Services;
- 4.14, Utilities and Service Systems;
- 4.15, Recreation;
- 4.16, Research;
- 4.17, Socioeconomics;
- 4.18, Traffic and Transportation;
- 4.19, Visual Resources;
- 4.20, Water Resources;
- 4.21, Wilderness and Other Special Designations; and
- 4.22, Other NEPA Considerations.

For all alternatives, management actions have been developed for the following areas:

- Visual Resources;
- Special Designations;
- Cadastral Support;
- Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources;
- Cultural Resources;
- Vegetation Resources;
- Wildlife Resources;
- Recreation;

- Education and Interpretation;
- Research Activities;
- Land Tenure Adjustments; and
- Land Use Authorizations.

If no adverse effects are anticipated on a particular resource for any activities associated with one of the management actions identified above, the management action is listed under the heading "Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Effects on [the specific resource]." Management actions with no anticipated effects are not discussed further for that resource.

4.0.4 Effects Summary

Table 4.0-1 summarizes the benefits and adverse effects of the No Action Alternative and proposed management actions on the various resources and resource uses.

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Table 4.0-1. Summary of Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative and Management Actions for the CCNM

	No Action Alternative	Visual Resources Management Actions	Special Designations	Cadastral Support	Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources Management Actions	Cultural Resources Management Actions	Vegetation Resources Management Actions	Wildlife Resources Management Actions	Recreation Management Actions	Education and Interpretation Management Actions	Research Activities Management Actions	Land Tenure Adjustments	Land Use Authorizations
Air Quality	⊗												
Alternative A		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	□	□	◇ □	□	□	⊗	□
Alternative B		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	□	□	◇ □	□	□	⊗	□
Alternative C		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	◇ □	□	□	⊗	□
Vegetation Resources	⊗												
Alternative A		I	⊗	⊗	◇ □	◇	◈ □	◇ □	◈ □	◇ □	I ◇	I	□
Alternative B		I	⊗	⊗	◈	◆	◈	◈	◈ □	◇ □	◇	I	⊗
Alternative C		I	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	◇	◈ □	◈ □	I ◇	I	□
Wildlife Resources	⊗												
Alternative A		□ I	⊗	⊗	◇ □	◇	◇ □	◆ □	◈ □	◇ □	I	I	□
Alternative B		□ I	⊗	⊗	◈	◆	◈	◆	◈ □	◇ □	⊗	I	⊗
Alternative C		□ I	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	◇	□	◈ □	I	I	□
Cultural Resources	⊗												
Alternative A		□	⊗	⊗	◇	◈	◇ □	◈ □	◈	◇	⊗	⊗	⊗
Alternative B		□	⊗	⊗	◈ I	◆	◇ □	◈	◈	◇	⊗	⊗	⊗
Alternative C		□	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	◇	◇	◈	⊗	⊗	⊗

⊗ = No effect.
□ = Minor adverse effect.
◇ = Minor beneficial effect.
I = Indeterminate effect.
▣ = Moderate adverse effect.
◈ = Moderate beneficial effect.
■ = Major adverse effect.
◆ = Major beneficial effect.

Note: Complete definitions of types of effects are included in the "Notes" section of this table.

Table 4.0-1. Summary of Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative and Management Actions for the CCNM (continued)

	No Action Alternative	Visual Resources Management Actions	Special Designations	Cadastral Support	Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources Management Actions	Cultural Resources Management Actions	Vegetation Resources Management Actions	Wildlife Resources Management Actions	Recreation Management Actions	Education and Interpretation Management Actions	Research Activities Management Actions	Land Tenure Adjustments	Land Use Authorizations
Environmental Justice	⊗												
Alternative A		⊗	⊗	⊗	□	□	□	□	⊗	◇	⊗	⊗	⊗
Alternative B		⊗	⊗	⊗	□	□	□	□	⊗	◇	⊗	⊗	⊗
Alternative C		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	◇	⊗	⊗	⊗
Geologic and Soil Resources	⊗												
Alternative A		□ I	⊗	⊗	◇	◇	◇ □	◇ □	◈ □	◇ □	□	⊗	□
Alternative B		□ I	⊗	⊗	◈	◆	◇	◇	◈ □	◇ □	□	⊗	⊗
Alternative C		□ I	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	◇	◈ □	◈ □	□	⊗	□
Health and Safety	⊗												
Alternative A		⊗	⊗	⊗	◇	◇	◇ □	◈	◈ □	◇ □	□	⊗	◈
Alternative B		⊗	⊗	⊗	◈	◆	◇ □	◈	◈ □	◇ □	□	⊗	◈
Alternative C		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	◇	◈ □	◇ □	□	⊗	◈
Indian Trust Resources	⊗												
Alternative A		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Alternative B		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Alternative C		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗

⊗ = No effect.
□ = Minor adverse effect.
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◆ = Major beneficial effect.

Note: Complete definitions of types of effects are included in the "Notes" section of this table.

Table 4.0-1. Summary of Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative and Management Actions for the CCNM (continued)

	No Action Alternative	Visual Resources Management Actions	Special Designations	Cadastral Support	Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources Management Actions	Cultural Resources Management Actions	Vegetation Resources Management Actions	Wildlife Resources Management Actions	Recreation Management Actions	Education and Interpretation Management Actions	Research Activities Management Actions	Land Tenure Adjustments	Land Use Authorizations
Land Use/Lands and Realty	⊗												
Alternative A		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Alternative B		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Alternative C		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Noise	⊗												
Alternative A		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	□	◇ □	◇ □	□	⊗	⊗	□
Alternative B		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	□	◇ □	◇ □	□	⊗	⊗	□
Alternative C		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	◇	◇ □	□	⊗	⊗	□
Paleontologic Resources	⊗												
Alternative A		□ I	⊗	⊗	◇	◇	◇ □	◇ □	◈ □	◇ □	□	I	□
Alternative B		□ I	⊗	⊗	◈	◆	◇	◇	◈ □	◇ □	⊗	I	⊗
Alternative C		□ I	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	◇	◈ □	◈ □	□	I	□
Population and Housing	⊗												
Alternative A		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	□
Alternative B		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	□
Alternative C		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	□

⊗ = No effect.
□ = Minor adverse effect.
◇ = Minor beneficial effect.
I = Indeterminate effect.
▣ = Moderate adverse effect.
◈ = Moderate beneficial effect.
■ = Major adverse effect.
◆ = Major beneficial effect.

Note: Complete definitions of types of effects are included in the "Notes" section of this table.

Table 4.0-1. Summary of Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative and Management Actions for the CCNM (continued)

	No Action Alternative	Visual Resources Management Actions	Special Designations	Cadastral Support	Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources Management Actions	Cultural Resources Management Actions	Vegetation Resources Management Actions	Wildlife Resources Management Actions	Recreation Management Actions	Education and Interpretation Management Actions	Research Activities Management Actions	Land Tenure Adjustments	Land Use Authorizations
Public Services	⊗												
Alternative A		⊗	⊗	⊗	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	I	□
Alternative B		⊗	⊗	⊗	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	I	□
Alternative C		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	□	□	□	I	□
Utilities and Service Systems	⊗												
Alternative A		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	□	□	⊗	⊗	□
Alternative B		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	□	□	⊗	⊗	□
Alternative C		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	□	□	⊗	⊗	□
Recreation	⊗												
Alternative A		◇ I	⊗	⊗	□	□	□	□	◇ ■	◇ □	◇ □	⊗	□
Alternative B		◇ I	⊗	⊗	■	▣	■	□	◇ ■	◇ □	◇	⊗	□
Alternative C		◇ I	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	□	◆ ■	◈ □	◇	⊗	□
Socioeconomics	⊗												
Alternative A		⊗	⊗	◇	□	□	□	□	◇ □	◇ □	⊗	I	I
Alternative B		⊗	⊗	◇	□	□	□	□	◇ □	◇ □	⊗	I	I
Alternative C		⊗	⊗	◇	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	◈ ▣	◈ ▣	⊗	I	I

⊗ = No effect.
□ = Minor adverse effect.
◇ = Minor beneficial effect.
I = Indeterminate effect.
▣ = Moderate adverse effect.
◈ = Moderate beneficial effect.
■ = Major adverse effect.
◆ = Major beneficial effect.

Note: Complete definitions of types of effects are included in the "Notes" section of this table.

Table 4.0-1. Summary of Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative and Management Actions for the CCNM (continued)

	No Action Alternative	Visual Resources Management Actions	Special Designations	Cadastral Support	Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources Management Actions	Cultural Resources Management Actions	Vegetation Resources Management Actions	Wildlife Resources Management Actions	Recreation Management Actions	Education and Interpretation Management Actions	Research Activities Management Actions	Land Tenure Adjustments	Land Use Authorizations
Traffic and Transportation	⊗												
Alternative A		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	□	□	⊗	⊗	□
Alternative B		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	□	□	⊗	⊗	□
Alternative C		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	□	□	⊗	⊗	□
Visual Resources	⊗												
Alternative A		◈	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	◈ □	◈ □	◇ □	◇ □	⊗	⊗	□
Alternative B		◈	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	◇	◈	◇ □	◇ □	⊗	⊗	□
Alternative C		◈	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	◇	◇ □	◇ □	⊗	⊗	□
Water Resources	⊗												
Alternative A		□ I	⊗	⊗	◇ □	◇	◇ □	◈ □	◇ □	◇ □	◇ I	I	□
Alternative B		□ I	⊗	⊗	◈	◆	◇	◈	◇ □	◇ □	◇	I	⊗
Alternative C		□ I	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	◇	◇ □	◇ □	◇ I	I	□
Wilderness and Other Special Designations	⊗												
Alternative A		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	□	□	⊗	I	⊗
Alternative B		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	□	⊗	I	⊗
Alternative C		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	□	□	⊗	I	⊗

⊗ = No effect.
□ = Minor adverse effect.
◇ = Minor beneficial effect.
I = Indeterminate effect.
▣ = Moderate adverse effect.
◈ = Moderate beneficial effect.
■ = Major adverse effect.
◆ = Major beneficial effect.

Note: Complete definitions of types of effects are included in the "Notes" section of this table.

Table 4.0-1. Summary of Environmental Consequences of the No Action Alternative and Management Actions for the CCNM (continued)

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Notes:

⊗ = *No effect.* The effect is at the lower level of detection; there would be no measurable change.

I = *Indeterminate effect.* The effect could be adverse or beneficial, depending on the method of implementation of a given management action, and cannot be determined at this time. Future analysis would be required when more details are known regarding the management action in question, and such analysis may identify the need for mitigation that is not identified in this EIS.

☐ = *Minor adverse effect.* The effect is slight but detectable; there would be a small adverse change; not substantial enough to trigger the need for mitigation.

▣ = *Moderate adverse effect.* The effect is readily apparent; there would be a measurable change that could result in a small but permanent adverse change; would trigger the need for mitigation.

■ = *Major adverse effect.* The effect is severe; there would be a highly noticeable, long-term or permanent adverse change; would trigger the need for mitigation.

◇ = *Minor beneficial effect.* The effect is slight but detectable; there would be a small beneficial change.

◈ = *Moderate beneficial effect.* The effect is readily apparent; there would be a measurable change that could result in a small but permanent beneficial change.

◆ = *Major beneficial effect.* The effect is severe; there would be a highly noticeable, long-term or permanent beneficial change.

Section 4.1
Air Quality

4.1.1 Methodology

To assess potential air quality effects, activities associated with each alternative were evaluated for their potential to generate pollutants. Because detailed information was not available, potential air quality effects are discussed qualitatively.

4.1.2 Thresholds for Adverse Effects

The NEPA review process must be integrated with other regulatory review processes and consider applicable regulations. A nontransportation action located in a nonattainment or maintenance area must undergo a general conformity analysis in accordance with 40 CFR 93 to ensure that the action does not:

- Cause or contribute to new violations of any standard in any area;
- Increase the frequency or severity of an existing violation of any standard; or
- Delay timely attainment of any standard, required interim emission reduction, or other milestones.

As part of the general conformity process, a conformity analysis is required if a federal action satisfies one of the following two conditions:

1. The action's direct and indirect emissions have the potential to emit one or more of the six criteria pollutants at or above emission rates shown in Table 4.1-1.

2. The action's direct and indirect emissions of any criteria pollutant represent 10 percent of a nonattainment or maintenance area's total emissions inventory for that pollutant.

If the total direct and indirect emissions associated with the action are below the *de minimus* levels indicated in Table 4.1-1, general conformity requirements do not apply, and the action is considered in conformity and would not result in an adverse effect. Portions of the southern CCNM in the SCAQMD are in non-attainment for CO and PM10; conformity determinations apply for the portion of emissions resulting from actions in this area. The remainder of the CCNM is in attainment for the criteria pollutants indicated in Table 4.1-1, except ozone (transitional status). Conformity for ozone must be completed for all the action alternatives throughout the CCNM.

Table 4.1-1. Emission Rates for Criteria Pollutants in Nonattainment Areas

Pollutant	Emission Rate (Tons per Year)
Ozone (volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen [NO_X])	
Serious nonattainment areas	50
Severe nonattainment areas	25
Extreme nonattainment areas	10
Other ozone nonattainment areas outside an ozone transport region	100
Marginal and moderate nonattainment areas inside an ozone transport region	
Volatile organic compounds	50
NO_X	100
Carbon monoxide (CO): All nonattainment areas	100
Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) or NO_2: All nonattainment areas	100
Particular matter 10 microns or less in diameter (PM10)	
Moderate nonattainment areas	100
Serious nonattainment areas	70
Lead (Pb): All nonattainment areas	25

Note: The emission rates in this table are *de minimus* threshold levels for conformity applicability analysis.

Source: 40 CFR 51.853.

4.1.3 Effects on Air Quality

4.1.3.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no changes to the existing regulatory environment related to the CCNM would occur. Use of motorized vehicles, boats, and construction equipment along the coast are all expected to increase over time—corresponding to increased coastal populations—which would increase CO, ROG, NO_X, and PM10 emissions from these sources over time. However, no management activities are anticipated to occur on the CCNM that would increase emissions. There would be no effects on air resources.

Conclusion

No Action Alternative: No effects on air quality from no action.

4.1.3.2 Vegetation and Wildlife Resources Management Actions

The proposed management and eradication of invasive plant and wildlife species have the potential to result in dust emissions, and hydrocarbon and ozone precursor emissions from internal combustion engines during control activities. No long-term adverse effects on air quality are expected from these activities. These increased emissions would occur during the proposed control activities; when the activities have ceased, the sites are expected to return to pre-control emission levels.

For Alternatives A and B, adverse effects from invasive species control actions are considered short term and minor. Alternative C would not implement management actions that would increase air emissions, and so would result in no effects.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Minor adverse effects on air quality from vegetation and wildlife resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on air quality from vegetation and wildlife resources management actions.

4.1.3.3 Recreation Management Actions

Use of motorized vehicles, boats, planes, and helicopters along the coast would increase hydrocarbon and ozone precursor emissions from these sources over time, as these uses are expected to increase—corresponding to increased population and increased public use of the monument.

Construction activities associated with development of recreation infrastructure would result in the temporary generation of emissions of CO, ROG, NO_X, and PM10. Emissions would originate from mobile and stationary construction equipment exhaust, employee vehicle exhaust, dust from clearing the land, exposed soil eroded by wind, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from architectural coatings, and asphalt paving. Construction-related emissions would vary substantially, depending on the level of activity, length of the construction period, specific construction operations, types of equipment, number of personnel, wind and precipitation conditions, and soil moisture content. Measures have been identified for the action alternatives to offset or avoid these effects (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives"). Any major facilities construction in support of recreation would also require project-specific environmental analysis. Consequently, no adverse effects on air resources are anticipated that would require mitigation under any of the action alternatives.

All action alternatives would limit on-island recreational activities that would degrade monument resources and therefore are expected to reduce vehicle emissions to the extent that vehicles are used as part of recreation activities. However, because motorized recreation on the CCNM is very minor, if it occurs at all, this is considered a minor beneficial effect. Measures also would be implemented under all action alternatives to avoid or offset adverse construction-related effects that could be associated with new recreational facilities or installation of signage. Because additional recreational facilities and programs are encouraged under Alternative C, this alternative would result in greater effects related to construction activities than Alternatives A and B. However, Chapter 2, "Alternatives," also describes measures that would be implemented to ensure that construction of centralized recreation facilities and other facilities upgrades would result in only minor adverse effects under any of the action alternatives.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor beneficial effects on air quality from recreation management actions; minor adverse effects on air quality from construction.

4.1.3.4 Education and Interpretation Management Actions

Construction activities associated with BLM actions would result in the temporary generation of emissions of CO, ROG, NO_X, and PM10. Emissions would originate from mobile and stationary construction equipment exhaust, employee vehicle exhaust, dust from clearing the land, exposed soil eroded by wind, and VOCs from architectural coatings, and asphalt paving. Construction-related emissions would vary substantially, depending on the level of activity, length of the construction period, specific construction operations, types of equipment, number of personnel, wind and precipitation conditions, and soil moisture content. Measures have been identified in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," that would be implemented for all the action alternatives to offset or avoid these effects. Any major facilities construction in support of recreation would also require project-specific environmental analysis. No adverse effects on air resources therefore are anticipated under any of the action alternatives that would require mitigation.

Publicity and other efforts to bring more visitors to the coast could result in increased emissions associated with vehicle trips. However, this increase in number of visitors to the coast is not anticipated to be sufficiently substantial under any action alternative to result in adverse effects on air quality that would require mitigation.

All alternatives could involve the construction of new or upgraded facilities, including signs, wayside shelters, and buildings. Because multiple new education and interpretation facilities would be constructed along the coast, Alternative C would result in greater effects related to construction activities than Alternatives A and B. However, measures would be implemented such that adverse effects associated with these activities would be minor (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives"). Increased visitation to the coast is anticipated to result in minor adverse air quality effects.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on air quality from education and interpretation management actions.

4.1.3.5 Research Activities Management Actions

Research activities, if they involve the use of motorized boats, aircraft, or other vehicles, could result in hydrocarbon and ozone precursor emissions from use of internal combustion engines. No long-term adverse effects on air quality are expected from these activities. These effects are expected to occur during the duration of the proposed research; when the research activity has ceased, the sites should return to pre-control emission levels.

For all action alternatives, adverse effects from research activities are considered minor.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on air quality from research activities management actions.

4.1.3.6 Land Use Authorizations

Construction activities associated with land use authorizations would result in the temporary generation of emissions of CO, ROG, NO_X, and PM10. Emissions would originate from mobile and stationary construction equipment exhaust, employee vehicle exhaust, dust from clearing the land, exposed soil eroded by wind, and VOCs from architectural coatings, and asphalt paving, if any. Construction-related emissions would vary substantially, depending on the level of activity, length of the construction period, specific construction operations, types of equipment, number of personnel, wind and precipitation conditions, and soil moisture content. Chapter 2, "Alternatives," identifies measures that would be implemented to offset or avoid these effects. Any major facilities construction also would require additional project-specific environmental analysis. No adverse effects are therefore anticipated under any action alternative that would require mitigation.

Because measures would be required to offset effects (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives"), all action alternatives would result in only minor adverse effects on air quality.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on air quality from land use authorizations.

4.1.3.7 Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Effects on Air Quality

Activities associated with the following management actions would not adversely affect air quality:

- Visual Resources;
- Special Designations
- Cadastral Support;
- Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources;
- Cultural Resources; or
- Land Tenure Adjustments.

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Section 4.2

Vegetation Resources

4.2.1 Methodology

Most actions beyond continuing existing management would result in positive effects on vegetation as a result of decreasing actual and potential disturbances. The actual effects on plant populations were assessed by evaluating the characteristics of proposed or existing activities in the context of the biology and distribution of vegetation in the monument. Effects on vegetation are discussed from a general standpoint due to the lack of site-specific vegetation information. For the purposes of this document, the term "vegetation" refers to native individuals or populations of plants that inhabit the monument.

4.2.2 Thresholds for Adverse Effects

Thresholds for effects are provided to help the reader and decision maker understand the magnitude and intensity of effects. Some thresholds were determined using quantitative data, while others rely on qualitative data.

For this analysis, an effect on vegetation was considered adverse and would require mitigation if it would result in:

- A loss of a number of individuals of any native plant species that could affect abundance or diversity of that species beyond normal variability;
- A negative effect on a species, natural community, or habitat that is specifically recognized as biologically significant in local, state, or federal policies, statutes, or regulations;
- Harm, harassment, or destruction of a species, natural community, or habitat that is recognized for scientific, recreational, ecological, or commercial importance;
- An alteration or destruction of habitat that would prevent the reestablishment of native biological communities that inhabited the area prior to the disturbance; or
- An extensive loss of biological communities in high quality habitat for longer than 1 year.

For the purposes of this analysis, an effect on a special-status plant species or habitat was considered adverse if it would result in any of the following:

- Harm or destruction of any federally listed endangered, threatened, or candidate species, or its habitat; or
- Harm or destruction of any BLM-sensitive species or CNHP rare species, or its habitat.

4.2.3 Effects on Vegetation Resources

4.2.3.1 No Action Alternative

Given the existing protections provided by current regulations, the No Action Alternative likely would not affect vegetation in the CCNM. Over the long term, activities that change habitat (e.g., structures built on rocks) and some recreational activities (e.g., kelp collection and recreational exploration) may increase as coastal population increases. As recreational use of the monument increases, these disturbances likely would increase and result in correspondingly greater potential for negative effects on vegetation. However, existing regulations in place for management of vegetation resources are anticipated to be sufficient to ensure that such negative effects do not occur, assuming that adequate enforcement resources are available. No effects on vegetation resources are anticipated.

Conclusion

No Action Alternative: No effects on vegetation from no action.

4.2.3.2 Visual Resources Management Actions

In general, management of the CCNM for VRM Class II objectives would benefit vegetation resources due to the preservation element in this class. However, VRM Class II could allow some development on the CCNM that may result in habitat loss and disturbance related to building and maintenance of structures. As most rocks and islands in the monument are not suitable for building of structures, this classification likely would not affect vegetation in the monument. In addition, prior to approving any developments on the CCNM consistent with the VRM Class II objective, further project-specific analysis would be required that would evaluate the potential adverse or beneficial effects of the proposed action. As described in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," BMPs and other mitigations would be applied to offset effects. It is possible that no mitigation would be available to fully offset these effects.

Minor adverse effects could potentially result from development activities under the VRM Class II designation. Effects of future changes to the VRM class designation may be beneficial or adverse. If the VRM class changes to a class with more restrictions on the activities that may occur in the CCNM, the effects are likely to be beneficial. Adverse effects likely would occur if fewer activities were restricted.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Indeterminate effects on vegetation from visual resources management actions.

4.2.3.3 Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources Management Actions

Restricting on-island activities on the CCNM for the purposes of protecting geologic, soils, and paleontologic resources would minimize the potential for incidental introduction of invasive plant or wildlife species by people, which would reduce the potential for adverse effects on native plant communities. Reducing foot and vehicular traffic on the monument's rocks and islands also would result in a net beneficial effect on vegetation resources, by minimizing or eliminating soil disturbance and tramping of vegetation by foot traffic and other activities. Further prohibiting all surface-disturbing activities (except foot traffic) on the CCNM would result in even greater beneficial effects on vegetation resources by minimizing or eliminating soil disturbance to an even greater extent.

Research activities that better define the extent, nature, and value of geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources on the monument can benefit future management activities, and therefore would result in minor indirect benefits on vegetation.

Alternatives A and B would result in beneficial effects on vegetation resources through restrictions on recreational activities. Alternative B would result in the most direct beneficial effect, as it would eliminate all surface-disturbing activities with the potential to disturb vegetation. Research activities under Alternative A would result in both beneficial and adverse effects. Research and resource characterization activities can help improve management actions; however, during data collection scientists may trample vegetation resources. Alternative B would result in no adverse impact from research activities through its emphasis on remote evaluation.. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor beneficial effects on vegetation resources from geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources management actions; minor adverse effects from research activities.

Alternative B: Moderate beneficial effects on vegetation resources from geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on vegetation resources from geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources management actions.

4.2.3.4 Cultural Resources Management Actions

Historic and prehistoric archaeological resources generally do not pose a direct threat to vegetation. If these resources are not protected, however, public access or illegal removal of these resources is possible. These actions may affect vegetation through excavation, erosion from foot traffic, and other human disturbances. Restricting on-island activities on the CCNM to protect cultural resources would minimize the potential for further human disturbances. The effects of Native American TCPs on vegetation are similar to those identified for historic and prehistoric resources above, and depend on the degree of human use of these properties. Limiting human access to Native American TCPs would benefit vegetation in the CCNM by reducing disturbance levels in those areas. If activities geared toward removing invasive species were denied or delayed due to management of cultural resources, a minor adverse effect on native plant species could result.

Preparation of a CRMP and nomination of NRHP-eligible properties for listing likely would contribute to beneficial effects on vegetation resources because additional management actions and regulations would apply. Monitoring and surveillance of cultural resources would ensure that all recreation and seasonal restrictions are enforced, thereby producing even greater net beneficial effects. Designation of the entire CCNM as a Cultural Resources Management Zone would benefit vegetation resources to the greatest extent by treating all areas as if they contain cultural resources, thereby enacting more stringent use controls.

Alternative A would result in minor beneficial effects on vegetation as a result of on-island restrictions in areas managed for cultural resources, designation of historic properties, surveillance by law enforcement personnel, and public education. Alternative B would result in the largest beneficial effect by implementing these management actions throughout the entire CCNM, and the beneficial effects under this alternative are considered major. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor beneficial effects on vegetation resources from cultural resources management actions.

Alternative B: Major beneficial effects on vegetation resources from cultural resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on vegetation resources from cultural resources management actions.

4.2.3.5 Vegetation Resources Management Actions

Restricting on-island activities to protect vegetation would reduce the potential for human trampling, as well as the potential introduction of invasive species. Reducing disturbance to native plant populations on the rocks and islands would enable natural plant life cycles to emerge, and special-status plant species would benefit the most from protection.

Sensitive plants and plant communities would generally benefit from the positive effects of invasive vegetation removal through reduced competition from invasive plant species. However, the degree of benefit would depend on the relative locations of the sensitive plant species and exotic plant species, and the degree to which the native and exotic species compete for resources. Any control prescriptions would be consistent with protection of native plants inhabiting the area to be treated.

Research activities that better define the extent, nature, and value of vegetation on the monument can benefit future management activities; however, during data collection scientists may trample vegetation resources or collect vegetation samples.

Alternative A would result in moderate beneficial effects from restrictions of on-island activity with potential to adversely affect native vegetation, and invasive species management activities. Alternative B would result in smaller beneficial effects from invasive species management due to the more conservative approach under this alternative (i.e., certain invasive species activities allowed under Alternative A would not be allowed under Alternative B if they had potential to adversely affect monument resources). However, under Alternative B, the additional resources redirected from education and interpretation activities toward direct vegetation management and enhancement are anticipated to result in somewhat greater beneficial effects than under Alternative A. These beneficial effects are still considered moderate. Research activities under Alternative A would result in both minor beneficial and minor adverse effects. Alternative B would result in no adverse impact from research activities through its emphasis on remote evaluation. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Moderate beneficial effects on vegetation resources from vegetation resources management actions; minor adverse effects from research activities.

Alternative B: Moderate beneficial effects on vegetation resources from vegetation resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on vegetation resources from vegetation resources management actions.

4.2.3.6 Wildlife Resources Management Actions

Designation of seasonal restrictions for areas with sensitive seabirds, marine mammals, and/or intertidal species would benefit native plant populations in these portions of the monument. Restrictions that prohibit access during breeding seasons would both protect wildlife from disturbance and protect vegetation from trampling.

Native plant species also would benefit from measures taken to control invasive wildlife species in the monument. Invasive wildlife species can often adversely affect native vegetation through feeding, trampling, and other alterations in habitat characteristics. For example, nonnative Canada geese may alter habitat characteristics by grazing native vegetation. These effects could be attenuated somewhat to the extent that such wildlife species provide control of nonnative or invasive plants through grazing.

Research activities that better define the extent, nature, and value of wildlife populations on the monument, and their ecological relationships with native vegetation communities, can benefit future management activities related to vegetation to the extent such research leads to improved management of native vegetation communities in support of wildlife management.

Alternatives A and B would result in beneficial effects by implementing on-island recreation restrictions and seasonal restrictions on areas with wildlife that may also host sensitive vegetation; the greater focus on direct management of wildlife under Alternative B would result in correspondingly greater beneficial effects than under Alternative A. Alternatives A and B also would result in beneficial effects by conducting invasive wildlife species management activities. Research activities would result in both beneficial and adverse effects, because disturbance of vegetation may occur incidentally as wildlife research and inventories are conducted. Alternative B would result in fewer benefits from invasive wildlife species control and fewer adverse impacts from research activities through its emphasis on resource protection above all else. Under Alternative C, seasonal restrictions on monument lands where conflicts exist would benefit wildlife populations and habitats undergoing known disturbance.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor beneficial effects on vegetation resources from wildlife resources management actions; minor adverse effects on vegetation resources from research activities.

Alternative B: Moderate beneficial effects on vegetation resources from wildlife resources management actions.

Alternative C: Minor beneficial effects on vegetation resources from wildlife resources management actions.

4.2.3.7 Recreation Management Actions

As the human population expands, so does the frequency and intensity of recreational activities along the California coast. Recreation activities with no active support from BLM in the monument may adversely affect vegetation resources through trampling or other disturbance. Passive landside recreations, such as wildlife viewing and scenic overlooks, would not likely affect vegetation on the monument rocks and islands but could result in a small adverse effect on mainland populations. Restricting certain types of on-island recreational activities, such as camping, off-highway vehicle use, launching for hang-gliders, and rock climbing, would result in beneficial effects on vegetation resources by reducing the potential for disturbance.

Recreational opportunities in and around the CCNM that are offered, sponsored, or partnered by BLM are anticipated to result in minimal effects on vegetation in the monument. BLM-sponsored or -partnered activities would be managed and staffed by employees knowledgeable about the CCNM's resources and protective regulations; therefore, such programs should not disturb vegetation. Organized recreational activities related to the monument could also provide users with a personal, first-hand experience under the leadership of a guide knowledgeable about the monument and its plants.

Educational programs aimed at educating or certifying entities that offer recreational opportunities in the vicinity of the CCNM would benefit vegetation. Education of recreational program employees regarding resources and protective regulations and guidelines in the monument would help reduce disturbance. Furthermore, such organizations could be helpful in disseminating educational information and materials to the public. Recreational program managers would be knowledgeable about the monument, its vegetation, and the regulations in place to protect its resources.

Actively promoting recreational opportunities, unless within the framework of organized activities offered by BLM or others, may increase use and levels of human disturbance. The ultimate effect of increased publicity on vegetation resources would depend on the concomitant increase in educational efforts to reduce disturbance.

Upgrading and construction of signs, viewing platforms, or other facilities for use as recreational infrastructures, are not anticipated to result in direct adverse effects on vegetation in the CCNM but could affect local plant populations at mainland sites where these facilities are constructed. The alternatives have identified measures that would be implemented to offset or avoid these effects. Any major facilities construction in support of recreation would require additional project-specific environmental analysis. Indirectly, the educational value of such facilities may result in a beneficial effect on vegetation resources.

All action alternatives would encourage low-impact recreation and prohibit certain forms of on-island recreation, and would therefore result in moderate beneficial effects on vegetation. Recreation management activities, such as educational programs for recreation entities, would result in indirect beneficial effects. Measures would be implemented under all action alternatives to avoid or offset adverse construction-related effects that could be associated with new or upgraded recreational facilities or installation of signage, and the adverse effects from construction would be minor. The more active recreation focus of Alternative C is likely to increase human use of the monument, and hence the potential for disturbance and trampling of vegetation resources; however, as mentioned above, the active role of BLM in such recreation activities would help to ensure that any adverse effects on vegetation would still be minor.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Moderate beneficial effects on vegetation from recreation management actions; minor adverse effects on vegetation from construction.

Alternative C: Moderate beneficial effects on vegetation from recreation management actions; minor adverse effects on vegetation from construction and increased recreational activity.

4.2.3.8 Education and Interpretation Management Actions

Over the long-term, vegetation in the CCNM would benefit from development of an educational and interpretive infrastructure. People living or recreating near the CCNM would be educated about sensitive plants and informed of appropriate use and behavior while recreating near the monument. Some short-term adverse effects on mainland vegetation could result from the construction of facilities near areas with sensitive plant species.

Use of signs and kiosks would result in a positive effect on biological resources by providing effective direction to visitors regarding the plants inhabiting the CCNM and their sensitivity to human activities. Visitor centers would provide interpretative public education programs for the monument and disseminate print media information. The benefits of these facilities would include increased awareness and understanding of biological issues on the monument. Publicizing the CCNM through other venues, such as the Internet, may also help educate the public and raise awareness regarding sensitive plant species—resulting in minor beneficial effects on vegetation resources.

Educational opportunities related to the CCNM that are offered, sponsored, or partnered by BLM are anticipated to result in minimal effects on vegetation in the monument. BLM-sponsored or -partnered activities would be managed and staffed by employees knowledgeable about the CCNM's resources and protective regulations; therefore, such programs should not disturb vegetation. Organized education and interpretation programs could provide users with a personal, first-hand experience under the leadership of a guide knowledgeable about the monument and its plants.

Both present and future designation of points of contact, and construction and operation of visitor facilities for the CCNM could result in negative effects if sites were chosen too close to sensitive plant populations. The alternatives have identified measures that would be implemented to offset or avoid these effects. Any major facilities construction in support of recreation would require additional project-specific environmental analysis. The educational resources these facilities will provide would further result in beneficial effects on native plants inhabiting the monument.

All action alternatives could involve the construction of new or upgraded facilities, including signs, wayside shelters, and buildings. Because multiple new education and interpretation facilities would be constructed along the coast, Alternative C would result in greater effects from construction activities than Alternatives A and B. However, measures would be implemented to avoid adverse effects, and effects on vegetation would be minor (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives"). Educational programs would result in indirect beneficial effects related to increased education and awareness, and would be conducted in a manner to avoid degrading vegetation resources. Aggressive educational outreach under Alternative C would result in moderate beneficial effects, as a larger population of visitors would understand the sensitivity of CCNM vegetation resources.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Minor beneficial effects on vegetation resources from education and interpretation management actions; minor adverse effects on vegetation from construction.

Alternative C: Moderate beneficial effects on vegetation resources from education and interpretation management actions; minor adverse effects on vegetation from construction.

4.2.3.9 Research Activities Management Actions

Limiting disturbance for any reason typically would benefit native vegetation. However, research provides critical information regarding the management, population trends, and status of plant species. Well-planned research that provides information useful for management of CCNM resources may temporarily disturb plant populations, but such disturbance may be justifiable. Quality research, accomplished in a timely manner, ultimately would benefit native plant species management in the CCNM. This type of research could cause minor, adverse, short-term effects on vegetation but ultimately could result in minor to major, positive, long-term effects—depending on the outcome of the research. Remote forms of research, such as aerial photograph interpretation, would not have such a potential for adverse effects.

Alternatives A and C include provisions for protection of resources in approval of research proposals; however, it is still possible that research could be approved that would cause adverse effects on vegetation. Although many measures may be available to offset or avoid these effects, specific research proposals may result in effects for which mitigation cannot be identified at this time. Nevertheless, outcomes of the research could result in beneficial effects. Alternative B would not allow research with the potential to adversely affect vegetation resources and thus would not have the potential for adverse effects. Research could result in minor beneficial effects, depending on the topic and outcome.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and C: Indeterminate effects on vegetation resources from research activities management actions; minor beneficial effects on vegetation resources from research conclusions.

Alternative B: Minor beneficial effects on vegetation resources from research activities management actions.

4.2.3.10 Land Tenure Adjustments

Depending on the characteristics of acquired land, acquisition could result in benefits to native plant populations. Policies to obtain lands and interests determined to be desirable for consolidation would result in beneficial effects on vegetation by increasing the land base and providing greater protection to some rocks and islands. Further project-specific analysis would be required to evaluate the effects of each specific land acquisition proposal. It is anticipated that BLM policies would be sufficiently protective to avoid adverse effects on vegetation resources.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Indeterminate effects on vegetation resources from land tenure adjustments.

4.2.3.11 Land Use Authorizations

Many forms of land use authorizations have been discussed under the other management categories, such as recreational, educational, and interpretive facilities. Land use authorizations not previously discussed include construction and maintenance of aids to navigation and communications facilities. Allowing the construction of these facilities may negatively affect vegetation on the CCNM by making rocks temporarily or permanently unavailable as habitat. As human populations expand, demands may increase for such structures to be constructed and maintained in the monument. Consequently, denying or restricting this use in the monument would benefit vegetation on the monument now and in the future. Further project-specific analysis would be required to evaluate the effects of each specific proposal for a permitted land use authorization. As described in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," BMPs and other measures would be required to reduce or eliminate any effects on vegetation resources.

Potential land use authorizations would result in minor adverse effects on vegetation under Alternatives A and C. Alternative B would not allow land uses with the potential to adversely affect vegetation, and therefore would result in no effects on vegetation resources.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and C: Minor adverse effects on vegetation resources from land use authorizations.

Alternative B: No effects on vegetation resources from land use authorizations.

4.2.3.12 Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Effects on Vegetation Resources

Activities for the following management actions would not adversely affect vegetation resources:

- Special Designations, or
- Cadastral Support.

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Section 4.3

Wildlife Resources

4.3.1 Methodology

Most actions beyond continuing existing management would result in positive effects on seabird and marine mammal species as a result of decreasing actual and potential disturbances. The actual effects on wildlife populations were assessed by evaluating the characteristics of proposed or existing activities in the context of the biology and distribution of wildlife populations within the monument. The biology and distribution unique to individual species of seabirds and marine mammals were paramount to this analysis. For example, various seabird species such as murres and some cormorants nest in the open in dense colonies. These species are particularly vulnerable to disturbance from external sources, such as aircraft. Other species such as the smaller auklets and storm-petrels are vulnerable to changes in vegetative and soil characteristics of their nesting sites. Some seabird species are widespread and found throughout the CCNM while others are very limited in their distribution. Many species of marine mammals are particularly sensitive to the presence of people close to haul-out and pupping sites. For the purposes of this document, the term “wildlife” refers to native individuals or populations of wildlife—primarily seabirds, shorebirds, and marine mammals (seals, sea lions, and sea otters)—that inhabit the monument.

4.3.2 Thresholds for Adverse Effects

4.3.2.1 Wildlife, Fish, and Aquatic Life

Thresholds for effects are provided to help the reader and decision-maker understand the magnitude and intensity of effects. Some thresholds were determined using quantitative data, while others rely on qualitative data.

For this analysis, an effect on wildlife, fish, or aquatic life was considered adverse and would require mitigation if it would result in:

- A loss of a number of individuals of any native animal species that could affect abundance or diversity of that species beyond normal variability;
- A substantial interference with movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species;
- An adverse effect on a species, natural community, or habitat that is specifically recognized as biologically significant in local, state, or federal policies, statutes, or regulations;

- Harm, harassment, or destruction of a species, natural community, or habitat that is recognized for scientific, recreational, ecological, or commercial importance;
- An alteration or destruction of habitat that would prevent the reestablishment of native biological communities that inhabited the area prior to the disturbance; or
- An extensive loss of biological communities in high quality habitat for longer than 1 year; or a violation of the MBTA.

4.3.2.2 Special-Status Species and Habitat

For the purposes of this analysis, an effect on special-status species and habitat was considered adverse and would require mitigation if it would result in:

- Harm, harassment, or destruction of any federally listed endangered, threatened, or candidate species, its habitat, migration corridors, or breeding areas; or
- Harm, harassment, or destruction of any BLM-sensitive species, or CNHP-rare species, its habitat, migration corridors, or breeding areas.

4.3.3 Effects on Wildlife Resources

4.3.3.1 No Action Alternative

Given the existing protections provided by current regulations, the No Action Alternative would likely not affect wildlife resources in the CCNM. Over the long term, activities that change habitat (e.g., structures built on rocks) or recreational activities (e.g., kelp collection, motor boats, or kayaks and aircraft that approach too closely to wildlife) that disturb wildlife, especially during breeding seasons, could be directly responsible for negatively affecting wildlife populations. As human populations grow and recreational use of the monument increases, these disturbances likely would increase and result in correspondingly greater potential for negative effects on wildlife species. However, existing regulations in place for management of wildlife resources are anticipated to be sufficient to ensure that such negative effects do not occur, assuming adequate enforcement resources are available. There would be no effects on wildlife resources.

Conclusion

No Action Alternative: No effects on wildlife resources from no action.

4.3.3.2 Visual Resources Management Actions

Managing the CCNM to VRM Class II standards could potentially allow habitat loss and disturbance related to building and maintenance of structures within the CCNM. As most rocks and islands within the monument are not suitable for the building of structures, however, this classification likely would not adversely affect wildlife within the monument. In addition, prior to approving any developments on the CCNM consistent with the VRM Class II objective, further analysis would be required that would evaluate the potential adverse effects of the project-specific action. As described in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," BMPs and other mitigations would be applied to offset effects.

Minor adverse effects could potentially result from development activities under the VRM Class II designation. Effects of future changes to the VRM class designation may be beneficial or adverse. If the VRM class changes to a class with more restrictions on the activities that may occur in the CCNM, the effects are likely to be beneficial. Adverse effects likely would occur if fewer activities were restricted.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on wildlife resources in the near term, and indeterminate effects in the long term, from visual resources management actions.

4.3.3.3 Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources Management Actions

Restricting on-island activities on the CCNM to protect geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources could result in beneficial effects on seabird and marine mammal species by reducing the potential for disturbance or harassment of these species. Prohibiting all surface-disturbing activities (except foot traffic) on the CCNM would result in even greater beneficial effects on wildlife resources by further reducing the potential for wildlife disturbance.

Research activities that better define the extent, nature, and value of geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources on the monument can benefit future management activities.

Alternatives A and B would result in minor beneficial effects on wildlife resources through restrictions on recreational activities. Alternative B would result in the most direct beneficial effect as it would eliminate all surface-disturbing activities, thereby greatly reducing the potential to disturb wildlife. Research activities under Alternative A would result in both beneficial and adverse effects. Research and inventory activities can help improve management actions; however, during data collection scientists may disturb wildlife. Alternative B would result in no adverse impact from research activities through its emphasis on remote evaluation. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor beneficial effects on wildlife resources from geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources management actions; minor adverse effects on wildlife resources from research.

Alternative B: Moderate beneficial effects on wildlife resources from management actions for geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources.

Alternative C: No effects on wildlife resources from management actions for geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources.

4.3.3.4 Cultural Resources Management Actions

Most actions beyond continuing existing management practices would result in positive effects on seabird and marine mammal species as a result of decreasing actual and potential disturbances. Restricting on-island activities on the CCNM to protect cultural resources would minimize the potential for incidental introduction of invasive species by people. Reducing foot and vehicular traffic on the monument's rocks and islands would result in a net beneficial effect on wildlife resources through reduced potential for disturbance of sensitive species. Similarly, limiting human access to Native American TCPs would result in positive effects on wildlife in the CCNM by reducing disturbance levels. If management of TCPs restricts activities geared toward removing invasive species, a minor negative effect on seabirds and marine mammals could result.

Preparation of a CRMP and nomination of NRHP-eligible properties for listing likely would contribute to beneficial effects on wildlife resources because additional management actions and regulations would apply. Monitoring and surveillance of cultural resources would ensure that all recreation and seasonal restrictions are enforced, thereby producing even greater net beneficial effects. Designation of the entire CCNM as a Cultural Resources Management Zone would further benefit wildlife resources by treating all areas as if they contain cultural resources, thereby enacting more stringent use controls.

Alternatives A and B would result in beneficial effects on wildlife in locations managed for cultural resources as a result of on-island restrictions, designation of historic properties, surveillance by law enforcement personnel, and public education. Alternative B would result in the largest beneficial effect through management of the entire monument as a Cultural Resource Management Zone, reducing disturbance on the entire CCNM. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and there would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor beneficial effects on wildlife resources from cultural resources management actions.

Alternative B: Major beneficial effects on wildlife resources from cultural resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on wildlife resources from cultural resources management actions.

4.3.3.5 Vegetation Resources Management Actions

Restricting on-island activities to benefit sensitive plants and plant communities also would protect wildlife such as seabirds and pinnipeds from human disturbance. The wildlife species that use these vegetation communities for foraging and habitat would experience the most benefit. Similarly, invasive vegetation removal would generally result in beneficial effects by maintaining a mosaic of compositionally and structurally diverse habitat types. Some wildlife species may benefit from the removal of exotic plant species while others would not be affected. Any control prescriptions would be consistent with protection of wildlife inhabiting the area to be treated (e.g., be conducted outside breeding and pupping seasons).

Research activities that better define the extent, nature, and value of vegetation on the monument can benefit future management activities.

Alternative A would result in minor beneficial effects on wildlife resources from on-island activity restrictions and invasive species management. Alternative B would result in moderate benefits by the more active focus on direct vegetation management; however, the invasive species management program under Alternative B would be of less intensity and consequently would result in smaller benefits than those identified for Alternative A. Research activities under Alternative A would result in both beneficial and adverse effects. Research and inventory activities can help improve management actions; however, during data collection scientists may disturb wildlife. Alternative B would result in no adverse impact from research activities through its emphasis on remote evaluation. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor beneficial effects on wildlife resources from vegetation resources management actions; minor adverse effects on wildlife resources from research.

Alternative B: Moderate beneficial effects on wildlife resources from vegetation resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on wildlife resources from vegetation resources management actions.

4.3.3.6 Wildlife Resources Management Actions

Designation of seasonal restrictions in areas with sensitive seabirds and marine mammals would greatly benefit those species within the CCNM. Posted access restrictions during nesting and pupping seasons would help prevent human activities that would harm or harass the species. Other management measures are also anticipated to result in beneficial effects on wildlife resources. Native wildlife species would benefit from measures taken to control invasive wildlife species within the monument by maintaining a mosaic of compositionally and structurally diverse habitat types. For example, nonnative Canada geese may alter habitat characteristics at seabird colonies. Black rats or cats that have been introduced to an island can decimate breeding populations of seabirds. Removal of such nonnative invasive wildlife species benefits native wildlife. Control of invasive wildlife species that prey upon sensitive and special-status wildlife populations on the monument would benefit those species and allow growth of wildlife populations. Implementation of additional special management actions for special-status species, per applicable ESA regulations and BLM policy, also would benefit wildlife resources on the monument.

Intensive research and inventory activities that include monument-wide surveys of marine birds and pinnipeds, annual photographic documentation, focused surveys, and status of invasive wildlife species would result in major benefits to future wildlife populations, depending on the research conclusions.

Alternatives A and B would result in major beneficial effects on wildlife resources due to on-island restrictions, seasonal access restrictions, invasive wildlife species control, and specific management for special-status species. Alternative B would result in the greatest beneficial effects through its emphasis on resource protection. However, the invasive wildlife species control program would be smaller to prevent degradation of any other monument resources (e.g., geology and soils, vegetation, and cultural resources). Research activities would result in both beneficial and adverse effects, because wildlife disturbance may accidentally occur as research and inventories are conducted. Emphasis on remote research methods for wildlife resources would contribute to beneficial effects on wildlife resources under Alternative B. Under Alternative C, seasonal restrictions on monument lands where conflicts exist would benefit wildlife populations undergoing known disturbance.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Major beneficial effects on wildlife resources from wildlife resources management actions; minor adverse effects on wildlife resources from research.

Alternative B: Major beneficial effects on wildlife resources from wildlife resources management actions.

Alternative C: Minor beneficial effects on wildlife resources from wildlife resources management actions.

4.3.3.7 Recreation Management Actions

As the human population expands, so does the frequency and intensity of recreational activities along the California coast. Unrestricted recreation activities, such as seaweed harvesting, scuba diving, foot exploration, and surfing, can cause disturbance to breeding and roosting seabirds and breeding or hauled-out pinnipeds. In particular, foot access to islands could negatively affect nesting seabirds, shorebirds (e.g. black oystercatcher), and undocumented populations of seabirds—especially nocturnal or burrowing seabirds. While low levels of water contact recreation do not likely disturb wildlife significantly, areas with high levels of water contact recreation can stress and disturb wildlife in the vicinity, including on nearby rocks and islands. Non-motorized boats such as kayaks can similarly affect wildlife. Restricting on-island activities, such as camping, off-highway vehicle use, launching for hang-gliders, and rock climbing, would benefit wildlife by decreasing or eliminating disturbance to seabirds and marine mammals in these areas.

Unrestricted motorized boat use near rocks and islands inhabited by seabirds and marine mammals causes disturbance and stress to these species. Harbor seals are sensitive to human disturbance and generally flush from their haul-out site when approached. Similarly, seabirds and shorebirds inhabiting rocks and islands are disturbed and may abandon nests and colonies if frequently disturbed. Encouraging state and federal wildlife management agencies to restrict motorboat use during nesting and pupping seasons (see "Wildlife Resources Management Actions" above) could reduce the level of stress and disturbance these vehicles cause to wildlife.

Aerial disturbance from planes and helicopters is of particular concern for wildlife welfare. Seabirds are especially vulnerable to this type of disturbance. Low flying planes and helicopters can cause an entire colony of seabirds to flush, leaving nests and young vulnerable to predation or exposure. Seals and sea lions are also sensitive to this type of disturbance and also are most vulnerable during the breeding season. Encouraging seasonal restrictions on aerial access within specified distances of the CCNM, and coordination with the FAA on enforcement, would greatly benefit wildlife inhabiting the CCNM.

Recreation activities within the monument with no active support from BLM may adversely affect wildlife as a result of direct disturbance. Low-impact landside recreation such as wildlife viewing and scenic overlooks could negatively affect nearby breeding and resting sites for seabirds and marine mammals if activities are allowed too close to sensitive populations. These activities also may result in positive effects if contacts with visitors allow a better understanding of potential effects on wildlife within the monument. In areas where wildlife occurs on rocks that are accessible by people during low tide, specific wildlife viewing restrictions would be beneficial. Throughout most of the monument, however, wildlife viewing from the mainland is not likely to affect wildlife inhabiting the nearshore rocks and islands in the CCNM.

Recreational opportunities in and around the CCNM that are offered, sponsored, or partnered by BLM are expected to result in minimal effects on wildlife within the monument. BLM-sponsored or -partnered activities would be managed and staffed by employees knowledgeable about the resources and protective policies of the CCNM; therefore, such programs are not expected to disturb wildlife. Organized recreational activities related to the monument could also provide users with a personal, first-hand experience under the leadership of a guide knowledgeable about the monument and its wildlife.

Educational programs aimed at educating or certifying entities that offer recreational opportunities within the vicinity of the CCNM also would benefit wildlife. Education of recreational program employees regarding resources and protective regulations and guidelines within the monument would help reduce disturbance. Furthermore, such organizations could be helpful in disseminating educational information and materials to the public. Recreational program managers would be knowledgeable about the monument, its wildlife, and the regulations in place to protect its resources.

Actively promoting recreational opportunities in the CCNM, unless within the framework of organized activities offered by BLM or others, may increase use and levels of human disturbance. The ultimate effect of increased publicity would depend on the concomitant increase in educational efforts to reduce disturbance.

Upgrading and construction of signs, viewing platforms, and other facilities for use as recreational infrastructures are not expected to directly affect wildlife within the CCNM, but could affect local wildlife populations at mainland sites where these facilities are constructed. Chapter 2, “Alternatives,” discusses the measures that would be implemented to offset or avoid these potential effects. Any major facilities construction in support of recreation also would require additional project-specific environmental analysis. Indirectly, the educational value of such facilities may result in a beneficial effect on wildlife.

All action alternatives would encourage low-impact recreation and prohibit certain forms of on-island recreation, and therefore would result in moderate beneficial effects on wildlife. Recreation management activities, such as educational programs, also would result in indirect beneficial effects. Under all action alternatives, measures would be implemented to ensure that construction of recreation facilities and facilities upgrades would result in only minor adverse effects. The more active recreation focus of Alternative C would increase human use of the monument and could increase the potential for adverse effects on wildlife resources through increased disturbance and harassment of wildlife resources. However, education regarding safe recreational practices and other measures would be implemented such that any adverse effects would be minor, and no mitigation would be required.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Moderate beneficial effects on wildlife resources from recreation management actions; minor adverse effects on wildlife resources from construction.

Alternative C: Minor adverse effects on wildlife resources from recreation management actions; minor adverse effects on wildlife from publicity and construction.

4.3.3.8 Education and Interpretation Management Actions

Over the long-term, wildlife in the CCNM would benefit from development of an educational and interpretive infrastructure. People living or recreating near the CCNM would be educated about sensitive wildlife and informed of appropriate use and behavior while recreating near the monument. Some short-term adverse effects on wildlife populations could result from the construction of facilities near areas with sensitive wildlife.

Public education regarding the monument's resources would benefit wildlife species occurring in the CCNM. In particular, print media would be greatly beneficial if made readily available to those involved in recreation activities prone to cause high levels of disturbance (e.g., activities involving motorboats, airplanes, or helicopters). Education regarding proper disposal of litter also would benefit wildlife; corvids (ravens and crows) are attracted to areas with high human usage, such as campgrounds and picnic areas. Corvid abundance and distribution is increasing along coastal California and corvids are common predators of nests for numerous bird species. If seabirds are flushed from nests and colonies, their nests are highly vulnerable to predation by corvids.

Development of signs and kiosks would positively affect biological resources by providing effective direction to visitors regarding the wildlife inhabiting the CCNM and its sensitivity to human activities. The benefits would include increased awareness and understanding of biological issues on the monument. Visitor's centers would provide interpretative public education programs for the monument and disseminate print media information. Raising public awareness and appreciation for the resources of the monument would benefit the wildlife that inhabits the CCNM.

Educational opportunities related to the CCNM that are offered, sponsored, or partnered by BLM are anticipated to result in minimal effects on wildlife in the monument. Organized public tours of the monument would provide users with a personal, first-hand experience under the leadership of a guide knowledgeable about the monument and its wildlife. Tour leaders would understand regulations and restrictions regarding activities surrounding the monument, and how to minimize the potential disturbance such activities may cause.

Use of direct and self-guided points of contact for the CCNM could cause negative effects if sites chosen too close to sensitive seabird and marine mammal breeding or resting sites increased disturbance or attracted nest predators (i.e., ravens and crows). The potential for wildlife disturbance would be considered in designation of these points of contact and associated infrastructure, thus reducing the potential for these adverse effects. The educational resources these facilities would provide may result in beneficial effects on wildlife inhabiting the monument.

Upgrading and construction of signs, kiosks, wayside exhibits, and visitor centers should not directly affect wildlife in the CCNM but could affect local wildlife populations at mainland sites where these facilities are constructed. Chapter 2, "Alternatives," has identified measures that would be implemented to offset or avoid these effects. Any major facilities construction in support of education and interpretation also would require additional project-specific environmental analysis. Indirectly, the educational value of such facilities may benefit wildlife.

All action alternatives could involve designation and use of points of contact that could adversely affect wildlife. Because multiple new education and interpretation facilities would be constructed along the coast, Alternative C would result in greater effects from construction activities than Alternatives A and B. However, measures would be implemented to avoid adverse effects (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives"). Educational programs would result in indirect beneficial effects related to increased education and awareness, and would be conducted in a manner to minimize wildlife disturbance. Aggressive educational outreach under Alternative C would result in greater beneficial effects, as a larger population of visitors would understand the sensitivity of CCNM wildlife populations.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Minor beneficial effects on wildlife resources from education and interpretation management actions; minor adverse effects on wildlife resources from construction.

Alternative C: Moderate beneficial effects on wildlife resources from education and interpretation management actions; minor adverse effects on wildlife resources from construction.

4.3.3.9 Research Activities Management Actions

Limiting disturbance for any reason typically benefits wildlife. Although some degree of disturbance may be associated with research, it can provide critical information regarding the management, population trends, and status of wildlife species. Well-planned research that provides information useful for management of CCNM resources may temporarily disturb wildlife, but this disturbance may be justifiable. Quality research, accomplished in a timely manner, ultimately would benefit wildlife species management within the CCNM. Such research could result in minor, negative, short-term effects on seabirds and marine mammals but ultimately could result in minor to major, positive, long-term effects—depending on the outcome of the research. Remote forms of research, such as aerial photograph interpretation, would not have such a potential for adverse effects.

Alternatives A and C include provisions for protection of resources in approval of research proposals; it is still possible, however, that research could be approved that would cause adverse effects on wildlife. Although many measures may be available to offset or avoid adverse effects, specific research proposals may result in effects for which mitigation cannot be identified at this time. Outcomes of the research could result in long-term beneficial effects. Alternative B would not allow research with the potential to adversely affect resources and thus would have no potential for adverse effects. Research could result in minor to major beneficial effects, depending on the topic and outcome.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and C: Indeterminate effects on wildlife resources from research activities management actions; potential major indirect beneficial effects on wildlife resources from results of research activities.

Alternative B: No adverse effects on wildlife resources from research activities; potential minor indirect beneficial effects on wildlife resources from results of research activities.

4.3.3.10 Land Tenure Adjustments

Depending on the characteristics of acquired land, acquisition could result in positive effects on seabird and marine mammal populations. Policies to obtain lands and interests determined to be desirable for consolidation would result in beneficial effects on wildlife by increasing the land base and providing greater protection to some rocks and islands. Further project-specific analysis would be required to evaluate the effects of each specific land acquisition proposal; therefore, the overall effect is considered indeterminate.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Indeterminate effects on wildlife resources from land tenure adjustments.

4.3.3.11 Land Use Authorizations

Many forms of land use authorizations have been discussed under the other management categories, such as recreational, educational, and interpretive facilities. Land use authorizations not previously discussed include construction and maintenance of aids to navigation and communications facilities. Allowing the construction of aids to navigation and communication facilities may negatively affect wildlife inhabiting the CCNM by making rocks temporarily or permanently unavailable as habitat. As human populations expand, demands may increase for such structures to be constructed and maintained within the monument. Consequently, denying or restricting this use within the monument would benefit wildlife inhabiting the monument now and in the future. Further project-specific analysis would be required to evaluate the effects of each specific proposal for a permitted land use authorization. As described in Chapter 2, “Alternatives,” measures would be required to reduce or eliminate adverse effects on wildlife.

Potential land use authorizations would result in minor adverse effects on wildlife under Alternatives A and C. Alternative B would not allow land uses with the potential to adversely affect wildlife, and therefore would result in no effects on wildlife resources.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and C: Minor adverse effects on wildlife resources from land use authorizations.

Alternative B: No effects on wildlife resources from land use authorizations.

4.3.3.12 Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Effects on Wildlife Resources

Activities for the following management actions would not adversely affect wildlife resources:

- Special Designations, or
- Cadastral Support.

Section 4.4
Cultural Resources

4.4.1 Methodology

Because there is little recent history of federal undertakings in the CCNM, the record of previous cultural resources studies on offshore rocks and islands is sparse, precluding the use of CCNM-specific historical and archaeological research data as source material for this analysis. Background research methods included a search of existing archaeological site records in CHRIS; BLM conducted the search in 2001. BLM also corresponded with Native American tribes, groups, and individuals with known or possible interest in the coastal areas (refer to Chapter 5, "Consultation and Coordination"). This correspondence addressed the potential for CCNM management activities to affect offshore sacred sites or TCPs.

4.4.2 Criteria for Determining Significance

Under federal regulations, adverse effects on cultural resources need only be analyzed if a resource meets the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP. Federal regulations define an adverse effect on a cultural resource when the effect may diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Adverse effects on historic properties can include:

- Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the secretary of the interior's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR Part 68) and applicable guidelines;
- Removal of the property from its historic location;
- Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- Neglect of a property that causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and
- Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

4.4.3 Impacts on Cultural Resources

4.4.3.1 No Action Alternative

The following four primary future conditions have the potential to affect cultural resources in the CCNM:

(1) Natural erosion of soils would continue on offshore rocks and islands, disturbing or eliminating buried cultural resources. Weathering and continued lack of maintenance also would lead to the decay and destruction of historic buildings and structures in the CCNM. However, natural weathering is not considered an adverse effect of BLM management.

(2) Impacts on cultural resources in the CCNM may presently be occurring from public recreational use that unfortunately includes vandalism of archaeological sites and unmaintained built resources. Public use of the CCNM is also expected to increase as a result of management programs. Illegal disturbances of cultural sites are an indirect result of unrestricted access.

(3) Marine wildlife management programs are likely to increase marine mammal populations (e.g., seals and sea lions), whose behavior may adversely affect cultural sites. However, wildlife behavior is not considered an adverse effect of BLM management.

(4) Given recent legislation protecting Native American cultural values (AIRFA and NAGPRA), it is anticipated that TCPs—including offshore TCPs—would be increasingly recognized and used by Native Americans.

Although these factors could potentially affect the monument over the long term, no known degradation of CCNM cultural resources is occurring, and existing regulations in place for management of cultural resources are anticipated to be sufficient to ensure that such negative effects to do not occur in the future, assuming that adequate enforcement resources are available. No effects on cultural resources are anticipated.

Conclusion

No Action Alternative: No effects on cultural resources from no action.

4.4.3.2 Visual Resources Management Actions

Managing CCNM areas as VRM Class II may affect viewsheds or landscapes that contribute to the importance of a historic property or that alter the character of Native American TCPs. The potential for adverse effects would be avoided through consultation, inventory, and evaluation of TCPs in the CCNM and by negotiating access agreements with tribes on a case-by-case basis.

Under all action alternatives, any remaining adverse effects would be minor.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on cultural resources from visual resources management actions.

4.4.3.3 Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Management Actions

Restricting on-island activities on the CCNM to protect geologic, soils, and paleontologic resources would minimize the potential for incidental erosion of soils and exposure of buried cultural resources. Reduced foot and vehicular traffic on the monument's rocks and islands would result in a net beneficial effect on cultural resources.

Prohibiting all surface-disturbing activities (except foot traffic) on the CCNM would result in even greater beneficial effects on cultural resources by minimizing or eliminating soil disturbance. An adverse effect may occur if surface-disturbing restrictions are applied to NRHP-eligible TCPs where Native Americans have a legitimate and established practice of visiting ancestral sites. The potential for adverse effects would be avoided through consultation, inventory, and evaluation of TCPs in the CCNM and by negotiating access agreements with tribes on a case-by-case basis.

Alternatives A and B would result in beneficial effects on cultural resources through restrictions on recreational activities. Alternative B would result in the most direct beneficial effect, as it would eliminate all surface-disturbing activities with the potential to erode soils and expose buried cultural resources. However, indeterminate adverse effects could result if surface-disturbing restrictions are applied to NRHP-eligible TCPs where Native Americans have a legitimate and established practice of visiting ancestral sites. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor beneficial effects on cultural resources from geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources management actions.

Alternative B: Moderate beneficial effects on cultural resources from geologic, soil, and paleontologic management actions; indeterminate effects on TCPs from bans on surface-disturbing activities.

Alternative C: No effects on cultural resources from geologic, soil, and paleontologic management actions.

4.4.3.4 Cultural Resources Management Actions

Restricting on-island activities on the CCNM to protect cultural resources would minimize potential for disturbance, theft, or vandalism. Reducing foot and vehicular traffic on the monument's rocks and islands also would result in a net beneficial effect on cultural resources through reduced potential for soil erosion and subsequent exposure of buried cultural resources.

Preparation of a CRMP and nomination of NRHP-eligible properties for listing would clearly benefit all potentially significant cultural resources through resulting preservation actions. Monitoring and surveillance of cultural resources would ensure that all recreation and seasonal restrictions are enforced, thereby producing even greater net beneficial effects. Designation of the entire CCNM as a Cultural Resources Management Zone would benefit cultural resources to the greatest degree by enacting stringent use controls and offering protection to cultural resources throughout the entire CCNM.

Research and inventory of cultural resources in the CCNM would maximize management benefits and provide historic properties the highest degree of protection and preservation.

No effects on CCNM archaeological sites and historic resources are expected to occur as a result of managing Native American ancestral sites and TCPs in conjunction with existing preservation laws, their implementing regulations, and BLM instructives. Management of NRHP-eligible TCPs in conjunction with proactive tribal consultation and ethnographic study would promote their preservation and increase use by Native Americans. Development of BLM programs and partnerships with tribes to protect TCPs and encourage their continued use by Native Americans would enhance government-to-government relationships, maximize the potential for gaining a more complete inventory of TCPs in the CCNM, and afford the public an increased understanding of native groups and traditional values through interpretation. Additional public access restrictions to offshore TCPs may result from a larger inventory of these sites.

In summary, beneficial effects have been identified for proposed management actions under Alternatives A and B. Alternative A would result in moderate beneficial effects to known sites due to access restrictions, preparation of a CRMP, listing of NRHP-eligible properties, consultation with tribes over offshore TCPs, and research. Alternative B, because it would apply management to the entire CCNM, would result in major beneficial effects by expanding these benefits to unknown cultural resources sites. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Moderate beneficial effects on cultural resources from cultural resources management actions.

Alternative B: Major beneficial effects on cultural resources from cultural resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on cultural resources from cultural resources management actions.

4.4.3.5 Vegetation Resources Management Actions

Cultural resources may benefit as a result of designating on-island restrictions in the CCNM in order to protect sensitive plants and plant communities, to the extent that they restrict disturbance of cultural resources sites.

Ground disturbance during mechanical removal of invasive plants, or burning or use of herbicides to eradicate invasive plant species, has the potential to affect both archaeological sites and TCPs used for traditional resource harvesting by Native Americans. Adverse effects on these resources would be avoided through integrated cultural resources management strategies or reduced through implementation of Section 106 of the NHPA (required for federal undertakings with a potential to affect historic properties).

Alternatives A and B would result in minor beneficial effects on cultural resources from on-island activity restrictions. Invasive plant management could occur under Alternatives A and B, with a potential for adverse effects; however, measures would be implemented such that any effects would be minor. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Minor beneficial and adverse effects on cultural resources from vegetation resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on cultural resources from vegetation resources management actions.

4.4.3.6 Wildlife Resources Management Actions

Cultural resources would benefit from on-island seasonal access restrictions, to the extent that these restrictions would reduce the potential for disturbance, theft, or vandalism of cultural materials.

An adverse effect may occur if seasonal restrictions are inadvertently applied to NRHP-eligible TCPs where Native Americans have a legitimate and established practice of visiting ancestral sites. The potential for adverse effects would be avoided through consultation, inventory, and evaluation of TCPs in the CCNM and by negotiating access agreements with tribes on a case-by-case basis.

Any ground-disturbing activities associated with wildlife management, such as measures to improve habitat or control invasive wildlife species, have the potential to affect archaeological sites in the CCNM. Adverse effects on these resources can be avoided through integrated cultural resources management or reduced through implementation of Section 106 of the NHPA (required for federal undertakings with the potential to affect historic properties).

Alternatives A and B would result in moderate beneficial effects on cultural resources from wildlife resources management actions by establishing on-island activity restrictions and seasonal use restrictions during known breeding seasons, thereby reducing human trampling. Ground disturbance associated with habitat removal or invasive wildlife species control could occur under Alternative A—with a potential for adverse effects; however, measures would be implemented to avoid or offset these effects such that any remaining effects are considered minor. Alternative B would result in no adverse impacts from ground disturbance activities due to its emphasis on resource protection above all else. Under Alternative C, seasonal restrictions on monument lands where known conflicts exist would reduce disturbance to cultural resources, to the extent that such conflicts occur on cultural resource sites; however, beneficial effects are considered minor.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Moderate beneficial effects on cultural resources from wildlife resources management actions; minor adverse effects from invasive wildlife species control.

Alternative B: Moderate beneficial effects on cultural resources from wildlife resources management actions.

Alternative C: Minor beneficial effects on cultural resources from wildlife resources management actions.

4.4.3.7 Recreation Management Actions

Public access to the CCNM for purposes of recreation has the potential to adversely affect prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic buildings and structures, and Native American TCPs through increased exposure, use of site areas, and potential for vandalism. Development activities associated with public recreation in the CCNM also have the potential to adversely affect historic properties through ground disturbance and by increasing public use of culturally sensitive areas. Adverse effects on these resources would be avoided through integrated cultural resources management strategies, or mitigated to less than significant through implementation of Section 106 of the NHPA (required for federal undertakings with the potential to affect historic properties).

All action alternatives would restrict some on-island recreational activities that could be resulting in damage to cultural resources. Alternatives A and B would result in moderate beneficial effects on cultural resources. Alternative C would encourage active recreation at the CCNM to a greater extent, thereby resulting in smaller beneficial effects.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Moderate beneficial effects on cultural resources from recreation management actions.

Alternative C: Minor beneficial effects on cultural resources from recreation management actions.

4.4.3.8 Education and Interpretation Management Actions

Construction associated with education and interpretive development has the potential to affect archaeological sites in coastal areas of the CCNM. Adverse effects on known, or as yet unrecorded, archaeological resources would be avoided through implementation of Section 106 of the NHPA (required for federal undertakings with the potential to affect historic properties).

Development of BLM facilities and infrastructure to provide education and interpretive programs for the CCNM would afford the public an increased understanding of CCNM cultural properties and would enhance BLM partnerships and other government-to-government relationships. This is an indirect minor beneficial effect.

All action alternatives would involve construction of education and interpretive facilities with the potential to affect cultural resource sites. However, no adverse impacts would result due to implementation of Section 106 of the NHPA. Educational programs would result in indirect beneficial effects related to increased education and awareness, and would be conducted in a manner to minimize disturbance of cultural resources. Aggressive educational outreach under Alternative C would result in greater beneficial effects, as a larger population of visitors would understand the sensitivity of CCNM cultural resources.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Minor indirect beneficial effects on cultural resources from education and interpretation management actions.

Alternative C: Moderate indirect beneficial effects on cultural resources from education and interpretation management actions.

4.4.3.9 Research Activities Management Actions

Ground-disturbing activities associated with temporary or ongoing research activities permitted in the CCNM would have the potential to affect archaeological sites in the CCNM. Adverse effects on these resources would be avoided through integrated cultural resources management or through implementation of Section 106 of the NHPA (required for federal undertakings with the potential to affect historic properties).

All action alternatives would include provisions for resource protection as part of the research approval process. In addition, the measures identified in Chapter 2 under "Research—Research Permit Procedure Guidelines" would avoid any impacts on cultural resources, resulting in no effect.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: No effects on cultural resources from research activities management actions.

4.4.3.10 Land Use Authorizations

Ground-disturbing activities resulting from any offshore construction or development have the potential to affect archaeological sites or other historic properties in the CCNM. Adverse effects on these resources would be avoided through integrated cultural resources management and land use planning, or through implementation of Section 106 of the NHPA (required for federal undertakings with the potential to affect historic properties).

Under all action alternatives, no adverse effects on cultural resources would result from land use authorizations.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: No effects on cultural resources from land use authorizations.

4.4.3.11 Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Impact on Cultural Resources

The following actions would not affect cultural resources:

- Special Designations,
- Cadastral Support, or
- Land Tenure Adjustments.

Section 4.5

Environmental Justice

4.5.1 Methodology

To determine whether the management alternatives would be likely to result in disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on low-income and minority populations, demographic information was obtained on the potential area of effect (the coastal counties of California). The definitions of minority and low-income populations used for the purposes of this environmental justice analysis (described in Section 3.5) are those of the Council on Environmental Quality, whose definitions are widely used to assess environmental justice in the environmental review process. Disproportionate effects were determined according to the following criteria:

- Where the minority population percentage of the affected area (coastline counties) is greater than 50 percent of the minority population percentage of the general population (California); and
- Where the population percentage of the affected area (coastline counties) is below the annual poverty threshold defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as 80 percent or less of the household median income of the general population (California).

Note that the ensuing analysis addresses subsistence fishing, hunting and gathering. Effects on commercial harvesting (e.g., of seaweed) are not related to the issue of environmental justice and therefore are not discussed in this section.

4.5.2 Thresholds for Adverse Effects

For this analysis, an effect on environmental justice was considered adverse and would require mitigation if it would:

- Result in disproportionately high and adverse human health effects (including, bodily impairment, infirmity, illness, or death); or
- Result in disproportionately high and adverse environmental effects (including effects on the natural or physical environment that would substantially and adversely affect minority, low-income or Native American populations. (a disproportionate effect is defined as an effect that is predominantly borne, more severe, or of a greater magnitude in areas with environmental justice populations than in other areas.)

4.5.3 Effects Related to Environmental Justice

4.5.3.1 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative assumes that the Presidential Proclamation and BLM's interim management would stay in place and would continue to allow the public, including minority, low-income, and Native American populations, relatively unrestricted access to the CCNM. Because the monument would continue to be used to access scenic views, sport and subsistence fishing, and other recreational activities, low-income and minority populations would not be disproportionately affected. No effects related to environmental justice are anticipated.

Conclusion

No Action Alternative: No effects related to environmental justice from no action.

4.5.3.2 Management Actions for Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources; Cultural Resources; and Vegetation Resources

Although the extent of subsistence collection of food and other materials by disadvantaged communities in the CCNM is unknown, it is likely that these activities only occur on CCNM features easily accessible from shore (e.g., accessible by foot at low tide). Actions restricting access to, or activities on, the CCNM for protection of various resources in this nearshore area could therefore affect subsistence collection to some degree. Depending on the extent of restrictions, numerous areas along the mainland and the CCNM would remain for these types of activities. As discussed in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," if BLM is notified that an environmental justice community is being adversely affected, further study would be conducted and appropriate measures would be taken to adequately offset or eliminate effects on those disproportionately affected. Coordination with DFG, who is responsible for controlling fishing, hunting, and gathering in coastal waters, also would be conducted.

Alternatives A and B may result in minor adverse effects on disadvantaged communities through restrictions of on-island activities and potential additional actions developed through management of cultural resources. Alternative B also would involve restrictions on surface-disturbing activities and designation of the entire CCNM as a Cultural Resources Management Zone. These management actions for geologic, soil, and paleontologic; cultural; and vegetation resources are considered to have minor adverse effects on environmental justice. Alternative C would result in no effects related to environmental justice, as disadvantaged communities would continue to have relatively unrestricted access to the CCNM.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Minor adverse effects related to environmental justice from management actions for geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources; cultural resources; and vegetation resources.

Alternative C: No effects related to environmental justice from management actions for geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources; cultural resources; and vegetation resources.

4.5.3.3 Wildlife Resources Management Actions

As discussed in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," the collection of small amounts of seaweed and invertebrates for personal, non-commercial use would still be allowed under the various alternatives; and fish can be caught from boats and mainland areas. These activities would continue to be managed by DFG. Areas subject to seasonal restrictions have the potential to disproportionately affect low-income and minority populations who use the CCNM and its surrounding environs as a site to conduct subsistence fishing, or who rely on harvesting of non-commercial ocean products (such as seaweed and shellfish) from these areas as a major source of food. It is likely that these subsistence activities would be restricted to areas of the CCNM close to shore. Locations near the shore do not generally house sensitive wildlife due to the potential for access by predators and the likelihood of a history of ongoing human disturbance. Therefore, the potential for conflicts between areas subject to seasonal restrictions and subsistence activities is relatively low.

. Alternatives A and B would implement seasonal restrictions around known sensitive wildlife sites during nesting and pupping seasons; these alternatives likely would not result in large areas that would be closed to subsistence activities, and it is expected that other areas would remain available for these activities. Adverse effects related to environmental justice from wildlife resources management actions therefore are considered minor under Alternatives A and B. Alternative C would result in no effects related to environmental justice, as disadvantaged communities would continue to have relatively unrestricted access to the CCNM.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Minor adverse effects related to environmental justice from wildlife resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects related to environmental justice from wildlife resources management actions.

4.5.3.4 Recreation Management Actions

Restrictions on fishing and/or other species collection, whether restricted entirely or allowed with seasonal restrictions, may have the potential to disproportionately affect low-income and minority populations who rely on subsistence harvesting as a major source of food. However, as discussed in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," the collection of small amounts of seaweed and invertebrates for personal, non-commercial use would still be allowed under the plan. Also, fish can be caught from boats and mainland areas adjacent to the monument.

All three action alternatives include provisions for subsistence collection. No adverse effects related to environmental justice from recreation management actions have been identified.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: No effects related to environmental justice from recreation management actions.

4.5.3.5 Education and Interpretation Management Actions

Education and interpretation actions, including the distribution of outreach materials in languages other than English, seek to improve educational outreach and information sharing with the community. The strategies presented under the action alternatives would be applied to all segments of the human population and would not disproportionately adversely affect low-income or minority populations; instead, they may result in a minor beneficial effect.

All action alternatives involve the dissemination of educational materials, and all alternatives would potentially result in the same beneficial effect.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor beneficial effects related to environmental justice from education and interpretation management actions.

4.5.3.6 Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Effects Related to Environmental Justice

Activities for the following management actions would not adversely affect environmental justice:

- Visual Resources,
- Special Designations,
- Cadastral Support,
- Research Activities,
- Land Tenure Adjustments, or
- Land Use Authorizations.

Section 4.6

Geologic and Soil Resources

4.6.1 Methodology

Effects related to geology, soils, and associated hazards were analyzed qualitatively, based on a review of soil and geologic data for the CCNM and on professional judgment. Analysis focused on the potential of the various alternatives to increase the risk of personal injury, loss of life, and damage to property—including BLM-owned and other facilities—as a result of existing geologic conditions in the CCNM project area. This effects analysis assumes that BLM would conform to the latest Caltrans and UBC building code standards, county general plan seismic safety standards, county grading ordinances, and NPDES requirements.

4.6.2 Thresholds for Adverse Effects

For this analysis, an effect on geologic or soil resources was considered adverse and would require mitigation if it would:

- Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:
  - Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault. Refer to California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG) Special Publication 42;
  - Strong seismic ground shaking;
  - Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction; or
  - Landslides.
- Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil;
- Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project and potentially result in an onsite or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse;
- Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the UBC (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property; or

- Be located on soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems in areas where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater and such disposal is needed.

4.6.3 Effects on Geologic and Soil Resources

4.6.3.1 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative assumes that the Presidential Proclamation and BLM and core partner interim MOU stay in place; however, no further restrictions or management actions would be enacted.

Many of the rocks and pinnacles in the CCNM are smaller-scale features with minor amounts of soil that could easily be degraded. Degradation or erosion of these soils could occur naturally or as a result of human actions. Natural physical factors leading to the formation and dissolution of the rocks and islands within the monument include the erodibility of the geologic material and the extent of tectonic forces and of wave, wind, and tidal action. However, natural weathering is not considered an adverse effect as it can lead to increased soil formation, and is not a result of BLM management activity.

Humans could accelerate the degradation or erosion of the geologic or soil resources through foot or vehicle traffic. Although these factors could potentially affect the monument over the long term, existing regulations in place for management of physical resources are anticipated to be sufficient to ensure that such negative effects do not occur, assuming that adequate enforcement resources are available.

The No Action Alternative would not change the present hazards associated with faulting, ground shaking, or landslides because access to the monument and the potential hazards associated with this access would remain the same. No effects on geologic and soil resources are anticipated..

Conclusion

No Action Alternative: No effects on geologic and soil resources from no action.

4.6.3.2 Visual Resources Management Actions

As part of all action alternatives, BLM would manage the CCNM to VRM Class II standards until VRM classes are permanently established in the future. The Class II designation may indirectly protect geologic or soil resources of the CCNM by prohibiting activities that may substantially alter the visual quality of the rocks and islands. Prohibited activities are not specified but may potentially include any surface-disturbing activity or any activity that would erode soils and alter the existing views. However, the Class II designation could allow some development to occur in the CCNM. Prior to approving any development, further analysis would be required that would evaluate the potential adverse and beneficial effects of the project-specific action. In the event of adverse effects, BMPs and other mitigation measures that are described in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," would be applied to offset these effects. It is possible that no mitigation would be available to fully offset these effects.

Minor adverse effects potentially could result from development activities under the VRM Class II designation. Effects of future changes to the VRM class designation may be beneficial or adverse. If the VRM class changes to one with more restrictions on the activities that may occur in the CCNM, then the effects likely would be beneficial. Adverse effects are anticipated if fewer activities were restricted. Prior to any development, project-specific adverse and beneficial effects would be identified. Mitigation would be implemented when possible to minimize potential adverse effects (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives").

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on geologic and soil resources in the near term, and indeterminate effects in the long term, from visual resources management actions.

4.6.3.3 Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Management Actions

Restricting on-island activities on the CCNM generally would result in beneficial effects on geologic and soil resources. Decreased human activities would reduce the potential effects of human-induced erosion caused by trampling, as well as the potential safety risks to humans caused by ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, fault ruptures, and soil expansion.

Further prohibiting all surface-disturbing activities (except foot traffic) on the CCNM would result in even greater beneficial effects on geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources. Eliminating structural development and construction activities on the CCNM would reduce the potential for accelerated runoff, erosion, and sedimentation during construction activities and reduce the potential for structural damage caused by geologic or soil hazards.

Research that seeks to better understand the nature of CCNM soils and geology also would contribute to improved future management actions.

Alternatives A and B would result in beneficial effects on geologic and soil resources through restrictions of on-island activities. Alternative B would result in the most direct beneficial effect, as it would eliminate all surface-disturbing activities with the potential to erode soils, affect geological and paleontological formations, and expose people to safety risks. Alternatives A and B also would benefit from research focused on resource protection. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor beneficial effects on geologic and soil resources from geologic, soil, and paleontologic management actions.

Alternative B: Moderate beneficial effects on geologic and soil resources from geologic, soil, and paleontologic management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on geologic and soil resources from geologic, soil, and paleontologic management actions.

4.6.3.4 Cultural Resources Management Actions

The cultural resources management actions would preserve significant cultural resources by restricting on-island recreational activities, preparing a CRMP, and nominating NRHP-eligible properties for listing. Such management actions would decrease human-induced soil erosion and activities that could affect geologic and paleontologic resources, such as illegal excavation and collection.

Designating the entire CCNM as a Cultural Resources Management Zone would result in major beneficial effects to geologic and soil resources by enacting more stringent use controls throughout the monument. Monitoring and surveillance of cultural resources also would ensure that recreation and seasonal restrictions are enforced, thereby further reducing soil erosion and sedimentation effects. Native American traditional activities practiced in the CCNM are not expected to cause substantial degradation of the CCNM's geologic or soil resources because the activities would be performed only in consultation with BLM.

Alternative A would result in minor beneficial effects on geology and soils at known cultural resources sites as a result of increased management, designation of historic properties, surveillance by law enforcement personnel, and public education. Alternative B would result in major beneficial effects through application of these management actions throughout the entire CCNM. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor beneficial effects on geologic and soil resources from cultural resources management actions.

Alternative B: Major beneficial effects on geologic and soil resources from cultural resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on geologic and soil resources from cultural resources management actions.

4.6.3.5 Vegetation Resources Management Actions

Loss of vegetation in the CCNM could lead to an accelerated rate of erosion and therefore likely would result in an adverse effect on geologic and soils resources in the project area. Ground disturbance during mechanical removal of invasive plants, or burning or use of herbicides to eradicate invasive plant species, has the potential to cause accelerated soil erosion. Because erosion control would be implemented, it is unlikely that the invasive plant species control program would adversely affect geologic and soil resources to a degree that mitigation would be required. Restricting on-island activities generally would result in beneficial effects as human-induced erosion is minimized.

The invasive plant species control program identified as part of Alternative A could result in the short-term degradation of soils resources, as soils would be subject to disturbance. Alternative B would allow invasive plant species removal only if it can be shown to result in no adverse effects on soil resources, therefore eliminating the potential for any adverse effects. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor beneficial effects on geologic and soil resources from vegetation resources management actions; minor adverse effects from invasive plant species control.

Alternative B: Minor beneficial effects on geologic and soil resources from vegetation resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on geologic and soil resources from vegetation resources management actions.

4.6.3.6 Wildlife Resources Management Actions

The primary effect from protection of sensitive seabird, marine mammal, and/or intertidal species would be reduced human-induced erosion because access to the CCNM would be seasonally limited at sensitive sites. Seasonal restrictions to some of the rocks and islands would reduce human trampling and associated erosion effects.

Any ground-disturbing activities associated with wildlife management, such as measures to improve habitat or control invasive wildlife species, have the potential to affect geology and soils on the monument. Such activities may result in adverse effects; however, erosion control measures described in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," would be implemented to avoid or offset these effects such that any remaining effects are considered minor.

Alternatives A and B would result in minor beneficial effects on geology and soils from wildlife resources management actions by establishing on-island activity restrictions and seasonal use restrictions during known breeding seasons, thereby reducing human trampling. Invasive wildlife species control under Alternative A could degrade soil resources from potential human-induced erosion, depending on the scale and nature of control actions. These effects are anticipated to be temporary and minor, however, and measures have been identified in the alternatives to reduce such disturbance. Alternative B would limit research and inventory activities to remote evaluation, and would not allow invasive species removal with the potential to adversely affect soil resources. Under Alternative C, seasonal restrictions on monument lands where known conflicts exist would reduce disturbance to soils and geologic formations in a limited number of locations.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor beneficial effects on geologic and soil resources from wildlife resources management actions; minor adverse effects from invasive wildlife species control and research activities.

Alternatives B and C: Minor beneficial effects on geologic and soil resources from wildlife resources management actions.

4.6.3.7 Recreation Management Actions

Restricting on-island recreational activities, such as camping, off-highway vehicle use, launching for hang-gliders, and rock climbing, would result in beneficial effects on geology and soils. Adverse effects from active support of recreation activities would include degradation of soils and geologic resources resulting from human-induced erosion; however, BLM-sponsored activities are anticipated to be conducted in a manner such that sensitive soil, geologic, or paleontologic resources are not adversely affected.

Actively engaging in offering, sponsoring, and partnering to provide active recreation opportunities in and around the CCNM is considered potentially adverse because increased recreation activities could degrade geologic and soils resources. However, all the action alternatives include measures to minimize the potential for resource degradation as a result of these activities (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives").

Structural development and construction activities related to recreational infrastructure would introduce the potential for accelerated runoff, erosion, and sedimentation during construction activities, and the potential for structural damage caused by geologic or soil hazards. Standard UBC and county general plan construction standards would be incorporated into facility design to minimize the potential geologic or soil hazards to any approved structures. Other measures identified in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," to minimize these potential effects include implementing an SWPPP and preparing a geotechnical report to identify geologic and soil hazards associated with facilities development.

Publicizing the CCNM and the recreation opportunities it presents would result in increased human activities and potential effects of human-induced erosion caused by trampling, as well as the potential safety risks to humans caused by ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, fault ruptures, and soil expansion. As mentioned above, however, BLM would publicize and support only activities without the potential for degradation of monument resources.

Because all action alternatives would restrict on-island recreational activities, they would result in moderate beneficial effects on geologic and soil resources. Alternative C would foster the greatest degree of recreation in the CCNM by creating numerous recreational access points and actively offering, sponsoring, and partnering to provide recreation opportunities. However, as mentioned above, all activities would be conducted such that degradation of resources does not occur. For construction of facilities, as described in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," measures would be implemented for all action alternatives to ensure that construction of recreation facilities and other facilities upgrades would result in only minor adverse effects.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Moderate beneficial effects on geologic and soil resources from recreation management actions; minor adverse effects on geologic and soil resources from construction.

Alternative C: Moderate beneficial effects on geologic and soil resources from recreation management actions; minor adverse effects on geologic and soil resources from publicity and construction.

4.6.3.8 Education and Interpretation Management Actions

Construction-related effects on geologic and soil resources from education and interpretation management actions would be similar to those described under "Recreation Management Actions." Construction activities related to educational and interpretive infrastructure would introduce the potential for accelerated runoff, erosion, and sedimentation, and the potential for structural damage caused by geologic or soil hazards.

Publicizing the CCNM through education and interpretive facilities and programs likely would result in increased human activities and the potential effects of human-induced erosion caused by trampling. Educational opportunities in and around the CCNM that are offered, sponsored, or partnered by BLM are anticipated to result in minimal effects on geology and soils in the monument, however, because they would be managed and staffed by employees knowledgeable about the CCNM's resources and protective regulations. Education and interpretation management activities would potentially decrease degradation of geologic or soils resources by informing the public of these potential human-induced effects.

Alternatives A and B would emphasize use of existing buildings, signs, and facilities for infrastructure as much as possible. Alternative A would select minimal additional points of visitor contact necessary to implement the education and interpretive program. During plan implementation, points of visitor contact where educational activities can occur would be screened and selected. Alternative C would provide education and interpretation opportunities to the maximum extent possible and would include the construction of multiple new centralized interpretive and management centers. Construction activities would have the potential for adverse effects on geology and soils. However, Chapter 2, "Alternatives," provides measures to ensure that construction and upgrades of education and interpretive facilities would result in only minor adverse effects.

All action alternative would provide education and interpretation activities via the internet and printed materials. All action alternatives are considered to result in indirect beneficial effects arising from increased public awareness. Alternative C would implement a much more aggressive campaign to educate the public about coastal resources, which would result in greater beneficial effects as individuals have greater understanding and respect for monument resources.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Minor beneficial effects on geologic and soil resources from education and interpretation management actions; minor adverse effects on geologic and soil resources from construction.

Alternative C: Moderate beneficial effects on geologic and soil resources from education and interpretation management actions; minor adverse effects on geologic and soil resources from construction.

4.6.3.9 Research Activities Management Actions

Limiting disturbance for any reason typically benefits geology and soils. Allowing access to the rocks and islands for research activities would increase human use of the monument, thereby increasing human-induced erosion caused by trampling. Over the long term, erosion could expose and degrade geologic and soils resources.

All action alternatives would allow research activities throughout the CCNM except where designated otherwise as a result of management actions identified for other resources or uses. Approved research activities under Alternatives A and C would increase the understanding of the CCNM's resources, or address problems or questions of importance to science or society that show promise of making an important contribution to such knowledge. Alternative B would favor research efforts that protect the ecological integrity of the CCNM. Appropriate mitigation would be required for research activities that disturb geologic or soil resources under each of these alternatives (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives").

Consequently, inadvertent and direct degradation of geologic and soil resources through research activities is not a substantial concern under any action alternative.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on geologic and soil resources from research activities management actions.

4.6.3.10 Land Tenure Adjustments

Land acquisitions are not expected to adversely affect geologic or soils resources. On the contrary, they could increase the number of rocks and islands receiving management attention by BLM and its partners. No adverse effects are anticipated under any of the action alternatives.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: No effects on geologic and soil resources from land tenure adjustments.

4.6.3.11 Land Use Authorizations

Land use authorizations, such as construction of aids to navigation and communications facilities, could lead to human-induced erosion, accelerated runoff or erosion associated with construction activities, and the risk to humans or structures from geologic or soil hazards. Further project-specific analysis would be required to evaluate the effects of each specific proposal for a permitted land use authorization. As described in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," measures would be required to reduce or eliminate adverse effects on geology and soils.

All action alternatives would include land use authorizations. Alternatives A and C would incorporate measures to offset or reduce adverse effects. Under Alternative B, no land use authorization would be allowed unless it was shown to not adversely affect CCNM resources.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and C: Minor adverse effects on geologic or soil resources from land use authorizations.

Alternative B: No effects on geologic or soil resources from land use authorizations.

4.6.3.12 Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Effects on Geologic and Soil Resources

Activities for the following management actions would not adversely affect geologic or soil resources:

- Special Designations, or
- Cadastral Support.

Section 4.7

Health and Safety

4.7.1 Thresholds for Adverse Effects

For this analysis, an effect on health and safety was considered adverse and would require mitigation if it would:

- Create a major hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials;
- Create a major hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment;
- Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school;
- Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would create a major hazard to the public or the environment;
- For a project located within an airport land use plan or—where such a plan has not been adopted— within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, create a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area;
- For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, create a safety hazard for people residing in the project area;
- Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan;
- Expose people or structures to a substantial risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires—including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands; or
- Otherwise endanger the health and safety of people.

4.7.2 Effects on Health and Safety

4.7.2.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, existing public access to the CCNM and adjacent areas would continue, and likely would increase over time as population in California grows. The incidence of injury or death due to mishap on the rocks and islands likely would increase slightly as coastal population and recreation increases. However, no management activities are anticipated to occur on the CCNM that would increase health and safety risks. No effects on health and safety would result.

Conclusion

No Action Alternative: No effects on health and safety from no action.

4.7.2.2 Management Actions for Geology, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources

In general, restriction of public access to CCNM rocks and islands would decrease the rate of accidents and injuries on the monument. Restricting on-island activities on the CCNM to protect geologic, soils, and paleontologic resources would result in beneficial effects to public health and safety. Prohibiting all surface-disturbing activities (except foot traffic) on the CCNM would result in even greater beneficial effects by further minimizing human access and related exposure to hazards.

Alternatives A and B would result in beneficial effects to public health and safety through restrictions on recreational activities. Alternative B would result in the most direct beneficial effect, as it would eliminate all surface-disturbing activities with the potential to expose people to safety risks. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor beneficial effects on health and safety from geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources management actions.

Alternative B: Moderate beneficial effects on health and safety from geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on health and safety from geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources management actions.

4.7.2.3 Cultural Resources Management Actions

Under the various alternatives, on-island activities would be prohibited or limited in an attempt to protect cultural resources on the monument. In general, restriction of public access to CCNM rocks and islands would decrease the rate of accidents and injuries on the monument. Additionally, monitoring and surveillance of cultural resources by law enforcement personnel would discourage people from participating in dangerous or risky activities on the monument.

Alternatives A and B would result in beneficial effects due to designation of historic properties and surveillance by law enforcement. Alternative B would result in greater beneficial effects as it would extend such management to the entire CCNM. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor beneficial effects on health and safety from cultural resources management actions.

Alternative B: Major beneficial effects on health and safety from cultural resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on health and safety from cultural resources management actions.

4.7.2.4 Vegetation Resources Management Actions

Applications of herbicides to invasive plant species could expose people to toxic substances. Although it is unlikely that visitors would be exposed to chemical doses that would cause immediate or lasting harm, if these chemical applications occurred near popular recreation areas, urbanized areas, or residential areas, people may be exposed to repeated or long-term exposure to potentially hazardous substances. The likelihood of this occurrence is considered very low. In addition, Chapter 2, “Alternatives,” identifies BMPs and other measures that would be implemented to offset or avoid these effects, and herbicide applications would be conducted in accordance with manufacturer’s specifications and label instructions.

Restricting public access to CCNM rocks and islands in order to protect vegetation resources would decrease the rate of accidents and injuries on the monument. Recreational activities such as fires, off-highway vehicles, and hang gliders would all be prohibited on the CCNM, therefore reducing potential injuries.

Alternatives A and B would result in minor beneficial effects on health and safety through restrictions on on-island activities. Alternatives A and B may also result in the adverse effects from potential exposure of adjacent users to hazardous materials used in the invasive species control program. However, BMPs and other measures that would be implemented to offset or avoid these effects. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Minor beneficial effects on health and safety from vegetation resources management activities; minor adverse effects on health and safety from invasive species control activities.

4.7.2.5 Wildlife Resources Management Actions

On-island activity restrictions and seasonal use restrictions during breeding seasons would reduce public access to CCNM rocks and islands, and would therefore decrease the rate of accidents and injuries on the monument.

Alternatives A and B , by designating on-island activity restrictions and seasonal restrictions, would result in moderate beneficial effects. Public access to these portions of the monument would be restricted and the rate of accidents and injuries on the monument would correspondingly decrease. Under Alternative C, seasonal restrictions on monument lands where known conflicts exist also would reduce public access, though to a lesser degree.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Moderate beneficial effects on health and safety from management actions for wildlife resources.

Alternative C: Minor beneficial effects on health and safety from management actions for wildlife resources.

4.7.2.6 Recreation Management Actions

Increasing the number of recreation facilities along the coast likely would draw more visitors to the monument, as would increasing the amount of publicity and other support for various recreational activities. The presence of more visitors, especially visitors actively recreating on and around the monument, would lead to an increase in the rate of accidents and injuries on monument lands. However, proper signage at recreation facilities would be installed to provide information on visitor safety and warnings about hazards associated with accessing the monument for recreation and other uses. Further, various forms of on-island recreation would be prohibited for public safety and resource protection purposes,, such as camping, off-highway vehicle use, launching for hang-gliders, and rock climbing, which would lead to a decrease in risky activity on and around the monument. Any adverse effects on health and safety from increased recreational activity as a result of the management alternatives would be offset by implementing these restrictions.

Construction of recreation facilities may involve exposure to hazardous materials during construction, should the facilities be located on lands with hazardous materials in the soils or waters. In the event of potential adverse effects, BMPs and other mitigation would be applied to ensure that no adverse effects would result (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives"). Any major facilities construction would require additional project-specific environmental analysis.

All action alternatives would restrict on-island recreational activities on the monument that pose a health and safety risk, and would therefore result in moderate beneficial effects on health and safety by decreasing the rate of injury on the monument. Under Alternative C, more active recreation activities and programming on the CCNM would be encouraged, resulting in an increased likelihood of injuries. As discussed in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," education regarding safe recreational practices and other measures would be implemented such that any remaining adverse effects would be minor, and no mitigation would be required. All three action alternatives would potentially include construction and related potentially would be implemented such that any remaining adverse effects would be minor, and no mitigation would be required. All three action alternatives would potentially include construction and related potentially adverse effects associated with hazardous materials. As discussed in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," BMPs and other measures would be implemented to ensure that adverse effects would be minor.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Moderate beneficial effects on health and safety from recreation management actions; minor adverse effects on health and safety from construction.

Alternative C: Moderate beneficial effects on health and safety from recreation management actions; minor adverse effects on health and safety from publicity and construction.

4.7.2.7 Education and Interpretation Management Actions

Proper signage at kiosks, visitor centers, and other educational and interpretive facilities may provide information on visitor safety and warnings about hazards associated with accessing the monument. This would result in a minor beneficial effect on health and safety. On the other hand, increasing the number of educational facilities along the coast likely would draw more visitors to the monument, which would increase the potential for accidents and injuries on monument lands. Education and other measures to address this issue are identified in Chapter 2, "Alternatives."

Construction of educational and interpretive facilities might involve exposure to construction-related hazardous materials. In the event of potential adverse effects, BMPs and other mitigation would be applied to ensure that no adverse effects would result (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives"). Any major facilities construction in support of education and interpretation would require additional project-specific environmental analysis.

All action alternatives would involve the construction of new or upgraded facilities,and would include educational materials regarding safe use of the monument. Therefore, all action alternatives would potentially result in beneficial effects on health and safety. Although an aggressive education and outreach campaign in Alternative C would further improve public knowledge of potential safety risks, it also likely would attract additional recreationists and visitors to the CCNM, thereby exposing more individuals to possible injury and negating the increased beneficial effects. Construction of such new or upgraded facilities would increase the potential for exposure to hazardous materials or other safety risks. Implementation of the BMPs identified in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," would ensure that only minor adverse effects would result.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor beneficial effects on health and safety from education and interpretation management actions; minor adverse effects on health and safety from construction.

4.7.2.8 Research Activities Management Actions

Allowing access to the rocks and islands for research activities would increase the rate of accidents and injuries on the monument, because researchers would be exposed to the hazards and safety risks. In addition, individuals otherwise attracted to research may sustain injuries. Chapter 2, "Alternatives," identifies that safety training and other measures would be required for all research to prevent injuries on the monument; consequently, no mitigation would be required.

Additional adverse effects would result if the rocks and islands accessed for research activities contained any hazardous materials. While the probability of such a condition is very low, researchers potentially could be exposed to these materials. In the event of the discovery of hazardous materials, BMPs and other mitigation would be applied (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives"), and further analysis and remediation would be required pursuant to federal law. Given the flexible nature of most research, it is anticipated that these measures would be sufficient to avoid an adverse effect related to exposure to hazardous materials.

All action alternatives would allow research activities on the monument, which may result in injury or safety risks. However, none of the action alternatives would result in potential adverse effects requiring mitigation related to exposure to hazardous materials.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on health and safety from research activities management actions.

4.7.2.9 Land Tenure Adjustments

The extent to which land acquisitions may cause health and safety effects depend on previous ownership. If use of the rock or island had previously involved hazardous materials, future visitors to that holding could be exposed to hazardous materials, resulting in an adverse effect. Project-specific analysis would be required to evaluate the effects of each specific land acquisition proposal, and the presence of hazardous materials would result in further analysis and remediation pursuant to federal law. These measures would preclude the potential for exposure of the public to hazardous materials on newly acquired lands. No effects are anticipated under any action alternative.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: No effects on health and safety from land tenure adjustments.

4.7.2.10 Land Use Authorizations

Installation of navigational aids and communications facilities may decrease the frequency of accidents involving disoriented boaters. However, construction of these facilities may involve exposure to hazardous materials—during construction or operations. In the event of potential adverse effects, BMPs and other mitigation would be applied to ensure that no adverse effects would result (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives"). Any major facilities construction in support of education and interpretation would require additional project-specific environmental analysis.

All action alternatives would allow land use authorizations, including navigational aids. All action alternatives therefore potentially would result in beneficial effects on health and safety as a result of installation of navigational aids and other boating safety features.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Moderate beneficial effects on health and safety from land use authorizations.

4.7.2.11 Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Effects on Health and Safety

Activities for the following management actions would not adversely affect health and safety:

- Visual Resources,
- Special Designations,
- Cadastral Support.

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Section 4.8

Indian Trust Resources

4.8.1 Thresholds for Adverse Effects

For this analysis, an effect was considered adverse and would require mitigation if it would:

- Interfere or conflict with any property rights relevant to Indian trust resources.

4.8.2 Effects on Indian Trust Resources

4.8.2.1 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not restrict or change uses allowed on any part of the monument. There would be no conflict with or effects on Indian trust resources.

Conclusion

No Action Alternative: No effects on Indian trust resources from no action.

4.8.2.2 Wildlife Resources Management Actions

Seasonal use restrictions for rocks and islands with sensitive populations of seabirds, marine mammals, and/or intertidal species might conflict with uses and rights accorded to Indian trust resources.

Under all alternatives, seasonal use restrictions might conflict with uses and rights accorded to Indian trust resources. However, as discussed in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," valid existing rights would take precedence over limitations exacted by the seasonal restrictions. There would be no effect on Indian trust resources from wildlife resources management actions under any alternative.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: No effects on Indian trust resources from wildlife resources management actions.

4.8.2.3 Recreation and Education and Interpretation Management Actions

While it is possible that recreational and/or interpretive facilities might be planned for construction on Indian lands, these activities would be conducted with relevant tribes under voluntary partnerships. Therefore, no potential exists for conflicts with Indian trust resources. There would be no effect from these management actions under any alternative.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: No effects on Indian trust resources from recreation or education and interpretation management actions.

4.8.2.4 Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Effects on Indian Trust Resources

Activities for the following management actions would not adversely affect Indian trust resources:

- Visual Resources;
- Special Designations;
- Cadastral Support;
- Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources;
- Cultural Resources;
- Vegetation Resources;
- Research Activities;
- Land Tenure Adjustments; or
- Land Use Authorizations.

Section 4.9

Land Use/Lands and Realty

4.9.1 Methodology

For actions solely within BLM's jurisdiction, no potential exists for conflicts related to land use and lands and realty. This section therefore focuses on plan decisions that would be implemented in areas outside BLM's jurisdiction, such as mainland education and recreation facilities.

4.9.2 Thresholds for Adverse Effects

For this analysis, an effect on land use/lands and realty was considered adverse and would require mitigation if it would:

- Physically divide an established community;
- Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect; or
- Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.

4.9.3 Effects on Land Use/Lands and Realty

4.9.3.1 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not affect land use/lands and realty. This alternative would not include any land acquisitions, nor would it restrict or change uses presently allowed on any part of the monument. As noted in the Presidential Proclamation, the lands of the monument would not be sold, leased, or used for mineral extraction. No effects on land use/lands and realty would result.

Conclusion

No Action Alternative: No effects on land use/lands and realty from no action.

4.9.3.2 Management Actions for Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources; Cultural Resources; and Vegetation Resources

Management actions for protection of geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources, cultural resources, and vegetation resources may result in on-island recreation restrictions on lands that have *de facto* been entered and used for a variety of purposes over time. However, the access restrictions would apply only to the monument lands, which are subject only to the actions in this RMP and the regulations that apply to Ecological Reserves in California, and would not conflict with any planning directives related to the CCNM or surrounding areas.

No adverse effects on land use/lands and realty would result under any action alternative from management actions related to geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources, cultural resources, or vegetation resources.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: No effects on land use/lands and realty from management actions related to geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources; cultural resources; or vegetation resources.

4.9.3.3 Wildlife Resources Management Actions

Seasonal restrictions on rocks and islands with sensitive populations of seabirds, marine mammals, and/or intertidal species would restrict activities on lands within BLM's jurisdiction only, and would not conflict with any existing land use or management plans. As discussed in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," the agencies that manage adjacent areas would be consulted and coordinated with concerning designation and enforcement of all wildlife resources management actions.

Seasonal restrictions would be established under all action alternatives. For the reasons stated above, no adverse effects related to wildlife resources management actions are anticipated for any of the alternatives.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: No effects on land use/lands and realty from wildlife resources management actions.

4.9.3.4 Recreation Management Actions

None of the activity restrictions identified in the various recreation alternatives extend outside BLM's jurisdiction and therefore would have no potential to conflict with existing land use or other management plans for mainland and aquatic areas adjacent to the monument. Construction of mainland recreation facilities would be conducted in accordance with the land use plans of the relevant jurisdiction.

Locating construction within the habitat of federally or state-listed endangered species could conflict with an existing habitat conservation plan (HCP) or natural community conservation plan (NCCP). However, any major facilities construction in support of recreation would require additional project-specific environmental analysis, which would identify these plans and require consultation with USFWS and/or

DFG—and potentially changes in the project as a result of these consultations—to eliminate any conflicts with these plans.

Alternatives A and C would involve the construction of new or upgraded recreational facilities, and the restriction of certain forms of on-island recreational activities. However, these activities are not anticipated to result in any adverse effects related to land use/lands and realty. Alternative B would limit recreational access to existing facilities, and would therefore have no effect on land use/lands and realty.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: No effects on land use/lands and realty from recreation management actions.

4.9.3.5 Education and Interpretation Management Actions

Construction of new or upgraded educational and interpretive facilities on the mainland could conflict with existing zoning or land use designations in these locations. As discussed in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," the agencies that manage the relevant mainland areas would be consulted, coordinated, and/or partnered with to avoid or minimize any adverse effects such that no mitigation would be required.

Locating construction within the habitat of federally or state-listed endangered species could conflict with an existing HCP or NCCP. These effects would be similar to the effects discussed under "Recreation Management Actions," and appropriate measures would be taken such that no mitigation would be required.

All action alternatives would involve the construction of new or upgraded facilities—including signage and kiosks. However, no adverse effects on land use/lands and realty have been identified relative to these facilities.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: No effects on land use/lands and realty from education and interpretation management actions.

4.9.3.6 Land Tenure Adjustments

Land tenure adjustments would not divide any existing communities. Because BLM would be the lead supervising agency of the lands in question, there would be no conflict with an agency's policies or management plans. None of the alternatives would result in an adverse effect on land use/lands and realty that is related to land tenure adjustments.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: No effects on land use/lands and realty from land tenure adjustments.

4.9.3.7 Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Effects on Land Use/Lands and Realty

Activities for the following management actions would not adversely affect land use/lands and realty:

- Visual Resources;
- Special Designations;
- Cadastral Support;
- Research Activities; or
- Land Use Authorizations.

Section 4.10
Noise

4.10.1 Methodology

To assess potential noise effects, activities associated with each alternative that have a potential to generate noise have been identified. Because descriptions of activities are general, potential noise effects are discussed qualitatively at a program level of detail.

4.10.2 Thresholds for Adverse Effects

For this analysis, a noise effect was considered to be adverse and would require mitigation if a proposed action could generate noise that would be considered a substantial nuisance or would affect a large number of noise-sensitive receptors.

4.10.3 Effects on Wilderness and Other Special Designations

4.10.3.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no changes to the existing regulatory environment would occur. Use of motorized vehicles, boats, and construction equipment along the coast are all expected to increase over time—corresponding to increased coastal populations—which would increase noise emissions from these sources over time. However, no management activities are anticipated to occur on the CCNM that would increase noise levels. No effects on noise are anticipated.

Conclusion

No Action Alternative: No effects on noise from no action.

4.10.3.2 Vegetation Resources Management Actions

Vegetation resources management actions would include invasive plant species management and removal, as discussed in Chapter 2, "Alternatives." Potential tools or methods to remove the plants are not identified in the descriptions of the alternatives. If methods are selected that generate significant amounts of noise, such as certain forms of mechanical removal, the potential for adverse effects would exist. In all cases, this increase in noise would be temporary, and much of the control activities would be located on the coast, in areas with few noise-sensitive receptors. As discussed in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," activities would be required to comply with local noise ordinances.

Invasive species removal activities would be conducted under Alternatives A and B. Anticipated adverse effects would be minor; however, no adverse effects have been identified related to noise that would require mitigation. Alternative C would not implement management actions that would increase noise levels, and therefore would result in no effect.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Minor adverse effects on noise from vegetation resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on noise from vegetation resources management actions.

4.10.3.3 Wildlife Resources Management Actions

Noise effects related to invasive wildlife management activities would be similar to those discussed for vegetation resources above.

Establishing seasonal restrictions for known sensitive populations of seabirds, marine mammals, and intertidal species would result in beneficial effects on ambient noise levels in the CCNM. During seasonal restrictions, all activities with the potential to disturb wildlife would be prohibited or discouraged—including activities that may be very loud, such as overflights by airplanes, motorboat traffic and fireworks. Aircraft overflights are significant among seabirds, particularly when nesting; consultation with the FAA will be an important component of wildlife management to ensure that regulations pertaining to overflights are adequately enforced.

Seasonal restrictions established under all action alternatives would result in minor beneficial effects on noise levels within the CCNM. Invasive wildlife species control under Alternatives A and B may result in minor adverse effects on monument noise levels.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Minor beneficial effects on noise from wildlife resources management actions; minor adverse effects on noise from invasive wildlife species control.

Alternative C: Minor beneficial effects on noise from wildlife resources management actions.

4.10.3.4 Recreation Management Actions

As part of recreation management actions, structures or other facilities may be built near the CCNM to support the CCNM's recreation programs. New facilities would be a source of noise that could adversely affect noise-sensitive receptors in the vicinity. Noise from construction activities would include noise from grading, scraping, excavation, and compaction activities; hauling of materials; and facility construction. Construction activities could intermittently generate high noise levels on and near the construction site. The magnitude of construction noise effects would depend on the type of construction activity; the noise level generated by various pieces of construction equipment; the duration of the activity; the distance between the activity and noise-sensitive receptors; and any shielding effects that might result from local barriers, including topography. Construction equipment can operate intermittently or fairly continuously, with multiple pieces of equipment operating concurrently. Consequently, construction activities could have the potential to generate noise that would be considered a substantial nuisance or affect a large number of sensitive receptors. Chapter 2, "Alternatives," identifies that all construction activities would comply with local noise ordinances and that noise control measures would be implemented to maintain the existing noise environment. Further project-specific environmental analysis would also be required for major construction projects, which would identify any additional measures necessary to control noise effects.

Restricting certain types of on-island activities, such as camping, off-highway vehicle use, launching for hang-gliders, and rock climbing, would result in beneficial effects on surrounding noise levels. However, BLM does not maintain jurisdiction over the waters surrounding the CCNM; therefore, the alternatives would not restrict motorized boats, which create the greatest noise nuisance along coastal waters.

All action alternatives would limit certain on-island recreational activities on the CCNM, and therefore would limit noise effects from these sources. Alternative C would foster the greatest degree of recreation in the CCNM by creating numerous recreational access points and actively offering, sponsoring and partnering to provide recreation opportunities. Adverse effects on noise levels under Alternative C would be the greatest; however, BLM would not sponsor or encourage recreation activities that would generate noise to such a degree that mitigation would be required.

Under Alternatives A and B, existing buildings, signs, and facilities would be used as much as possible for recreational purposes. Accordingly, new noise-generating activities would be minimal, and no adverse effects that would require mitigation are anticipated for these activities. Alternative C would create multiple mainland recreation facilities; however, as identified above, measures would be implemented to minimize noise from construction and these effects would be temporary.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Minor beneficial effects on noise from recreation management actions; minor adverse effects on noise from construction.

Alternative C: Minor beneficial effects on noise from recreation management actions; minor adverse effects on noise from publicity and construction.

4.10.3.5 Education and Interpretation Management Actions

As part of the education and interpretation management actions, structures would be built near the CCNM to support the monument's operations and education and recreation programs. Construction activities associated with the new educational and interpretive facilities would be a temporary source of noise that could adversely affect noise-sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the activity. Noise from construction activities would include grading, scraping, excavation, and compaction activities; hauling of materials; and facility construction. Construction activities associated with the proposed project could intermittently generate high noise levels on and near the construction site. The magnitude of construction noise effects would depend on the type, scheduling, and design of construction activity, as described in "Recreation

Management Actions" above. Construction equipment can operate intermittently or fairly continuously, with multiple pieces of equipment operating concurrently. Consequently, construction activities have the potential to generate noise that would be a substantial nuisance and/or affect a large number of noise-sensitive receptors. Chapter 2, "Alternatives," identifies that all construction activities would comply with local noise ordinances and that noise control measures would be implemented to maintain the existing noise environment. Further project-specific environmental analysis would be required for any major construction projects; any additional measures necessary to control noise effects would be identified.

Under Alternatives A and B, existing buildings, signs, and facilities would be used as much as possible for educational and interpretive purposes. Accordingly, new noise-generating activities would be minimal, and no adverse effects related to noise that would require mitigation are anticipated. Alternative C would provide education and interpretation opportunities to the maximum extent possible and would include the construction of multiple new mainland education and interpretation facilities. Under all action alternatives, construction activities would comply with local noise ordinances, noise control measures would be implemented to maintain the existing noise environment, and increased construction-related noise levels would be temporary (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives"). No adverse effects related to noise from education and interpretation management actions that would require mitigation are anticipated.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on noise from education and interpretation management actions.

4.10.3.6 Land Use Authorizations

As part of land use authorizations, structures may be built in the CCNM—such as communications facilities and aids to navigation. Construction of these facilities could generate noise, as discussed under "Recreation Management Actions," and "Education and Interpretation Management Actions." It is likely, however, that many of these land use authorizations would be located on rocks and islands far from noise-sensitive receptors that could be adversely affected. Further, Chapter 2, "Alternatives," identifies that all construction activities would comply with local ordinances and that noise control measures would be implemented to maintain the existing noise environment; these actions would minimize any adverse effects from construction-related noise. Further project-specific environmental analysis also would be required for any major construction projects; any additional measures necessary to control noise effects from construction activities would be identified.

Construction of new facilities could be authorized under all action alternatives. However, potential noise effects on sensitive receptors would be minor. No adverse effects that would require mitigation are anticipated for any of these activities.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on noise from land use authorizations.

4.10.3.7 Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Effects on Noise

Activities for the following management actions would not adversely affect noise in the project area:

- Visual Resources;
- Special Designations;
- Cadastral Support;
- Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources;
- Cultural Resources;
- Research Activities; or
- Land Tenure Adjustments.

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Section 4.11
Paleontologic Resources

4.11.1 Methodology

Effects related to paleontologic resources (i.e., fossils) were analyzed qualitatively, based on a review of paleontologic data for the CCNM and on professional judgment. Analysis focused on the potential of the proposed management action to increase loss of or damage to paleontologic resources.

4.11.2 Thresholds for Adverse Effects

For this analysis, an effect on a paleontologic resource was considered adverse and would require mitigation if it would:

- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontologic resource or site, or a unique geologic feature.

4.11.3 Effects on Paleontologic Resources

4.11.3.1 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative assumes that the Presidential Proclamation and the interim management by BLM and its core partner stay in place, and that no further restrictions or management actions would be enacted.

Human-induced erosion and natural erosion could potentially erode rocks and pinnacles in the CCNM, thereby affecting paleontologic resources. Multiple physical factors could lead to the erosion of rocks and islands in the monument, including the erodibility of the geologic material and the extent of tectonic forces and wave, wind, and tidal action. However, natural weathering is not considered an adverse effect of BLM management.

In addition to the erosional effects caused by humans, the risk of theft of paleontologic resources would increase as humans explored the rocks and pinnacles in the CCNM. Although these factors could potentially affect the monument over the long term, existing regulations in place for management of physical resources are anticipated to be sufficient to ensure that such negative effects to do not occur, assuming that adequate resources are available for enforcement. There would be no effects on paleontologic resources.

Conclusion

No Action Alternative: No effects on paleontologic resources from no action.

4.11.3.2 Visual Resources Management Actions

Under all action alternatives, BLM would manage the CCNM to VRM Class II standards until VRM classes are permanently established in the future. The Class II designation may indirectly protect paleontologic resources of the CCNM by prohibiting activities that may significantly alter the visual quality of the rocks and islands. Prohibited activities are not specified but may potentially include any surface-disturbing activity or any activity that would erode soils or alter the existing views. However, the Class II designation could allow some development to occur in the CCNM. Prior to approving any development, further analysis would be required that would evaluate the potential adverse and beneficial effects of the project-specific action. In the event of adverse effects, BMPs and other mitigations would be applied to offset these effects (See Chapter 2, "Alternatives"). It is possible that no mitigation would be available to offset these effects.

Minor adverse effects potentially could result from development activities under the VRM Class II designation. Effects of future changes to the VRM class designation may be beneficial or adverse. If the VRM class changes to a class with more restrictions on the activities that may occur in the CCNM, the effects are likely to be beneficial. Adverse effects would likely occur if fewer activities were restricted. Prior to any development, the adverse and beneficial effects would be identified. Mitigation would be implemented when possible to minimize potential adverse effects.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on paleontologic resources in the near term, and indeterminate effects in the long term, from visual resources management actions.

4.11.3.3 Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources Management Actions

Erosion could potentially erode rocks and pinnacles in the CCNM, thereby affecting paleontologic resources. Multiple physical factors lead to the erosion of rocks and islands in the monument, including the erodibility of the geologic material and the extent of tectonic forces and wave, wind, and tidal action. Most of this erosion is natural and therefore not considered adverse. However, human-induced erosion from trampling could degrade paleontologic resources.

Restricting on-island activities on the CCNM to protect geologic, soils, and paleontologic resources would minimize potential for incidental erosion of soils and exposure of paleontologic resources. Prohibiting all surface-disturbing activities (except foot traffic) on the CCNM would result in even greater beneficial effects on paleontologic resources by minimizing or eliminating soil disturbance. The risk of theft and/or vandalism also would decrease if humans were discouraged from exploring the rocks and pinnacles in the CCNM.

Research that seeks to better understand the nature of coastal and intertidal resources also would contribute to improved future management actions related to paleontologic resources.

Alternatives A and B would result in beneficial effects on paleontologic resources through restrictions on recreational activities. Alternative B would result in the most direct beneficial effect, as it would eliminate all surface-disturbing activities with the potential to erode soils and expose paleontologic resources. Alternatives A and B also would benefit from research programming focused on resource protection. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor beneficial effects on paleontologic resources from geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources management actions.

Alternative B: Moderate beneficial effects on paleontologic resources from geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on paleontologic resources from geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources management actions.

4.11.3.4 Cultural Resources Management Actions

Restricting on-island recreational activities, preparing a CRMP, and nominating NRHP-eligible properties for listing would decrease human-induced erosion and potential exposure of buried fossils in areas managed for cultural resources. Designating the entire CCNM as a Cultural Resources Management Zone would result in major beneficial effects on paleontologic resources by enacting the most stringent use controls. Monitoring and surveillance of cultural resources will also ensure that recreation and seasonal restrictions are enforced, thereby further reducing soil erosion effects.

Native American traditional activities practiced in the CCNM are not expected to cause degradation of the CCNM's paleontologic resources, and the activities would be performed only in approved locations through consultation with BLM.

Alternative A would result in minor beneficial effects on paleontologic resources as a result of on-island activity restrictions, designation of historic properties, and surveillance by law enforcement personnel. Alternative B would result in major beneficial effects by designating the entire CCNM as a Cultural Resources Management Zone. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor beneficial effects on paleontologic resources from cultural resources management actions.

Alternative B: Major beneficial effects on paleontologic resources from cultural resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on paleontologic resource from cultural resources management actions.

4.11.3.5 Vegetation Resources Management Actions

Loss of vegetation in the CCNM could lead to an accelerated rate of erosion with potential to adversely affect geologic formations and paleontologic resources. Ground disturbance during mechanical removal of invasive plants, or burning or use of herbicides to eradicate invasive plant species, has the potential to cause accelerated soil erosion. Because erosion control would be implemented, it is unlikely that the invasive plant species control program would adversely affect paleontological resources to a degree that mitigation would be required. Restricting on-island activities generally would result in beneficial effects as human-induced erosion is minimized.

Alternative A would allow invasive plant species eradication that has the potential to affect paleontologic resources, resulting in minor adverse effects. Soil disturbance during invasive plant species removal may accidentally expose buried fossils or other paleontologic resources. Because Alternative B would disallow invasive plant removal activities that would adversely affect monument resources, no adverse effect would result. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor beneficial effects on paleontologic resources from vegetation resources management actions; minor adverse effects on paleontologic resources from invasive species removal.

Alternative B: Minor beneficial effects on paleontologic resources from vegetation resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on paleontologic resources from vegetation resources management actions.

4.11.3.6 Wildlife Resources Management Actions

Protection of sensitive seabird, marine mammal, and/or intertidal species would result in reduced human-induced erosion by restricting certain on-island activities and human access to the CCNM during breeding seasons. Restricting human access would thereby reduce human trampling and associated erosion effects, as well as illegal collection, that could potentially expose, damage or remove buried fossils and other paleontologic resources.

Control activities for invasive wildlife species could also cause soil and therefore paleontologic resource degradation from potential human-induced erosion—depending on the scale and nature of these activities. These effects are anticipated to be minor, and measures have been identified in the alternatives to reduce such potential disturbance.

Alternatives A and B would result in minor beneficial effects on paleontologic resources through use and access restrictions. Alternative A would result in potential adverse effects due to invasive wildlife species management. Alternative B would result in the no adverse effects on paleontologic resources because it would disallow any invasive species management actions with the potential to adversely affect paleontologic resources. Additionally, emphasis on remote research methods would contribute to beneficial effects on paleontologic resources under Alternative B. Under Alternative C, seasonal restrictions on monument lands where known conflicts exist would reduce disturbance to wildlife, habitats, soils, and paleontologic resources.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor beneficial effects on paleontologic resources from wildlife resources management actions; minor adverse effects on paleontologic resources from invasive wildlife species control.

Alternatives B and C: Minor beneficial effects on paleontologic resources from wildlife resources management actions.

4.11.3.7 Recreation Management Actions

Restricting on-island recreational activities, such as camping, off-highway vehicle use, launching for hang-gliders, and rock climbing, would result in beneficial effects on paleontologic resources. Anticipated effects from active support of recreation activities would be human-induced erosion and degradation of paleontologic resources. No active support of recreation activities would be considered beneficial to paleontologic resources because these resources would not be damaged or stolen. Educational programs would indirectly benefit paleontologic resources because increased awareness could increase protection of these resources. Actively engaging in offering, sponsoring, and partnering to provide active recreation opportunities in and around the CCNM would be considered adverse as increased recreation activities could erode soil surfaces and potentially expose buried fossils. The action alternatives include measures to minimize the potential for resource degradation as a result of these activities (see Chapter 2, “Alternatives”).

Structural development and construction activities related to recreational infrastructure would introduce the potential for accelerated runoff, erosion, and sedimentation during construction activities, which could lead to the degradation of paleontologic resources. Measures to minimize these potential effects have been identified in Chapter 2, “Alternatives.”

Publicizing the CCNM and the recreation opportunities it presents would result in increased human activities and potential effects of human-induced erosion caused by trampling, as well as increased potential for illegal collection of fossil and other paleontologic resources.

Because all action alternatives would limit certain forms of on-island recreation, they would result in moderate beneficial effects on paleontologic resources. Alternative C would foster the greatest degree of recreation in the CCNM by creating numerous recreational access points and actively offering, sponsoring, and partnering to provide recreation opportunities. However, education regarding safe recreational practices and other measures would be implemented such that any adverse effects would be minor, and no mitigation would be required. As described in Chapter 2, adverse effects from facilities construction under all alternatives would include measures to ensure that construction of centralized recreation facilities and other facilities upgrades would result in minor adverse effects.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Moderate beneficial effects on paleontologic resources from recreation management actions; minor adverse effects on paleontologic resources from construction.

Alternative C: Moderate beneficial effects on paleontologic resources from recreation management actions; minor adverse effects on paleontologic resources from publicity and construction.

4.11.3.8 Education and Interpretation Management Actions

Construction-related effects from education and interpretation management actions would be similar to those described above for "Recreation Management Actions." Construction activities related to educational and interpretive infrastructure would introduce the potential for accelerated runoff, erosion, and sedimentation during construction activities, as well as excavation where needed, which could lead to the degradation of paleontologic resources.

Publicizing the CCNM through education and interpretive facilities and programs would likely result in increased human activities and potential effects of human-induced erosion caused by trampling. However, educational opportunities in and around the CCNM that are offered, sponsored, or partnered by BLM are expected to result in minimal effects on paleontologic resources in the monument because they would be managed and staffed by employees knowledgeable about the CCNM's resources and protective regulations. Education and interpretation activities would potentially decrease degradation to paleontologic resources by informing the public of the potential human-induced effects.

Alternatives A and B would use existing buildings, signs, and facilities for infrastructure as much as possible. Alternative A would select minimal additional points of visitor contact necessary to implement the education and interpretive program. During plan implementation, points of visitor contact where educational activities can occur would be screened and selected. Alternative C would provide education and interpretation opportunities to the maximum extent possible and would include construction of multiple new interpretive and management centers. Construction activities would have adverse effects on geology and soils. However, Chapter 2, "Alternative," provides measures to ensure that construction and upgrades of education and interpretive facilities would result in only minor adverse effects.

All action alternative would provide education and interpretation activities via the Internet and printed materials. All action alternatives would result in minor indirect beneficial effects on paleontologic resources from increased public awareness of their presence. Alternative C would implement a much more aggressive campaign to educate the public about coastal resources, which would result in greater beneficial effects as individuals have greater understanding and respect for monument resources.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Minor beneficial effects on paleontologic resources from education and interpretation management actions; minor adverse effects on paleontologic resources from construction.

Alternative C: Moderate beneficial effects on paleontologic resources from education and interpretation management actions; minor adverse effects on paleontologic resources from construction.

4.11.3.9 Research Activities Management Actions

Limiting disturbance for any reason typically benefits paleontologic resources. Allowing access to the rocks and islands for research activities would increase human use of the monument, thereby increasing human-induced erosion caused by trampling. Over the long term, erosion could expose and degrade paleontologic resources.

All action alternative would allow research activities throughout the CCNM except where designated otherwise as a result of management actions identified for other resources or uses. Approved research activities under Alternatives A and C would increase the understanding of the CCNM's resources, and address problems or questions of importance to science or society that show promise of making an important contribution to such knowledge. Alternative B would would favor research efforts that protect the ecological integrity of the CCNM. Alternative C would not allow research in locations on the CCNM with known or suspected paleontologic resources if the research activities had the potential to adversely affect these resources; however, unknown or undiscovered resources could be inadvertently degraded. Appropriate mitigation would be required for research activities with the potential to disturb paleontologic or other resources (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives"). Consequently, inadvertent degradation of paleontologic resources through research activities is not anticipated.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and C: Minor adverse effects on paleontologic resources from research activities management actions.

Alternative B: No effects on paleontologic resources from research activities management actions.

4.11.3.10 Land Tenure Adjustments

Depending on the characteristics of acquired land, acquisition could result in positive effects on paleontologic resources. Policies to obtain lands and interests determined to be desirable for consolidation would result in beneficial effects on these resources by increasing the land base and providing greater protection to some rocks and islands. Further project-specific analysis would be required to evaluate the effects of each specific land acquisition proposal. It is anticipated that BLM policies would be sufficiently protective to avoid adverse effects on paleontologic resources.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Indeterminate effects on paleontologic resources from land tenure adjustments.

4.11.3.11 Land Use Authorizations

Land use authorizations, such as construction of aids to navigation and communications facilities, could lead to human-induced erosion and accelerated runoff or erosion associated with construction activities, resulting in a small potential for effects on paleontologic resources.

All action alternatives would allow land use authorizations. Alternatives A and C would incorporate measures to offset or reduce any adverse effects. Under Alternative B, no land use authorization would be allowed unless it was shown to not adversely affect CCNM resources.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and C: Minor adverse effects on paleontologic resources from land use authorizations.

Alternative B: No effects on paleontologic resources from land use authorizations.

4.11.3.12 Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Effects on Paleontologic Resources

Activities for the following management actions would not adversely affect paleontologic resources:

- Special Designations, or
- Cadastral Support.

Section 4.12

Population and Housing

4.12.1 Thresholds for Adverse Effects

For this analysis, an effect on population and housing was considered adverse and would require mitigation if it would:

- Induce substantial population growth; or
- Displace a substantial number of existing housing units or people, necessitating construction of replacement housing.

4.12.2 Effects on Population and Housing

4.12.2.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no action would be taken that would induce population growth. No construction would be undertaken, and no housing units or people would be displaced. No effects on population or housing would result.

Conclusion

No Action Alternative: No effects on population and housing from no action.

4.12.2.2 Recreation Management Actions

Proposed locations and types of recreation facilities in the CCNM are not likely to conflict with housing on mainland areas adjacent to the monument, because facilities are likely to be located on agency-owned land—which tends to contain minimal housing. In addition, any major facilities construction in support of recreation would also require additional project-specific environmental analysis, which would identify all adverse effects and offsetting mitigation. As discussed in Chapter 2, “Alternatives,” the agencies that manage the relevant mainland areas would be consulted and coordinated with to avoid or minimize any adverse effects.

Alternatives A and C would involve construction of new or upgraded recreational facilities. However, these facilities are not anticipated to result in any adverse effects on population and housing. Additionally, measures would be implemented to avoid adverse effects on land use or other plans.

Alternative B would limit recreational access to existing mainland facilities and therefore would result in no effect on population and housing.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: No effects on population and housing from recreation management actions.

4.12.2.3 Land Use Authorizations

Authorizing the use of monument lands for the construction of utility corridors could indirectly induce population growth. However, any approved land uses would be consistent with monument purposes and it is unlikely that major development proposals or utility improvements would be approved in the CCNM. Any major facilities construction would require additional project-specific environmental analysis, which would identify all adverse effects and offsetting mitigation. As discussed in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," the agencies that manage the relevant mainland areas would be consulted and coordinated with to avoid or minimize any adverse effects.

All action alternatives could involve land use authorizations on monument lands, and measures would be implemented to avoid adverse effects.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on population and housing from land use authorizations.

4.12.2.4 Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Effects on Population and Housing

Activities for the following management actions would not adversely affect population and housing:

- Visual Resources;
- Special Designations;
- Cadastral Support;
- Geologic, Soil, or Paleontologic Resources;
- Cultural Resources;
- Vegetation Resources;
- Wildlife Resources;
- Education and Interpretation;
- Research Activities; or
- Land Tenure Adjustments.

Public Services

4.13.1 Thresholds for Adverse Effects

For this analysis, an effect on public services was considered adverse and would require mitigation if it would result in substantial adverse physical effects from construction of new or altered governmental facilities needed to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for:

- Emergency services, such as fire protection and emergency response;
- Police protection;
- Parks; or
- Other public services.

4.13.2 Effects on Public Services

4.13.2.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, existing public access to the CCNM and adjacent areas would continue and likely would increase over time as population in California grows. However, it is not likely that the increase in population alone would prompt a need for more public services at the monument.

The agencies that currently provide law enforcement for the monument and adjacent areas would continue to patrol with no increase in frequency and no additional BLM staff. Provisions for emergency services would not change. There would be no adverse effects.

Conclusion

No Action Alternative: No effects on public services from no action.

4.13.2.2 Management Actions for Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources; Cultural Resources; Vegetation Resources; and Wildlife Resources

Key management actions that may be taken to manage physical, cultural, vegetation, and wildlife resources under the RMP are on-island activity restrictions, surveillance of sensitive sites, and seasonal wildlife restrictions. Restricting on-island recreation to low-impact activities and closing areas of the monument to human access during nesting and pupping seasons would result in an increased need for law enforcement. Patrols would be needed to prevent people from illicitly accessing the rocks and islands. Additional, regular surveillance of sensitive cultural resource sites also would necessitate new patrols.

Establishing seasonal restrictions for sensitive wildlife populations could cause an increase in demand for recreation facilities at other locations along the coast. Designating some portions of the coast as off-limits during certain seasons likely would shift recreationists to other areas with fewer restrictions. If the less-restricted areas are offshore of parks, new recreation facilities (such as boat docks) would be needed to accommodate the increased demand. A similar effect potentially could result from publicizing and encouraging increased recreation activities. Such actions could cause an increase in demand on non-BLM coastal recreation areas, resulting in potential minor adverse effects on local public service agencies.

This increase in demand would need to be met either by BLM as managing owner, by DFG as the current patrolling agency, or by other agencies and entities with adjoining jurisdictions. If either BLM or DFG took responsibility for the extra patrolling, the agency would likely need to hire new staff, and either create new facilities for law enforcement agents or expand existing facilities. If neither BLM nor DFG increased patrols, the two agencies would need to coordinate with local neighboring agencies and jurisdictions to ensure that the increase in demand for patrols was met by other means.

On the other hand, closing areas of the monument to human access during sensitive seasons could reduce the number of situations that require emergency services, because fewer people would be climbing on the monument (see Section 3.7, “Health and Safety,” for more discussion about health and safety issues associated with the rocks).

For both of these issues, the extent of changes that would result from access restrictions on the coast are difficult to predict, because there is little existing data on law enforcement and emergency services on the monument. It is anticipated that any changes would be minor.

Alternatives A and B would result in adverse effects on public services through on-island recreation restrictions, surveillance of sensitive cultural resource sites, and seasonal wildlife restrictions, because of staffing needed for new law enforcement . Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and would result in no effects related to public services, because additional law enforcement would not be needed.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Minor adverse effects on public services from management actions for geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources; cultural resources; vegetation resources; and wildlife resources.

Alternative C: No effects on public services from management actions for geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources; cultural resources; vegetation resources; and wildlife resources.

4.13.2.3 Recreation Management Actions

Restricting certain types of on-island recreational activities, such as camping, off-highway vehicle use, launching for hang-gliding, and rock climbing, would require increased law enforcement, because patrols likely would be needed to enforce these restrictions. Restricting certain types of recreational activities also could result in an offsetting effect by reducing the number of situations that require emergency services, because fewer people would be engaging in risky activities on or near the monument.

Management actions that encourage new recreation activities potentially would increase the demand for emergency services, because such recreational programs likely would draw more visitors to the project area and create more opportunities for visitors to engage in risky activities (see Section 3.7, "Health and Safety").

Construction of recreational facilities would lead to a temporary increase in emergency service response times in the project area if construction activities interfered with traffic. Construction of new recreational facilities also would increase the demand for law enforcement, because the facilities would need to be included in patrol routes of local law enforcement jurisdictions. Facilities likely would be located in rural areas, further increasing the effect because their locations may not be in areas that are currently patrolled. The action alternatives have incorporated BMPs and other measures that would be implemented to offset or avoid these effects (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives"). In addition, any major facilities construction in support of recreation would require further project-specific environmental analysis.

All action alternatives would restrict certain on-island recreational activities and therefore would lead to more demand for law enforcement. However, reductions in high-risk recreation on the monument also would decrease demand for emergency services. Under Alternative C, more active recreation activities on the CCNM would be encouraged, therefore resulting in increased demand for emergency services—in addition to increased demand for law enforcement. However, education regarding safe recreational practices and other measures would be implemented such that any remaining adverse effects would be minor. All of these effects are anticipated to be minimal and, as discussed in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," BLM would coordinate with surrounding agencies to ensure that no adverse effects on public services would result. All alternatives would include construction of new recreational facilities, but measures would be implemented to ensure that construction of centralized recreation facilities and other facilities upgrades would not result in adverse effects (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives").

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on public services from recreation management actions.

4.13.2.4 Education and Interpretation Management Actions

Educational and interpretive activities in and of themselves would not directly affect public services. New educational and interpretive facilities, such as signs and buildings, could lead to an increase in the need for emergency services along the coast due to the ambient potential for emergencies related to visitors of these facilities. In addition, the construction of new education and interpretation facilities would increase the demand for law enforcement, because the buildings would need to be included in patrol routes for law enforcement jurisdictions but would be located in rural areas that may not already be patrolled. The alternatives have incorporated BMPs and other measures that would be implemented to offset or avoid these effects (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives"). In addition, any major facilities construction in support of education and interpretation would require further project-specific environmental analysis.

Increasing the amount of education infrastructure, including web media, print media, signage, kiosks, and visitor centers, would cause an increase in the number of visitors at the monument, thus increasing demand for law enforcement patrols and emergency services.

Increasing the amount of education infrastructure also would cause an increase in demand for recreational facilities at parks along the coast. The education infrastructure would be designed to attract visitors to the coast. Because the monument is easily accessed from many parks along the coast and some education infrastructure would be located on park lands, the creation of such infrastructure would likely lead to an increase in demand for park facilities. Under the action alternatives, BLM would coordinate with DPR to ensure that any DPR concerns are addressed in planning education infrastructure improvements and that no adverse effects would result.

All action alternatives would involve the construction of new or upgraded facilities—including signage, kiosks, and interpretive centers—and therefore potentially would cause increased demand for public services. Although an aggressive education and outreach campaign in Alternative C would further improve public knowledge of potential safety risks, it also likely would attract additional recreationists and visitors to the CCNM, thereby exposing more individuals to possible injury. All action alternatives would result in minor adverse effects on law enforcement patrols and emergency services. Measures that would be implemented to avoid adverse effects on public services from education and interpretation management activities, such as coordination with other agencies, are described in Chapter 2, "Alternatives."

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on public services from education and interpretation management actions.

4.13.2.5 Research Activities Management Actions

Establishing a more active permitting program for research activities could lead to an increased need for law enforcement, because patrols would be needed to check for proper permits. Additional law enforcement personnel also may be needed at coastal points of access and other staging areas to patrol areas where researchers house equipment.

All action alternatives would include permitting for research activities on the monument. None of the alternatives is anticipated to result in more than minor increases in demand for law enforcement services, and no adverse effects have been identified that trigger the need for mitigation.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on public services from research activities management actions.

4.13.2.6 Land Tenure Adjustments

The extent to which land acquisitions may cause effects on public services would depend on previous ownership and past regulations. If regulations for the previous ownership were stricter than those under BLM management, less law enforcement and more emergency services would likely be needed. If the regulations for the previous ownership were less stringent than those under BLM, more law enforcement and less emergency services likely would be needed. Further project-specific analysis would be required to evaluate the effects of each specific land acquisition proposal. It is anticipated that BLM policies would provide for sufficient public services such that adverse effects would not occur.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Indeterminate effects on public services from land tenure adjustments.

4.13.2.7 Land Use Authorizations

Many forms of land use authorizations have been discussed under the other management categories, such as recreational and educational and interpretive facilities. Land use authorizations not previously discussed include construction and maintenance of aids to navigation and communications facilities. Installation of navigational aids may decrease the frequency of boating accidents and thus decrease the demand for emergency services. Construction activities also could result in a temporary decrease in emergency service response times in the project area if the construction interfered with traffic circulation patterns.

Construction of new navigational aids or communications facilities would increase the demand for law enforcement, because the buildings would need to be included in patrol routes for law enforcement jurisdictions.

Further project-specific analysis would be required to evaluate the effects of each specific proposal for a permitted land use authorization. In addition, implementation of BMPs and other measures would reduce or eliminate any potential adverse effects on public services (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives").

All action alternatives would require measures to offset potential adverse effects related to land use authorizations, and therefore would not result in adverse effects on public services that would trigger the need for further mitigation.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on public services from land use authorizations.

4.13.2.8 Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Effects on Public Services

Activities for the following management actions would not adversely affect public services:

- Visual Resources,
- Special Designations, or
- Cadastral Support.

Section 4.14

Utilities and Service Systems

4.14.1 Thresholds for Adverse Effects

For this analysis, an effect was considered to be adverse and would require mitigation if a project-related action would:

- Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB;
- Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities, or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause adverse environmental effects;
- Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities, or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause adverse environmental effects;
- Require new or expanded water entitlements;
- Require substantial new infrastructure for supplying electricity or gas power;
- Exceed the capacity of the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments;
- Exceed the permitted capacity of a landfill to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; or
- Fail to comply with federal, state, or local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

4.14.2 Effects on Utilities and Service Systems

4.14.2.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, existing public access to the CCNM and adjacent areas would continue and likely would increase over time as population in California grows. Because the monument does not require the use of any utilities or other services, increased public access would not affect utilities or other system systems under the No Action Alternative. No effects on utilities and service systems would result.

Conclusion

No Action Alternative: No effects on utilities and service systems from no action.

4.14.2.2 Recreation and Education and Interpretation Management Actions

Construction of recreational, educational, and interpretive facilities, such as signs and buildings, would require new utility infrastructure and use of various utilities and service systems, such as electricity, water, wastewater treatment, and waste management. BLM or its partners would coordinate with relevant utilities and service providers to ensure that these services could be effectively provided. Further, these additional demands are not anticipated to exceed the capacity of any of these providers. Any major facilities construction in support of recreation or education and interpretation with potential for adverse effects would require additional project-specific environmental analysis, which would identify necessary mitigation measures to offset any adverse effects.

All action alternatives could involve the construction of new or upgraded facilities, including signs, wayside shelters, and buildings, and feasible measures would be implemented to avoid adverse effects on utility and service systems. No adverse effects requiring mitigation have been identified.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on utilities and service systems from recreation and education and interpretation management actions.

4.14.2.3 Land Tenure Adjustments

The extent to which land acquisitions may cause effects on utilities and service systems would depend on what previously existed on the land. If the land previously contained facilities that required utilities, the facilities would potentially be left unused by BLM and the utilities would no longer be required. If no facilities previously existed, the acquisition would not affect utilities at all. No adverse effects on utilities are anticipated from land tenure adjustments.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: No effects on utilities and service systems from land tenure adjustments.

4.14.2.4 Land Use Authorizations

Many forms of land use authorizations have been discussed under the other management categories, such as recreational and educational and interpretive facilities. Land use authorizations not previously discussed include construction and maintenance of aids to navigation and communications facilities. These authorizations could require new utility infrastructure and would likely require the use of various utilities and service systems. Coordination with relevant utilities and service providers would be the responsibility of the permittee. Further project-specific analysis would be required to evaluate the effects of each specific proposal for a permitted land use authorization, and it is anticipated that measures would be available to sufficiently mitigate any adverse effects.

All action alternatives potentially would allow land use authorizations and involve the construction of new structures or facilities that would require utilities. No adverse effects on utility and service systems have been identified that would require mitigation.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on utilities and service systems from land use authorizations.

4.14.2.5 Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Effects on Utilities and Service Systems

Activities for the following management actions would not adversely affect utilities or service systems:

- Visual Resources;
- Special Designations;
- Cadastral Support;
- Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources;
- Cultural Resources;
- Vegetation Resources;
- Wildlife Resources; or
- Research Activities.

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Section 4.15
Recreation

4.15.1 Methodology

For this analysis, recreational activities in the CCNM were grouped into six categories: on-island, water-contact, non-motorized boating, motorized boating, aerial, and mainland viewing. The over 12,000 rocks, islands, and reefs that make up the CCNM are, for the most part, inaccessible to most recreationists due to their small individual size, location in the rugged surf zone, and lack of landing areas. Nevertheless, recreational activities on the mainland and in the water adjoining the monument could be affected by management activities.

In the context of this document, most potential effects and management decisions regarding recreational uses would require additional analysis as specific actions within the management plan are considered.

4.15.2 Thresholds for Adverse Effects

Effects on recreation under the various alternatives would vary, based on the type of recreational activity, the estimated numbers of individuals participating, and the extent to which that recreational activity would be affected within a particular region of the coast. Thresholds for effects would not be met in situations where a particular recreational activity can be redirected to a nearby and similar location as needed to protect sensitive resources. For this analysis, an effect on recreation was considered adverse and would require mitigation if it would:

- Close an entire section of coastline to a particular recreational activity or activities,
- Restrict access to a unique location that is currently being used for a particular recreational activity or activities, or
- Limit access to areas with the potential for recreational use without offering alternative access points within a reasonable distance.

4.15.3 Effects on Recreation

4.15.3.1 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not affect the existing recreational uses in or surrounding the CCNM. Current federal and state regulations protecting natural and cultural resources would remain in force on the lands in the CCNM and on the surrounding waters and mainland. As demand for coastal recreation grows and new recreational pursuits develop over time, the potential for resource damage in the monument and conflicts between user groups may also grow, requiring future management actions that may affect recreational uses of the monument. However, no adverse effects have been identified relative to existing regulatory practices.

Conclusion

No Action Alternative: No effects on recreation from no action.

4.15.3.2 Visual Resources Management Actions

In general, management of the CCNM for VRM Class II objectives would benefit recreation because some development—potentially including staging areas for recreational activities—on the CCNM would be allowed. Prior to approving any developments on the CCNM consistent with the VRM Class II objective, further project-specific analysis would be required that would evaluate the potential adverse or beneficial effects of the proposed action. As described in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," BMPs and other measures would be applied to offset effects. It is possible that no mitigation would be available to fully offset these effects.

Minor beneficial effects potentially could result from development activities under the VRM Class II designation. Effects of future changes to the VRM class designation may be beneficial or adverse. If the VRM class changes to a class with fewer restrictions on the recreational infrastructure that may be constructed on the CCNM, the effects are likely to be beneficial. Adverse effects are likely occur if more restrictions are enacted.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor beneficial effects on recreation in the near term, and indeterminate effects in the long term, from visual resources management actions.

4.15.3.3 Management Actions for Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources and Vegetation Resources

Restricting on-island activities on the CCNM to protect geologic resources and/or vegetation resources would adversely affect recreation along the coast where such restrictions affect areas used for recreation. In particular, closures to all surface-disturbing activities would eliminate most forms of on-island recreation.

Alternative A would result in only minor adverse effects on recreation from on-island activity restrictions, because restrictions would apply to only portions of the monument, and alternative locations for recreation activities are anticipated. Alternative B would result in the most direct adverse effect, as it would eliminate all surface-disturbing activities, which would affect most forms of on-island recreation and would not provide alternate locations for displaced recreationists. This is considered a major adverse effect, for which mitigation would not be available. Alternative C would result in no effects related to recreation as people would continue to have the same level of access to the CCNM as currently exists.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor adverse effects on recreation from management actions for geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources and vegetation resources.

Alternative B: Major adverse effects on recreation from management actions for geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources and vegetation resources, for which mitigation may not be available to fully offset effects.

Alternative C: No effects on recreation from management actions for geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources and vegetation resources.

4.15.3.4 Cultural Resources Management Actions

Restricting on-island activities in order to protect cultural resources could result in adverse impacts on recreation. Although few on-island recreational activities occur in areas where cultural resources are likely to be found, the potential effect on recreational activities from on-island activity restrictions does exist.

Monitoring and surveillance by law enforcement to protect sensitive cultural resource sites and Native American TCPs could adversely affect recreational activities. Presence of law enforcement personnel would discourage active use and result in minor adverse effects on recreation. Closure of rocks and islands to non-Native American use would adversely affect all forms of recreation. Closures restricted to sensitive areas, or negotiated closures based on conflicting uses, could result in minor to moderate adverse effects on recreation—depending on how far removed recreationists must be from sensitive sites. These closures would adversely affect location-specific recreational user groups that were restricted.

Alternative A would result in minor adverse effects on recreation as a result of on-island activity restrictions and surveillance by law enforcement personnel. Alternative B would manage the entire monument for cultural resources by designating the entire CCNM as a Cultural Resources Management Zone. Although this designation would not categorically exclude all recreation, it is anticipated that certain additional forms of recreation would not be allowed. Alternative B would result in a moderate adverse effect on recreational activities for which mitigation would not be available to fully offset effects. Alternative C would result in no effects related to recreation as people would continue to have the same level of access to the CCNM as currently exists.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor adverse effects on recreation from cultural resources management actions.

Alternative B: Moderate adverse effects on recreation from cultural resources management actions for which mitigation would not be available to fully offset effects.

Alternative C: No effects on recreation from management actions for cultural resources.

4.15.3.5 Wildlife Resources Management Actions

Designation of seasonal use restrictions on CCNM features hosting sensitive wildlife populations would potentially affect recreational activities to the extent that a given activity occurs on the monument itself. Examples of activities that may be affected by seasonal restrictions include tidepooling, exploration, and staging areas for scuba diving and snorkeling. However, it is anticipated that limited closures for the protection of sensitive wildlife resources would be in locations that currently do not receive much recreational use. Where limited closures do affect existing recreational activities, redirection of users to other nearby areas would be possible. More detailed discussion follows for the following categories: non-motorized and motorized boating, aerial recreation, and mainland viewing.

Recreation activities that occur near the monument would not be restricted by seasonal restrictions, and so would not be affected.

Under Alternatives A and B, seasonal use restrictions would be designated around rocks and islands with known sensitive populations of seabirds, marine mammals, and intertidal species. Activities prohibited during seasonal restrictions include any activities with potential to disturb wildlife, their nests, or their pups. These restrictions could result in adverse effects on many forms of recreation on the CCNM; however, alternate recreation locations are anticipated to be available such that any adverse effects are considered minor. Under Alternative C, seasonal restrictions would be implemented only where known conflicts exist and also would result in only minor adverse impacts because those recreationists could be directed to other monument locations.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on recreation from wildlife resources management actions.

4.15.3.6 Recreation Management Actions

Restricting certain forms of on-island recreational activities in order to protect public safety or monument resources, including camping, off-highway vehicle use, launching for hang-gliding, and rock climbing, would directly impact recreation on the CCNM. While the overall use of most of the rocks and islands is unknown, it is assumed that most rocks and islands do not experience substantial recreational use, particularly those areas not accessible by foot at low tide, and closures to these areas would not result in adverse effects requiring mitigation. Areas accessible at low tide, on the other hand, are thought to receive substantial recreational use and therefore closures may result in a local adverse effect where such rocks and islands are located.

Restrictions on recreational activities on the CCNM would not extend to appropriate water-contact activities in adjacent areas. Activities such as swimming, scuba diving, snorkeling, surfing, and wind surfing may use the CCNM as staging or resting areas. These activities are popular throughout the state and attract millions of participants; they contribute substantial economic benefits to coastal communities and the state as a whole. Swimming is more popular in southern California, where water temperatures are warmer and shore conditions are more conducive to swimming. Surfing occurs throughout the state but is generally located in areas with good surf conditions resulting from open ocean swells breaking on shallow reefs or beaches. While some surfing may occur near rocks and islands, most is done well away from the rocks themselves. Scuba diving and snorkeling is best done in rocky areas, in water depths ranging from a few feet to about 100 feet. The waters adjoining the CCNM provide an important and primary location for these activities. Wind surfers are more inclined to select sites with plenty of open water and high winds. Rocky shorelines are not ideal for this sport. In summary, scuba diving and snorkeling appear to be the water-contact recreational activities that are most dependent on the waters surrounding the CCNM. These activities would not be affected by on-island prohibitions intended to protect monument resources.

While motorized boating in all its forms is a popular activity along the California coast, most of these boaters would not be affected by any management restrictions placed on the rocks or islands due to their tendency to stay well back from the rocks and islands for safety.

A lack of active recreation monitoring and management could lead to conflicts between recreational user groups, overuse of certain areas, or underutilization of other areas. Active recreation management would seek solutions to these problems through education, redirection, or seasonal closures, and would result in beneficial effects.

Management options include designation of points of recreational access, and range from no designations at this time to designation of many points. A lack of points of access could lead to misinformed or destructive recreational practices in areas where recreational infrastructure and information is not available. In addition, limited points of access could clump visitor use in ways that could be detrimental to local communities—from increased traffic or competition for recreational access. In all cases, existing state parks and other coastal public access areas with the infrastructure to manage increased coastal recreation would continue to be used. It is unknown if these parks in general, or certain recreational activities in these areas, are at carrying capacity. Overall, increasing points of contact could spread recreational use out over a wider area and would minimize effects in any one area.

Designation of scenic viewing platforms and other recreational access points also would encourage appropriate low-impact forms of recreation, including wildlife viewing, photography and painting, and filming—all activities that could be engaged in from the mainland. Construction of mainland recreational facilities would benefit visitors who prefer passive forms of recreation.

Installation of signage and kiosks at recreational access points would benefit recreationists by informing them of excluded and encouraged recreational uses, as well as of hazards or safety risks associated with the monument. Educational and interpretive activities at access points along the coast would further benefit recreational programming on the monument.

All action alternatives would restrict certain on-island recreational activities on the monument. Adverse effects of activity restrictions would be minor for most of the coast's recreationists. For particular users with no alternative locations to recreate, however, adverse effects would be considerable; and no mitigation may be available. Alternative A designates the minimal necessary additional mainland facilities needed to support recreation programs, while Alternative B limits recreational programs to existing mainland facilities. Adverse effects could arise from not designating adequate points of access, as described above. Alternative C would take a more active approach to recreational facility construction, publicity, and programming on and adjacent to the monument, which would cause a major beneficial effect by dispersing recreational activities along the length of the coast. Educational and interpretive activities, including installation of informational signage, would benefit recreational programming under all action alternatives.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Major adverse effects on certain recreation uses from recreation management actions, for which mitigation may not be available to fully offset effects; minor beneficial effects on recreation from educational activities.

Alternative C: Major adverse effects on certain recreation uses from recreation management actions, for which mitigation may not be available to fully offset effects; major beneficial effects on recreation from publicity, construction, and educational activities.

4.15.3.7 Education and Interpretation Management Actions

The use of new or existing visitor centers, wayside exhibits, viewing platforms, and interpretive facilities would be important and positive mechanisms for directing visitors to areas most able to withstand recreational activities. Guided tours and other educational activities would be used as teaching tools for the various recreational activities occurring in the area. These facilities and programs could also be used to educate recreational users about the laws that protect the cultural and natural resources of the CCNM.

Web-based and print media would be an effective tool for assisting recreationists in planning visits to the CCNM. Establishing expected behaviors and actions before a visitor arrives is the best way to minimize effects between users and between the individual recreationist and the natural and cultural resources. Web-based applications can also be used to track recreation trends and use patterns in the CCNM.

Management options include designation of direct and self-guided points of visitor contact along the California coast. Limited points of contact could minimize demand for recreational access and place less stress on existing recreational users and local communities. However, limited points of contact could also lead to misinformed or destructive recreational practices in areas where information is not available. In addition, limited points of contact could clump visitor use in ways that could be detrimental to local communities from increased traffic or competition for recreational access. Utilizing existing state parks and other coastal public access areas for points of contact would continue to direct use to sites with the infrastructure to manage increased coastal recreation. It is unknown, however, if these parks in general, or if certain recreational activities in these areas, are at carrying capacity. Overall, more points of contact being available could spread recreational use out over a wider area to minimize effects on any one area.

In general, all action alternatives would include education activities and programs that would benefit recreation. Alternative A designates the minimal necessary additional mainland facilities needed to support education programs, while Alternative B limits education programs to existing mainland facilities. Adverse effects could arise from not designating adequate points of access, as described above. Alternative C would take a more active approach to educational and interpretive facility construction, publicity, and programming on and adjacent to the monument, which would cause a moderate beneficial effect by dispersing recreational activities along the length of the coast.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Minor beneficial effects on recreation from education and interpretation management actions; minor adverse effects on recreation from limited construction.

Alternative C: Moderate beneficial effects on recreation from education and interpretation management actions; minor adverse effects on recreation from construction.

4.15.3.8 Research Activities Management Actions

Research projects are not anticipated to affect most recreational activities, unless popular recreational areas or activities were restricted from use during a research project. These types of effects would be identified by the land manager and researcher prior to the start of a project, and would be addressed on a case-by-case basis. Research approvals would require that mitigation be built into the research methodology and that mitigation would help to offset adverse effects on recreational activities. Further, research activities and findings may be used as an interpretive tool, which could positively affect recreational activities that would be enhanced by interpretive exhibits or programs.

Alternatives A and C would include provisions to reduce conflicts with recreational activities during approval of research proposals. Although it is still possible that research activities could be approved that would cause adverse effects, these instances are anticipated to be few and would not result in adverse effects that would require mitigation. Because Alternative B would not allow research with the potential to conflict with recreational activities, no adverse effects would result. Under all action alternatives, outcomes of the research could result in beneficial effects on recreation.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor adverse effects on recreation from research activities management actions; minor beneficial effects on recreation from research conclusions.

Alternatives B and C: Minor beneficial effects on recreation from research activities management actions.

4.15.3.9 Land Use Authorizations

Although land use authorizations could include approvals of activities that conflict with recreational uses, few such instances are anticipated. Further, additional project-specific analysis would be required to evaluate the effects of each specific proposal for a permitted land use authorization.

Under all action alternatives, any adverse effects on recreation from land use authorizations are anticipated to be minor.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on recreation from research activities management actions.

4.15.3.10 Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Effects on Recreation

Activities for the following management actions would not adversely affect recreation:

- Special Designations,
- Cadastral Support, or
- Land Tenure Adjustments.

Section 4.16
Research

Effects on research activities were not discussed in this document, since research activities are not part of the environmental issues associated with the monument as defined by NEPA or BLM policy. Research management actions are described in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," and their impacts are discussed in each relevant resource section of this document.

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Section 4.17

Socioeconomics

4.17.1 Thresholds for Adverse Effects

For this analysis, an effect on socioeconomics was considered to be adverse and would require mitigation if a project-related action would:

- Affect economies of adjacent communities by causing a decrease in property values, revenue generated, local prices of goods, employment levels, or average income; or
- Affect the quality of life of nearby residents.

4.17.2 Effects on Socioeconomics

4.17.2.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, existing public access to the CCNM and adjacent areas would continue and likely would increase over time as population in California grows. This increase in access and visitation could beneficially affect adjacent communities' economic conditions, particularly through increases in sales and transient occupancy revenues. However, no substantial increase in visitation is anticipated to be generated by continuation of existing CCNM management that would be large enough to substantially affect socioeconomics or quality of life in any communities along the coast. Overall, no effects on socioeconomics would result under the No Action Alternative.

Conclusion

No Action Alternative: No effects on socioeconomics from no action.

4.17.2.2 Cadastral Support Management Actions

Determining the current land ownership status of all rocks and islands, and developing maps of the monument could beneficially affect local economies, insofar as contracts would be let, and these contracts could be secured by the businesses and residents in the surrounding communities—thus increasing revenues and income.

This beneficial action is common to all alternatives.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor beneficial effects on socioeconomics from cadastral support management actions.

4.17.2.3 Management Actions for Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources; Cultural Resources; Vegetation Resources; and Wildlife Resources

Key management actions that may be taken to manage physical, cultural, vegetation, and wildlife resources under the RMP are on-island activity restrictions and seasonal wildlife restrictions. Restricting access to rocks and islands would deter visitation to the coast, and this decrease in visitation could potentially adversely affect adjacent communities' economic conditions, particularly through decreases in sales and transient occupancy revenues. However, because accessing the monument is only one of many attractions to most areas along the coast, and because there are relatively few communities adjacent to monument lands that would be affected by on-island access restrictions and/or seasonal wildlife restrictions, this effect would not require mitigation.

Alternatives A and B would involve on-island activity restrictions, surveillance of sensitive cultural resource sites, and seasonal wildlife restrictions . Alternative B also would involve bans on surface-disturbing activities and designation of the entire CCNM as a Cultural Resources Management Zone. These management actions are considered to result in minor adverse effects on socioeconomics. Alternative C would not implement management actions that would restrict visitation, and so would have no effect.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Minor adverse effects on socioeconomics from management actions for geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources; cultural resources; vegetation resources; and wildlife resources.

Alternative C: No effects on socioeconomics from management actions for geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources; cultural resources; vegetation resources; and wildlife resources.

4.17.2.4 Recreation Management Actions

Construction of recreational facilities and expansion of recreational programming would encourage visitation to the coast, and this increase in visitation could potentially benefit economic conditions in adjacent communities—particularly through increases in sales and transient occupancy revenues. In addition, construction or expansion of recreational facilities on parklands that charge entrance fees would increase revenue in the parks and thus further benefit local economies. Finally, the development of new recreational facilities would represent a beneficial economic effect insofar as contracts would be let, and these contracts could be secured by the businesses and residents in the surrounding communities, thus increasing revenues and income.

Actions that would encourage recreation through publicity or other means would likely cause further beneficial effects on local economies in the form of increased spending on recreation, recreational equipment, and spillover tourism activities.

On the other hand, increased visitation could negatively affect the quality of life in some communities, because some sections of the coast are valued for their seclusion from crowds. This decrease in quality of life could in turn adversely affect property values, in extreme cases. Construction of new facilities is not anticipated to substantially increase visitation to coastal towns, especially in rural, secluded areas. Any adverse effects would be minor, and no mitigation would be required.

Alternatives A and C would involve the construction of new recreational facilities, which would result in both beneficial and adverse effects on socioeconomics in nearby coastal communities. Alternative B would limit recreational programming to existing mainland facilities, which would limit benefits to minor effects on existing communities. Alternative C would actively publicize recreational activities and programs in the CCNM, thereby generating greater beneficial and adverse effects in nearby coastal communities. Adverse effects on quality of life under Alternative C could be moderate, and no mitigation may be available to avoid or offset effects.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Minor beneficial and adverse effects on socioeconomics from recreation management actions.

Alternative C: Moderate beneficial and adverse effects on socioeconomics from recreation management actions; no mitigation may be available to offset adverse effects.

4.17.2.5 Education and Interpretation Management Actions

Construction of educational and interpretive facilities, such as signs and buildings, would encourage visitation to the coast, and this increase in visitation potentially could benefit economic conditions in adjacent communities—particularly through increases in sales and transient occupancy revenues. Additionally, dissemination of educational materials via the internet also would increase visitation along the coast. Construction or expansion of educational and interpretive facilities on parklands that charge entrance fees would increase revenue in the parks and thus further benefit local economies. Finally, the development of new facilities would represent a beneficial economic effect insofar as contracts would be let, and these contracts could be secured by the businesses and residents in the surrounding communities, thus increasing revenues and income.

On the other hand, increased visitation could negatively affect the quality of life in some communities, because some sections of the coast are valued for their seclusion from crowds. This decrease in quality of life could in turn adversely affect property values, in extreme cases. Construction of new facilities is not anticipated to substantially increase visitation to coastal towns, especially in rural, secluded areas. Any adverse effects would be minor, and no mitigation would be required.

All action alternatives would involve the construction of new facilities—including signage, kiosks, and interpretive centers—and the dissemination of educational materials. Therefore, all action alternatives would result in beneficial effects related to socioeconomics. Aggressive outreach and educational programming under Alternative C likely would generate even greater beneficial effects in most nearby coastal communities. However, some rural areas may be adversely affected by spillover effects of increased outreach and publicity. Under Alternative C, adverse effects on quality of life could be moderate, and no mitigation may be available to avoid or offset effects.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Minor beneficial and adverse effects on socioeconomics from education and interpretation management actions

Alternative C: Moderate beneficial and adverse effects on socioeconomics from education and interpretation management actions; no mitigation may be available to offset adverse effects.

4.17.2.6 Land Tenure Adjustments

The extent to which land acquisitions may affect socioeconomic conditions would depend on what previously existed on the land. If the land previously contained facilities or supported activities that generated revenues or otherwise supported local economies, and the facilities were left unused or the activities restricted by BLM, an adverse effect would result. If no facilities or revenue-generating activities previously existed, the acquisition likely would not affect socioeconomic conditions. In general, rocks and islands off the coast that are not already under BLM jurisdiction are not host to substantial economic activity; therefore, the potential for adverse effects from land tenure adjustments would be relatively minor. Further project-specific analysis would also be required to evaluate the effects of each specific land acquisition proposal, which would identify mitigation measures as necessary to offset any adverse effects. No adverse effects have been identified at this time that would require mitigation.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Indeterminate effects on socioeconomics from land tenure adjustments.

4.17.2.7 Land Use Authorizations

Land use authorizations could allow construction of new facilities and infrastructure, which would represent a beneficial economic effect insofar as contracts would be let, and these contracts could be secured by the businesses and residents in the surrounding communities, thus increasing revenues and income.

Construction of facilities and infrastructure on pristine monument lands could adversely affect the quality of life of adjacent residents (due to visual, noise, and air quality effects), and therefore indirectly adversely affect property values. However, consistent with the monument purpose, the approval of major land use authorizations with potential for such effects is unlikely. Further, as discussed in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," any structures would be designed to meet standards outlined in local general plans, and other mitigation would be implemented as necessary. Further project-specific analysis would be required to evaluate the effects of each specific proposal for a permitted land use authorization.

All action alternatives could potentially allow land use authorizations and involve the construction of new facilities. Effects are considered indeterminate but are likely to be minor, depending on the specific land use authorization.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Indeterminate effects on socioeconomics from land use authorizations.

4.17.2.8 Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Effects on Socioeconomics

Activities for the following management actions would not adversely affect socioeconomics:

- Visual Resources,
- Special Designations, or
- Research Activities..

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Section 4.18
Traffic and Transportation

4.18.1 Methodology

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the construction-related and operation-related effects associated with the facilities and management options related to each planning issue. Traffic effects associated with possible construction activities and management of the CCNM were identified by evaluating the various management activities in the context of local and regional circulation patterns, local and emergency access requirements, and stated policies and goals.

The assumptions used in developing information related to potential construction activities (including haul routes for construction materials and personnel) and operation activities (including material deliveries and operating personnel) are based on professional judgment.

4.18.2 Thresholds for Adverse Effects

Thresholds for potential traffic and transportation effects requiring mitigation are based on relevant thresholds established by agencies with jurisdictional authority, and applicable laws and regulations. For this analysis, an effect on traffic and transportation was considered adverse and would require mitigation if it would:

- Cause an increase in traffic that is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system,
- Cause a substantial deterioration of the roadway surface due to construction activities,
- Substantially increase the traffic delay experienced by drivers,
- Substantially alter present patterns of circulation or movement, or
- Cause traffic hazards to pedestrians or operators of motor vehicles or bicycles.

Due to the temporary nature of construction-related effects, wide geographical project area, and minimal permanent effects expected to result from roadway modifications and facility operations, the level of service (LOS) of affected roadways—and potential effects on LOS—were not included as effects thresholds in this analysis.

4.18.3 Effects on Traffic and Transportation

4.18.3.1 No Action Alternative

For all resource issues and uses, the present patterns of circulation and movement would continue under the No Action Alternative. Because project facilities would not be constructed, construction-related effects, as well as operational effects, on traffic and circulation patterns and roadways would not occur.

Although coastal population and recreation are anticipated to increase over time, it is not likely that the increase in population alone would prompt a need for traffic or transportation improvements to serve the monument. There would be no adverse effects on traffic or transportation under the No Action Alternative.

Conclusion

No Action Alternative: No effects on traffic and transportation from no action.

4.18.3.2 Recreation Management Actions

Recreation management actions generally include developing recreational programs at the CCNM, publicizing the recreational uses of the CCNM, and constructing additional facilities and infrastructure. These actions would attract more visitors to the CCNM by improving the recreational opportunities available at the CCNM and by informing the public of these improvements. These actions are not anticipated to generate substantial additional traffic, considering that many of these visitors would already travel to the coast to pursue other existing recreational and tourism opportunities.

Construction of infrastructure or facilities could result in lane or road closures, detours, closure of bicycle routes, and the addition of construction truck and equipment on the surrounding roadway system. During construction activities, the present patterns of vehicular circulation could be altered, traffic delays could be increased, and traffic hazards could increase. Only for construction of new centralized recreation facilities are these potential effects anticipated to be substantial. Any major construction would be required to undergo additional project-level environmental analysis to further evaluate potential adverse effects; feasible mitigation would be recommended to reduce, offset, or eliminate these effects.

CCNM-related operation of boat ramps as part of recreational management would affect traffic and transportation in and around the CCNM. Traffic congestion would occur mainly at the boat launches because of the time and space needed to launch or load the vessel. In addition, depending on the location of the boat launch, traffic conflicts may arise between boat launch users and other visitors to the CCNM. BLM would coordinate with partners at existing boat ramps to ensure that their activities did not cause undue conflicts.

Alternatives A and B would provide for the facilities and programming necessary to sustain recreation activities, and would result in minor adverse effects on traffic and transportation. Alternative C would foster the greatest degree of recreation in the CCNM by creating numerous recreational access points and actively offering, sponsoring, and partnering to provide recreation opportunities. As discussed in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," measures would be taken to minimize any adverse effects. Consequently, Alternative C would result in minor effects on traffic and transportation but would not trigger the need for mitigation.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on traffic and transportation from recreation management actions.

4.18.3.3 Education and Interpretation Management Actions

Education and interpretive management actions generally include developing educational programs at the CCNM, publicizing the educational and interpretive opportunities at the CCNM, and constructing additional facilities and infrastructure. These actions would attract more visitors to the CCNM by improving the opportunities available at the CCNM and by informing the public of these improvements. These actions are anticipated to cause only minimal adverse effects on traffic and transportation, considering that many of these visitors would already travel to the coast to pursue other existing recreational and tourism opportunities.

Construction of infrastructure or facilities could result in lane or road closures, detours, closure of bicycle routes, and the addition of construction truck and equipment on the surrounding roadway system. These effects would be similar to those described under "Recreation Management Actions."

Alternatives A and B would provide for the facilities necessary to sustain educational and interpretive programming, and would result in minor adverse effects on traffic or transportation. Alternative C would foster the greatest degree of visitation to the CCNM by creating numerous points of contact and actively offering, sponsoring, and partnering to provide education opportunities. However, as previously discussed, construction of educational and interpretive facilities would require additional project-specific analysis that would identify feasible mitigation to avoid or offset effects. Consequently, Alternative C would result in minor effects on traffic and transportation but would not trigger the need for mitigation.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on traffic and transportation from education and interpretation management actions.

4.18.3.4 Land Use Authorizations

Aids to navigation, communication facilities, and other permitted land use authorizations could result in traffic and circulation effects related to landside staging of construction activities. These effects would be similar to the construction effects described for "Recreation Management Actions" and "Education and Interpretation Management Actions."

The improvement or construction of aids to navigation and communication facilities could require full-time, onsite personnel, potentially increasing daily traffic volumes in and adjacent to the CCNM. Because of the wide geographical project area and the minimal permanent effects expected to result from the addition of personnel, no substantial effects on traffic and circulation are expected.

Under all action alternatives, land use authorizations could occur. However, no adverse effects on traffic or transportation that would require mitigation have been identified.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on traffic and transportation from land use authorizations.

4.18.3.5 Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Effects on Traffic and Transportation

Activities for the following management actions would not adversely affect traffic and transportation:

- Visual Resources;
- Special Designations;
- Cadastral Support;
- Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources;
- Cultural Resources;
- Vegetation Resources;
- Wildlife Resources;
- Research Activities; or
- Land Tenure Adjustments.

Section 4.19
Visual Resources

4.19.1 Methodology

BLM has developed an analytical process (called the VRM system) that identifies, sets, and meets objectives for maintaining scenic values and visual quality. Under this system, proposed actions are evaluated using the methodology described below.

When a site-specific project is proposed, the degree of contrast between the proposed activity and the existing landscape is measured. This Contrast Rating process compares the proposed activity with existing conditions element-by-element (form, line, color, and texture) and feature-by-feature (land/water surface, vegetation, and structures). The Contrast Rating is compared to the appropriate Management Class to determine whether contrasts are acceptable. If the proposed activity exceeds—the allowable contrast, a BLM decision is made to (1) redesign, (2) abandon or reject, or (3) proceed but with mitigation measures stipulated to reduce critical effects. As discussed in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," the CCNM would be managed to VRM Class II standards, whose objective is to retain the existing character of the landscape. Contrasts are visible but must not attract attention. Any changes should repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

Effects on the visual resources of the CCNM were evaluated in this context. Descriptions of visual character and quality in this assessment rely on the following standard terms (Federal Highway Administration 1983):

- **Vividness** – The visual power or memorability of landscape components as they combine in striking or distinctive visual patterns.
- **Intactness** – The visual integrity of the natural and artificial landscape and its freedom from encroaching elements. Intactness can be present in well-kept urban and rural landscapes, as well as in natural settings.
- **Unity** – The visual coherence and compositional harmony of the landscape considered as a whole; it frequently attests to the careful design of individual components in the artificial landscape.

The appearance of the landscape is described below using these criteria and descriptions of the dominance of elements of form, line, color, and texture. These elements are the basic components used to describe visual character and quality for most visual assessments (U.S. Forest Service 1974, Federal Highway Administration 1983). In addition to their use as descriptors, vividness, unity, and intactness are used more objectively as part of a rating system to assess a landscape's visual quality. This rating system includes a range of seven categories, ranging from very low to moderate to very high. Viewer sensitivity or concern is based on the visibility of resources in the landscape, the proximity of viewers to the visual resource, the relative elevation of viewers to the visual resource, the frequency and duration of views, the number of viewers, and the types and expectations of individuals and viewer groups.

The criteria for identifying importance of views are related in part to the position of the viewer relative to the resource. An area of the landscape that is visible from a particular location (e.g., an overlook) or series of points (e.g., a road or trail) is defined as a viewshed. To identify the importance of views of a resource, a viewshed may be broken into distance zones of foreground, middleground, and background. Generally, the closer a resource is to the viewer, the more dominant it is and the greater is its importance to the viewer. Although distance zones in viewsheds may vary between different geographic regions or types of terrain, a commonly used set of criteria identifies the foreground zone as 0.4–0.8 kilometer (0.25–0.5 mile) from the viewer, the middleground zone as extending from the foreground zone to 4.8–8—kilometers (3–5 miles) from the viewer, and the background zone as extending from the middleground zone to infinity (U.S. Forest Service 1974).

Visual sensitivity also depends on the number and type of viewers, and the frequency and duration of views. Generally, visual sensitivity increases with an increase in total numbers of viewers, the frequency of viewing (e.g., daily or seasonally), and the duration of views (i.e., how long a scene is viewed). Also, visual sensitivity is higher for views seen by people who are driving for pleasure; people engaging in recreational activities such as hiking, biking, or camping; and homeowners. Sensitivity tends to be lower for views seen by people driving to and from work or as part of their work (U.S. Forest Service 1974, Federal Highway Administration 1983, U.S. Soil Conservation Service 1978). Views from recreation trails and areas, scenic highways, and scenic overlooks are generally assessed as having high visual sensitivity.

4.19.2 Thresholds for Adverse Effects

According to professional standards, an effect on visual resources is considered adverse and would require mitigation if it would substantially:

- Conflict with local guidelines or goals related to visual quality;
- Alter the existing natural viewsheds, including changes in natural terrain;
- Alter the existing visual quality of the region or eliminate visual resources;
- Increase light and glare in the project vicinity; or
- Result in backscatter light into the nighttime sky, or result in a reduction of sunlight or introduction of shadows in community areas.

4.19.3 Effects on Visual Resources

4.19.3.1 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative assumes that the Presidential Proclamation and BLM's interim management would stay in place, but no further restrictions or management actions would be enacted. Visual resources would be protected by law from entry for oil exploration and other development, but no parts of the monument would be closed to public access.

Illegal disturbances to visual resources in the CCNM may be the result of unrestricted access and public recreational uses that have, unfortunately, led to vandalism of these resources. Public use of the CCNM is expected to increase in the future, with potential for corresponding increases in visual disturbances. Although these factors could potentially affect the monument over the long term, existing regulations in place for management of visual resources are anticipated to be sufficient to ensure that such negative effects to do not occur, assuming that adequate resources are available for enforcement. Natural weathering processes will continue to erode formations and cause resource losses in the CCNM. While these processes may result in loss over time, they are also the source of creation for these resources that act to continually transform the landforms in a way that makes them visually unique. Therefore, these are not considered adverse visual effects. Overall, no effects are related to visual resources under the No Action Alternative.

Conclusion

No Action Alternative: No effects on visual resources from no action.

4.19.3.2 Visual Resources Management Actions

Managing the CCNM to VRM Class II standards would allow for low levels of visual disturbance to the landscape. In VRM Class II, management activities may be seen but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Visible changes to the existing view could occur, but changes must not attract attention. Any changes should repeat and not contrast against the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

The VRM Class II classification could potentially allow habitat loss and disturbance related to building and maintenance of structures in the CCNM. As most rocks and islands in the monument are not suitable for the building of structures, however, this classification would not likely affect visual resources in the monument. Because the objective of VRM Class II is to retain the existing character of the landscape, this designation would result in preservation of the monument's scenic qualities.

Management actions related to visual resources would result in an overall benefit to visual resources occurring in the CCNM, as they would protect the visual resources of the CCNM.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Moderate beneficial effects on visual resources from visual resources management actions.

4.19.3.3 Vegetation Resources Management Actions

Introduction of nonnative and invasive plant species may have occurred in the CCNM largely because of human activity, but some level of natural dispersal from the mainland may be partly responsible. Invasive plant species control could result in the short-term degradation of visual resources, as views would be subject to disturbance.

Ground disturbance during mechanical removal of invasive plants or burning to eradicate invasive plant species has the potential to temporarily adversely affect visual resources. The introduction of mechanical equipment into the viewshed for management activities would result in temporary visual intrusions. Adverse effects on visual resources would be avoided through screening ground disturbance activities and replanting any disturbed areas for erosion control and visual quality immediately following disturbance. Burning of invasive species would affect visual resources through the creation of smoke that temporarily limits the line of sight and the scarred landscape left as a result. Adverse visual effects from burning would be largely avoided through using small controlled burn areas that are replanted with native species as soon as possible following the activity. Although the activities of removing invasive plants would, temporarily, result in potential adverse effects, the reintroduction of native species into the viewshed, potentially would result in long-term beneficial effects on visual resources.

The invasive plant species control program in Alternatives A and B would affect existing views in the CCNM and therefore result in potentially adverse effects on visual resources—depending on the scale and nature of control techniques. These effects would be temporary, and measures would be taken to reduce adverse visual effects; adverse effects are therefore considered minor. Additionally, Alternative B would allow invasive plant species removal only if it can be shown to result in no adverse effects on monument resources, therefore reducing any adverse effects. Revegetation of native species under Alternatives A and B would result in moderate benefits on visual resources over the long term. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Moderate beneficial effects on visual resources from vegetation resources management actions; minor adverse effects on visual resources from invasive plant species control.

Alternative B: Minor beneficial effects on visual resources from vegetation resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on visual resources from vegetation resources management actions.

4.19.3.4 Wildlife Resources Management Actions

Invasive wildlife species control could result in the short-term degradation of visual resources, as views would be subject to disturbance as a result of use of boats and other equipment. Invasive species control likely would affect existing views in the CCNM and therefore result in potentially adverse effects on visual resources—depending on the scale and nature of control techniques. However, these effects would be temporary and measures would be taken to reduce adverse visual effects; adverse effects are therefore considered minor. Invasive species management would result in minor beneficial effects on visual resources over the long term.

Other wildlife management actions, such as on-island activity restrictions and seasonal use restrictions to protect sensitive populations during breeding, are likely to improve the visual quality of the monument through minimized human trampling and maximized wildlife use of the monument.

Invasive species control under Alternative A would result in minor adverse effects on visual resources over the short term. Emphasis on resource protection under Alternative B would ensure that no invasive species control actions would be taken that potentially harms monument resources. Seasonal use and activity restrictions also would contribute to beneficial effects under Alternatives A and B due to reductions in human disturbances. Additionally, emphasis on remote research methods for wildlife resources would contribute to beneficial effects on visual resources under Alternative B. Under Alternative C, seasonal restrictions on monument lands where known conflicts exist would benefit wildlife, habitats, and overall visual resources.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Moderate beneficial effects effects on visual resources from wildlife resources management actions; minor adverse effects on visual resources from invasive wildlife species control.

Alternative B: Moderate beneficial effects on visual resources from wildlife resources management actions.

Alternative C: Minor beneficial effects on visual resources from wildlife resources management actions.

4.19.3.5 Recreation Management Actions

The growing population and increasing popularity of coastal recreation in California will heighten demand for recreational access points along the coast, particularly boat launch ramps. The demand for public access to the rocks and islands themselves is not anticipated to increase substantially over time. However, the rapid growth of non-motorized boating (due to improved technology and safety, lower equipment costs, and an increase in guide services) probably will occur for other water-based recreational activities (such as scuba diving, snorkeling, and motorized boating) as well. Wildlife viewing and sightseeing will also continue to grow in popularity, and additional access points on bluffs overlooking the CCNM will be needed to meet this demand.

Human-induced disturbance associated with recreation activities could degrade visual resources in the monument, as views would be subject to disturbance. Human presence would directly affect visual resources through littering, vandalism, and trampling and indirectly through the introduction of built elements (e.g., tourist centers, informational kiosks, and signage) into the viewshed. All action alternatives restrict on-island recreational activities that would degrade monument resources, thereby creating beneficial effects on visual resources.

Management actions that do not actively support recreation activities or actions that enforce restrictions on recreational activities would be considered beneficial for visual resources, as they would not be disturbed and scenic overlooks would continue to be maintained. Educational programs about the value of monument resources would be considered beneficial, as such knowledge would facilitate resources protection. Publicizing or actively engaging in offering, sponsoring, and partnering to provide active recreation opportunities in and around the CCNM would be considered potentially adverse, as increased recreation activities could degrade visual resources.

Construction of new recreational facilities along the coast could affect the quality of the scenic values of the CCNM and adjacent lands for the viewers traveling along that route. As described in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," all facilities would be constructed in a manner consistent with the existing character of the CCNM including, but not limited to, construction materials, height, and landscaping—to avoid detracting from existing scenic resources.

All action alternatives would restrict certain on-island recreational activities and would result in minor beneficial effects on visual resources. Alternatives A and B would result in minor adverse effects on visual resources from facility construction. Alternative A designates the minimal necessary additional mainland facilities needed to support recreation programs, while Alternative B limits recreational programs to existing mainland facilities. Chapter 2, "Alternatives," contains provisions to avoid any adverse effects associated with facilities construction. Alternative C would result in greater adverse effects due to its increased focus on publicizing and sponsoring recreational activities, as well as construction of new centralized recreational facilities along the coast. However, as mentioned previously, the alternatives contain provisions for minimizing the visual impacts of facility construction.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Minor beneficial effects on visual resources from recreation management actions; minor adverse effects on visual resources from construction.

Alternative C: Minor beneficial effects on visual resources from recreation management actions; minor adverse effects on visual resources from publicity and construction.

4.19.3.6 Education and Interpretation Management Actions

BLM-sponsored or -partnered activities for education and interpretation would be managed and staffed by employees knowledgeable about the CCNM's resources and protective regulations; therefore, such programs are not expected to result in visual degradation. Organized education and interpretation programs could provide users with a personal, first-hand experience under the leadership of a guide knowledgeable about the monument and its visual resources.

As described in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," new facilities would be located on the landward side of SR 1 to protect the quality of the scenic values of the CCNM and adjacent lands for the viewers traveling along that route, who are considered sensitive. All facilities would be constructed in a manner consistent with the existing character of the CCNM, including but not limited to, construction materials, height, and landscaping—to avoid detracting from existing scenic resources. For these reasons, new facilities are not anticipated to result in adverse effects on visual resources.

All action alternatives would involve the construction of new or upgraded facilities, including signs, wayside shelters, and buildings. As described in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," measures would be implemented to avoid adverse effects of construction activities. Although Alternative C includes an aggressive public outreach campaign, impacts on CCNM's visual resources would be minimized; construction would be limited to areas of minimal visual impact under all action alternatives. Educational programs would result in indirect beneficial effects related to increased education and awareness, and would be conducted in a manner to avoid degrading visual resources.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor beneficial effects on visual resources from education and interpretation management actions; minor adverse effects on visual resources related to construction.

4.19.3.7 Land Use Authorizations

All land use authorizations would be required to adhere to VRM Class II standards. As discussed under "Visual Resources Management Actions," these standards would require that any new facilities on the CCNM not create a visual disturbance for the casual observer.

All action alternatives are common in this respect. Consequently, adverse effects requiring mitigation are not anticipated under any of the action alternatives.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on visual resources from land use authorizations.

4.19.3.8 Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Effects on Visual Resources

Activities for the following management actions would not adversely affect visual resources:

- Special Designations;
- Cadastral Support;
- Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources;
- Cultural Resources;
- Research Activities; or
- Land Tenure Adjustments.

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Section 4.20
Water Resources

4.20.1 Methodology

Effects on water resources were assessed by evaluating the characteristics of proposed or existing activities in the context of the potential for water quality degradation at the monument and on the adjacent mainland. Several mechanisms for effects were considered. Construction activities (e.g., construction of signage, kiosks, and visitor centers) were considered for their potential to create ground disturbance, erosion and sedimentation, and release of construction-related hazardous materials. Recreational, research, and other human activities were examined for their potential to accelerate erosion from foot or off-highway vehicle traffic, deposition of trash, and contribution of water quality contaminants such as nutrients and coliform from human and animal waste. Other activities, such as invasive species control, were reviewed in the context of the potential for release of toxic substances and physical disturbance. Finally, changes in runoff, drainage, and potential for flooding hazards were considered.

4.20.2 Thresholds for Adverse Effects

For this analysis, an effect on water resources was considered adverse and would require mitigation if it would:

- Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, or otherwise substantially degrade water quality;
- Substantially alter existing drainage patterns in a manner that would result in substantial erosion, siltation, or flooding onsite or offsite; or
- Create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems, or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.

4.20.3 Effects on Water Resources

4.20.3.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, existing public access to the CCNM and adjacent areas would continue and likely would increase over time as population in California grows. Water quality in many coastal areas is already impaired, as discussed in Chapter 3, "Affected Environment." Consequently, the No Action Alternative could result in potential for short- and long-term water quality degradation through the deposition of trash, accelerated erosion from foot traffic on the CCNM, and contribution of water quality contaminants from human and animal waste. However, existing regulations in place for management of water resources are anticipated to be sufficient to ensure that such negative effects to do not occur, assuming that adequate resources are available for enforcement.

Under current management, no mineral development would occur with the potential to affect water quality on or off the monument. In addition, existing programs to protect coastal water quality (e.g., the OSPR program) would continue.

Overall, no adverse effects are anticipated under the No Action Alternative.

Conclusion

No Action Alternative: No effects on water resources from no action.

4.20.3.2 Visual Resources Management Actions

In general, management of the CCNM for VRM Class II objectives would benefit water quality and water resources due to the preservation element in this class. However, VRM Class II could allow some development on the CCNM that may result in erosion or other construction and operational water quality effects. Prior to approving any developments on the CCNM consistent with the VRM Class II objective, further analysis would be required that would evaluate the potential adverse or beneficial effects of the project-specific action. In the event of adverse effects, BMPs and other mitigation measures would be applied to offset these effects.

Minor adverse effects potentially could result from development activities under the VRM Class II designation. Future designation of VRM Classes could result in positive or negative effects, depending on the classification. Designation of VRM Class I and Class II would generally be beneficial due to the restriction on development and related water quality effects. Designation of portions of the monument in VRM Classes III or IV would have greater potential for an adverse effect due to the allowance of additional activities that could affect water quality.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on water resources in the near term, and indeterminate effects in the long term, from visual resources management actions.

4.20.3.3 Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources Management Actions

Restricting on-island recreational activities and prohibiting surface-disturbing activities on CCNM rocks and islands with sensitive soil, geologic, or paleontologic features would improve water quality, thereby resulting in beneficial effects on water resources, by reducing the potential for erosion from foot traffic, deposition of trash, contribution of water quality contaminants from human and animal waste, and other activities that could adversely affect water quality.

Research activities that better define the extent, nature, and value of geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources on the monument can benefit future management activities.

Alternatives A and B would result in beneficial effects on water resources through restrictions on certain activities that may cause erosion or degrade water quality, as described above. Alternative B would result in a direct beneficial effect, as it would eliminate all surface-disturbing activities with the potential to cause erosion and water quality contamination. Research activities under Alternative A would result in both beneficial and adverse effects. Research and inventory activities can help improve management actions; however, during data collection scientists may trample vegetation, causing erosion and water quality contamination. Alternative B would result in no adverse impact from research activities through its emphasis on remote evaluation. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management, and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor beneficial effects on water resources from geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources management actions; minor adverse effects on water resources from research.

Alternative B: Moderate beneficial effects on water resources from geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on water resources from geologic, soil, and paleontologic resources management actions.

4.20.3.4 Cultural Resources Management Actions

Historic and prehistoric archaeological resources generally do not pose a direct threat to water quality or water resources. However, public access and/or illegal removal of these resources may affect water quality indirectly through excavation, erosion from foot traffic, and deposition of trash. Restricting such activities would result in beneficial effects by preventing potential thieves or vandals from camping on the rocks and islands as staging for excavation activities. Restricting access also would reduce potential human-induced erosion and water quality contamination. Designation of the entire CCNM as a Cultural Resource Management Zone would further contribute major beneficial effects to water resources by enacting more stringent use controls

The potential effects of Native American TCPs on water resources is similar to those identified for historic and prehistoric resources above, and depends on the degree of human use of these properties. Monitoring and surveillance of sensitive cultural resource sites and Native American TCPs by law enforcement personnel would result in beneficial impacts on water resources by further discouraging on-island activity.

Alternative A would result in minor beneficial effects on water resources as a result of on-island activity restrictions and increased patrolling and surveillance of all known historic and prehistoric properties. Human use of TCPs could adversely affect water quality; however, the action alternatives contain provisions for resource protection, rendering this effect minor. Alternative B would result in major beneficial effects by designating the entire CCNM as a Cultural Resources Management Zone.

Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor beneficial effects on water resources from cultural resources management actions.

Alternative B: Major beneficial effects on water resources from cultural resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on water resources from cultural resources management actions.

4.20.3.5 Vegetation Resources Management Actions

Vegetation management activities could result in positive or negative effects on water resources, depending on the activity. In general, restricting recreational activities on the monument would result in beneficial water quality effects as previously identified. Other actions that preserve the integrity of vegetation resources would also be beneficial, as reduced disturbance of vegetation would decrease associated erosion effects and improve runoff filtration.

Invasive species management would likely result in short-term adverse effects on water quality. In particular, manual or mechanical removal of invasive plants would lead to direct soil disturbance and areas of bare soil, resulting in erosion. Herbicide application, by reducing plant cover, would also cause short-term erosion effects—as well as presenting the additional potential for violations of water quality standards if herbicides were applied in excess. The management alternatives include provisions to ensure that BMPs and herbicide application volumes are appropriate to avoid these effects (See Chapter 2, "Alternatives"). It is possible that some invasive species control techniques could result in short-term effects for which no mitigation is available. Over the long term, native vegetation would recolonize areas where invasive species control activities have taken place, restoring the ability to retain soil and returning the area to pre-control conditions.

Restricting on-island activities in Alternatives A and B would result in minor beneficial effects from decreased human-induced erosion. Invasive plant species management under Alternatives A and B, however, could result in minor short-term adverse effects on water resources by increasing erosion and sedimentation. Effects on water resources under Alternative B would be reduced because invasive plant species removal could occur only if it can be shown to result in no adverse effects on monument resources. Alternative C would not involve any management actions that would deviate from current management and therefore would result in no effects, either adverse or beneficial, relative to baseline conditions.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Minor beneficial effects on water resources from vegetation resources management actions; minor adverse effects on water resources from invasive plant species control.

Alternative B: Minor beneficial on water resources from vegetation resources management actions.

Alternative C: No effects on water resources from vegetation resources management actions.

4.20.3.6 Wildlife Resources Management Actions

Wildlife management activities could result in positive or negative effects on water resources, depending on the activity. In general, restricting recreational access would result in beneficial water quality effects, as previously identified. Seasonal restrictions applied to sensitive wildlife populations during breeding seasons also would reduce erosion from foot traffic and deposition of trash, thereby reducing water quality contamination.

Invasive species management likely would result in decreased erosion over the long term because these wildlife species would no longer pose the potential to burrow, disturb vegetation, or otherwise generate surface disturbance. In addition, removal of invasive wildlife would reduce any release of associated animal wastes and related contaminants (e.g., nutrients and fecal coliform) to surface waters. The physical actions taken to control these species could result in soil disturbance or otherwise degrade water quality; however, the management alternatives include provisions to ensure that BMPs and other measures would be implemented to avoid these effects. It is possible that some invasive species control techniques could result in short-term effects on water quality for which no mitigation is available. Invasive species management would result in minor beneficial effects on water resources over the long term.

On-island activity restrictions and seasonal use restrictions designated under Alternatives A and B would reduce human disturbance and result in beneficial effects on water resources. Invasive species management under Alternative A could result in short-term adverse effects on water resources if methods used resulted in increased erosion or releases of substances. As discussed in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," measures would be taken to protect water quality such that any adverse effects would be minor. Under Alternative B, no invasive species efforts would be conducted with potential adverse water quality effects; however, the long-term beneficial effects of those activities would also be lost. Under Alternative C, seasonal restrictions on monument lands where known conflicts exist would reduce soil disturbance and erosion during certain seasons in certain locations.

Conclusions

Alternative A: Moderate beneficial effects on water resources from wildlife resources management actions; minor adverse effects on water resources from invasive species removal.

Alternative B: Moderate beneficial effects on water resources from wildlife resource management actions.

Alternative C: Minor beneficial effects on water resources from wildlife resources management actions.

4.20.3.7 Recreation Management Actions

The proposed recreation alternatives involve two basic categories of activities: activities on the CCNM and in surrounding waters, and activities adjacent to the CCNM on the mainland. Recreation activities on and surrounding the CCNM can contribute to water quality degradation through releases of fuels, oils, and other contaminants from boats and the mechanisms previously identified associated with human use of the monument, which include increased erosion and sedimentation as a result of foot traffic and other surface-disturbing activities, deposition of trash, and human and animal waste.

Recreational activities on the mainland involve more passive activities; however, similar mechanisms apply and could degrade coastal water quality. In addition, construction of recreational facilities, such as signs and buildings, could lead to erosion and sedimentation and the potential for release of construction-related hazardous materials. The alternatives have identified that BMPs and other measures would be implemented to offset or avoid these effects (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives"). Any major facilities construction in support of recreation also would require additional project-specific environmental analysis.

Designation of points of recreational access and development of recreational programs for those points of access could result in beneficial or adverse effects on water resources, depending on the specific programs that would be implemented.

All action alternatives would restrict certain on-island recreational activities on the monument, such as camping, off-highway vehicle use, launching for hang-gliders, and rock climbing, and would therefore benefit water quality. In addition, recreation management activities under these alternatives, such as educational programming, would result in indirect beneficial effects. Minor adverse effects on water resources would result from facility construction. Alternative A designates the minimal necessary additional mainland facilities needed to support recreation programs, while Alternative B limits recreational programs to existing mainland facilities. Alternative C would encourage more active recreation activities on the CCNM and construction of new centralized recreational facilities. Consequently, the adverse effect of increased recreation activities and users on water quality would be greater. Measures would be implemented to ensure that construction of centralized recreation facilities and other facilities upgrades would result in only minor adverse effects.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and B: Minor beneficial effects effects on water resources from recreation management actions; minor adverse effects on water resources from construction.

Alternative C: Minor beneficial effects on water resources from recreation management actions; minor adverse effects on water resources from publicity and construction.

4.20.3.8 Education and Interpretation Management Actions

Educational and interpretive activities would generally increase awareness regarding how to protect the CCNM, and therefore are anticipated to result in indirect beneficial effects on water resources. Designation of visitor points of contact and development of associated educational and interpretive programs could result in positive or negative effects, depending on the specific program. However, educational and interpretive activities generally would be focused on the mainland or waters surrounding the CCNM, and would not involve activities with a high potential to cause soil disturbance, sedimentation, or water quality degradation on CCNM rocks and islands.

Construction of educational and interpretive facilities, such as signs and buildings, could lead to erosion and sedimentation, and the potential for release of construction-related hazardous materials into groundwater or surface water bodies. The alternatives have identified that BMPs and other measures would be implemented to offset or avoid these effects (see Chapter 2, "Alternatives"). Any major facilities construction in support of education and interpretation would also require additional project-specific environmental analysis.

All action alternatives would involve the construction of new or upgraded facilities, including signs, wayside shelters, and buildings. As described in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," measures would be implemented to avoid adverse water quality effects on the monument. Educational programs would result in indirect beneficial effects related to increased education and awareness, and would be conducted in a manner to avoid degrading visual resources.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor beneficial effects on water resources from education and interpretation management actions; minor adverse effects on water resources related to construction.

4.20.3.9 Research Activities Management Actions

Research could result in indirect beneficial effects on water resources to the extent that it would inform future management of the CCNM. However, research activities themselves have the potential for adverse effects, including erosion and sedimentation, trash, and human wastes resulting from research-related surface disturbance and other human activity on the CCNM. Research conducted from boats and the mainland also could result in similar water quality effects. Remote forms of research, such as aerial photograph interpretation, would not have such potential for adverse effects.

Alternatives A and C would protect monument resources in the approval process for research proposals; nevertheless, research could be approved that would cause adverse water quality effects. While many measures may be available to offset or avoid these effects, specific research proposals may result in effects for which mitigation cannot be identified at this time. Alternative B would not allow research with the potential to adversely affect resources and would not trigger the need for mitigation. Research could result in minor beneficial effects, depending on the topic and outcome. Under all action alternatives, long-term beneficial effects are expected as a result of research.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and C: Indeterminate effects on water resources from research activities management actions; minor beneficial effects on water resources from research conclusions.

Alternative B: Minor beneficial effects on water resources from research activities management actions.

4.20.3.10 Land Tenure Adjustments

The extent to which land acquisitions may cause water resources effects depends on previous ownership and past regulations. If regulations for water resources were stricter for the previous ownership than for BLM, negative effects would occur. If regulations for water resources were less stringent under the previous ownership than for BLM, the effects would be beneficial. Further project-specific analysis would be required to evaluate the effects of each specific land acquisition proposal. It is anticipated that BLM policies would be sufficiently protective that adverse effects on water quality would not occur.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Indeterminate effects on water resources from land tenure adjustments.

4.20.3.11 Land Use Authorizations

Land use authorizations could adversely affect water quality as a result of construction-related effects, including erosion and release of hazardous materials. Land use authorizations also could result in effects associated with human activity on or adjacent to the CCNM—which could also lead to erosion and release of other contaminants as identified in "Recreation Management Actions" and "Education and Interpretation Management Actions." Further project-specific analysis would be required to evaluate the effects of each specific proposal for a permitted land use authorization. As described in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," BMPs and other measures would be required to reduce or eliminate any water quality effects.

All action alternatives would include land use authorizations. Alternatives A and C would result in only minor adverse effects on water quality or trigger further mitigation requirements. Alternative B would not allow land uses with the potential to adversely affect water resources, and therefore would result in no adverse effects.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and C: Minor adverse effects on water resources from land use authorizations.

Alternative B: No effects on water resources from land use authorizations.

4.20.3.12 Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Effects on Water Resources

Activities for the following management actions would not adversely affect water resources:

- Special Designations, or
- Cadastral Support.

Wilderness and Other Special Designations

4.21.1 Thresholds for Adverse Effects

For this analysis, an effect on wilderness and other special designations was considered adverse and would require mitigation if a management action would

- Conflict with any applicable policy or regulation associated with a special designation on monument lands.

4.21.2 Effects on Wilderness and Other Special Designations

4.21.2.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the existing ACEC and Ecological Preserve designations would remain in place. No areas would be designated as having wilderness characteristics. This alternative would not include any land acquisitions, nor would it change any uses presently allowed on any part of the monument. As noted in the Presidential Proclamation, the lands of the monument would not be sold, leased, or used for mineral extraction. There would be no conflict with or changes made to existing designations. There would be no effects on special designations from the No Action Alternative.

Conclusion

No Action Alternative: No effects on wilderness and other special designations from no action.

4.21.2.2 Special Designations

Under all action alternatives, the existing ACEC would be maintained, and its name would be changed from the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary ACEC to the California Coastal ACEC. Maintenance of current special designations would not preclude the future designation of portions of the monument for other special uses. There would be no effects.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: No effects on wilderness and other special designations from special designations.

4.21.2.3 Recreation Management Actions

Proposed recreation activities and facilities under the alternatives may conflict with special designations on mainland and aquatic areas adjacent to the monument. Any major facilities construction or BLM-sponsored recreational activities would require additional project-specific environmental analysis, which would identify all adverse effects and offsetting mitigation. As discussed in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," the agencies that manage the relevant areas would be consulted and coordinated with to offset or avoid any adverse effects. It is not anticipated that these entities would approve such activities if they would result in significant conflicts with existing designations.

Alternatives A and C would involve the construction of new or upgraded recreational facilities, and measures would be implemented to avoid adverse effects on wilderness and other special designations. Alternative B would limit recreational access to existing mainland facilities, and would therefore have no effect on special designations.

Conclusions

Alternatives A and C: Minor adverse effects on wilderness and other special designations from recreation management actions.

Alternative B: No effects on wilderness and other special designations from recreation management actions.

4.21.2.4 Education and Interpretation Management Actions

Proposed locations and types of education facilities under the alternatives may conflict with special designations on mainland areas adjacent to the monument. Any major facilities construction in support of education and interpretation would require additional project-specific environmental analysis, which would identify all adverse effects and offsetting mitigation. As discussed in Chapter 2, "Alternatives," the agencies that manage the relevant mainland areas would be consulted and coordinated with to avoid or minimize any adverse effects.

All action alternatives could involve the construction of new or upgraded facilities for education and interpretation, including signs, wayside shelters, and buildings. Measures would be implemented to avoid adverse effects on areas under special designation.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Minor adverse effects on wilderness and other special designations from education and interpretation management actions.

4.21.2.5 Land Tenure Adjustments

The extent to which land acquisitions may cause effects on special designations would depend on previous ownership. In the event of potential adverse effects, BMPs and other mitigation would be applied, as described in Chapter 2, "Alternatives." It is possible, however, that no mitigation would be available to fully offset these effects. BLM would deal with each acquisition on an individual basis; further project-specific analysis would be required to evaluate the effects of each specific land acquisition proposal.

Conclusions

Alternatives A–C: Indeterminate effects on wilderness and other special designations from land tenure adjustments.

4.21.2.6 Actions with No Reasonably Foreseeable Effects on Wilderness and Other Special Designations

All action alternatives would include revocation of all existing designations except for the Ecological Reserve, and the policies applicable to the monument as an ecological preserve are included in the planning criteria for this RMP (see Chapter 1, "Introduction"). Therefore, activities for the following management actions would not result in an adverse effect on wilderness and other special designations:

- Visual Resources;
- Cadastral Support;
- Geologic, Soil, and Paleontologic Resources;
- Cultural Resources;
- Vegetation Resources;
- Wildlife Resources;
- Research Activities; or
- Land Use Authorizations.

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Section 4.22

Other NEPA Considerations

4.22.1 Introduction

This section addresses several considerations required by NEPA, including growth-inducing and cumulative effects and effects related to environmental sustainability.

4.22.2 Growth Inducement

The potential for the various action alternatives to induce growth is discussed in Section 4.12, Population and Housing. In short, while the various action alternatives could result in increased visitation to the coast, they are not anticipated to generate large numbers of new jobs or lead to major new infrastructure development such that population growth on the coast would be directly or indirectly induced.

4.22.3 Cumulative Effects

4.22.3.1 Methodology

NEPA requires evaluation of a proposed action's potential to contribute to "cumulative" environmental impacts. A cumulative impact is defined as:

> The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. Cumulative impacts can result from similar projects or actions, as well as from projects or actions that have similar impacts (40 CFR 1508.7).

The objective of a cumulative impact analysis is to evaluate the significance of the proposed action's contribution to cumulative environmental impacts. It is accomplished in three steps:

Step 1: Identify the cumulative impacts study area for each resource evaluated. Unless otherwise indicated, the cumulative impacts study area covers the 12-nautical mile offshore area of the CCNM plus any potentially affected areas of the mainland.

Step 2: Identify and describe past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions in the cumulative impact study area that are similar to the proposed action or have substantial impacts to which the proposed action would contribute.

Step 3: Evaluate the potential for the proposed action to result in a substantial contribution to cumulative environmental impacts, with the potential to significantly affect the environment.

The time frame for the cumulative impact analysis begins at the anticipated time that this RMP will first take effect, in 2005, and extends for the 20-year life of the plan to 2025. It includes existing conditions of the landscape, particularly alterations from past activities and uses of the coastal zone.

4.22.3.2 Analysis

Chapter 3 has identified certain resources and uses that are currently degraded or have reasonable potential to be degraded in the future. These include features on the monument that experience degradation as a result of invasive species, improper recreation practices, coastal water quality degradation, and other impairments to the condition of the human and natural environment. A more detailed discussion of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions in the cumulative impact study area is provided in the *California Coastal National Monument Management Situation Analysis* (Jones & Stokes 2004). The cumulative setting was considered when identifying management alternatives.

The action alternatives, in general, are targeted to address existing impairments on the CCNM and would generally result in beneficial cumulative effects. For management actions with the potential for adverse effects on or off the monument, measures to reduce, offset, or eliminate these effects have been identified as part of the alternative. For these actions, therefore, no adverse effects requiring mitigation have been identified that would contribute to a cumulative adverse effect.

The remaining activities with the potential for adverse effects are identified in Chapter 4 as having adverse effects for which no mitigation has been identified at this time. For these actions, future project-specific environmental analysis would be required prior to implementation that would evaluate the specific action's potential to contribute to cumulative adverse effects. Because sufficient detail about these actions is not known at this time to make a determination concerning whether cumulative effects would result, these actions were considered to result in no cumulative adverse effect. As stated, future analysis would identify the potential for cumulative effects related to project-specific actions.

Because current regulations are considered to be sufficient such that degradation of resources does not occur, the No Action Alternative would not result in cumulatively adverse effects on various resources on the monument, assuming that adequate resources are available for management action and enforcement under existing regulations. Resources with the greatest potential to be affected by inadequate management resources and experience cumulative adverse effects include cultural resources (as a result of illegal collection, vandalism, and natural degradation over time) and biological resources (as a result of invasive species and other direct or indirect conflicts with human activities). All of the action alternatives would result in cumulatively beneficial effects by implementing protection for these resources to varying degrees.

4.22.4 Effects Related to Environmental Sustainability

4.22.4.1 Short-Term Uses of the Environment versus Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity

NEPA requires that the local short-term benefits of implementing any of the action alternatives be compared to the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity (42 USC 4332, 40 CFR 1502.16). This RMP focuses on maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity in the form of protection for sensitive monument resources, in concordance with the Presidential Proclamation.

The degree to which the various action alternatives would result in short-term uses of the environment varies. For instance, Alternative C would result in more active recreation on the CCNM than Alternatives A and B. Under all of the action alternatives, no short-term uses would be conducted that would inhibit long-term productivity. Major short-term implementation actions with potential for long-term effects would be subjected to further project-specific environmental analysis, which would identify in more detail the tradeoff associated with the particular action. In summary, under all action alternatives, the values of the existing environment would not be degraded over the short term and would experience substantial benefits in the long term.

4.22.4.2 Irreversible or Irretrievable Commitments of Resources

Irreversible commitments of resources would not immediately result from implementation of the RMP itself as the plan does not bind BLM to implement any particular actions. However, implementation of actions identified in the RMP would result in such commitments of resources. These resources include:

- Materials used for invasive species management, construction of facilities, and research;
- Labor associated with the various proposed activities;
- Energy needed for construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities and administration; and
- Minor land conversion for recreational, educational and interpretive, and other facilities.

Note that because these implementation actions would be subject to available funding and implementation priorities, the extent to which implementation would occur cannot be determined at this time. For this reason, adoption of the RMP itself is not considered to result in irreversible commitments of resources.

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Chapter 5 Consultation and Coordination

Since the beginning of the planning process for the CCNM, BLM has made substantial efforts to involve the public and agencies in its information-gathering and decision-making process. This outreach has helped to inform the planning process and ensure that alternative management approaches, and their anticipated outcomes, are understood. Public and agency involvement has included a series of public scoping meetings, as well as consultation with numerous agencies and Native American tribes, and regular meetings of an interdisciplinary team made up of agency experts.

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Chapter 5

Consultation and Coordination

5.1 Public Scoping Process

5.1.1 Notice of Intent

A Notice of Intent to prepare an RMP for the CCNM was published in the *Federal Register* on April 24, 2002. (The full text of the NOI appears in the Scoping Report, which is Appendix B.) A notice announcing the time and location of the eight initial public scoping meetings was mailed in early August 2002 to more than 450 individuals, organizations, and government agencies. In addition, a news release announcing the time and location of the meetings was sent to approximately 500 media outlets for the 15 California coastal counties. The public scoping period lasted from April 24, 2002, through October 25, 2002.

5.1.2 Public Scoping Meetings

Public scoping meetings were held in Bodega Bay, Elk, Trinidad, San Diego, Laguna Beach, Santa Barbara, Monterey, and San Francisco, California. Each meeting had a local host. The local hosts were local organizations that served as the BLM's local contact, providing or helping BLM find a meeting facility and assisting with publicizing the meeting. In most cases, the local host also sent a representative to open the meeting, welcome BLM and the various attendees, and introduce Rick Hanks, the CCNM Manager. Mr. Hanks facilitated and gave a presentation on the CCNM at each of the eight meetings.

The roster of local hosts demonstrates the variety of potential partners for the CCNM. The hosts included business associations, research facilities, an environmental organization, and a maritime museum. The date, time, location, and local host for each of the eight meetings are listed in Table 5-1.

At each of the public scoping meetings, CCNM Manager Rick Hanks gave a short presentation about the BLM and the National Landscape Conservation System, the CCNM, and the planning process for developing the RMP. The attendees were informed that the primary purpose of the initial public scoping meetings was to begin to identify the issues and concerns that the RMP should be addressing. The attendees were asked to identify any additional individuals, organizations, or entities that BLM should contact regarding data, issues, or concerns relevant to CCNM management, as well as any information sources that might be useful in preparation of the RMP.

Following a brief question and answer period, the attendees were divided into two to four groups, depending on the total number of attendees present at each meeting. Each group was assigned a facilitator and a recorder. Rick Hanks and Mike Rushton, Senior Vice President of Jones & Stokes (the environmental consulting firm contracted to work with BLM on development of the RMP), served as facilitators for all eight meetings. When additional facilitators were needed, BLM field managers or Jones & Stokes resource specialists filled that role. BLM and Jones & Stokes employees served as recorders. Each group met for at least 30 minutes and every attendee was encouraged to provide input. Each individual comment was recorded on a flip chart. Once the individual group information sessions were completed, the flip charts were brought to the front of the room and each group's comments were summarized for all the attendees to hear. Any additional comments or concerns were heard and recorded at that time.

Attendees were given the opportunity to submit a CCNM comment card that could be left with the staff at the meeting or mailed to the CCNM office by October 25, 2002, the closing date for the CCNM scoping period. A list of attendees and staff present at each public scoping meeting and a brief summary of public comments and concerns from each meeting are provided in the Scoping Report. (The comments and information recorded on each flip chart from the eight scoping meetings are also provided in the Scoping Report.)

Table 5-1. Date, Time, Location, and Local Host for Each Public Scoping Meeting

Date	Time	Location	Local Host
August 20, 2002 (Tuesday)	7–9 p.m.	Bodega Bay	Bodega Marine Laboratory, University of California, Davis
August 21, 2002 (Wednesday)	7–9 p.m.	Elk	Elk Business Association
August 22, 2002 (Thursday)	7–9 p.m.	Trinidad	Trinidad Chamber of Commerce
August 27, 2002 (Tuesday)	7–9 p.m.	San Diego	Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego
August 28, 2002 (Wednesday)	7–9 p.m.	Laguna Beach	Surfrider Foundation, Laguna Beach Chapter
August 30, 2002 (Friday)	7–9 p.m.	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara Maritime Museum
September 4, 2002 (Wednesday)	1–3 p.m.	Monterey	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
September 5, 2002 (Thursday)	7–9 p.m.	San Francisco	Golden Gate National Recreation Area, National Park Service

5.1.3 Independent Meetings

In addition to the formal public scoping meetings, several independent meetings were held with interested parties to identify issues of importance. A list of attendees and staff present at each independent scoping meeting and a brief summary of comments and concerns from each meeting are provided in the Scoping Report. The date, time, location, and participating agency at each of the meetings are listed in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2. Date, Time, Location, and Participating Agency for Each Independent Scoping Meeting

Date	Time	Location	Participating Agency
August 29, 2002 (Thursday)	10:00–11:30 a.m.	Camarillo	U.S. Department of the Interior's Minerals Management Service, Pacific Regional Office
August 29, 2002 (Thursday)	2:00–3:30 p.m.	Ventura	Channel Islands National Park and the National Park Service
September 5, 2002 (Thursday)	3:00–4:00 p.m.	San Francisco	California Marine Protected Areas Working Group and the California Ocean Management Program
September 6, 2002 (Friday)	1:00–3:30 p.m.	San Francisco	California Coastal Commission

5.1.4 Letters of Comment

During the public scoping period, BLM received 25 letters providing input for the RMP and NEPA processes. The individuals, groups, and agencies that sent comment letters, as well as subjects addressed in the letters, are summarized in the Scoping Report.

5.2 Cooperation and Consultation with Agencies

5.2.1 Agencies Contacted

A total of 48 agencies and tribes have been contacted to determine their interest in being a cooperating agency for the CCNM RMP and NEPA processes: six federal agencies, five California state agencies, 15 California coastal counties, and 22 federally recognized tribes. The invited agencies and tribes are listed below, with the date of correspondence and basis for invitation. Copies of the correspondence requesting cooperating agency status are included in the Scoping Report.

Federal Agencies

1. **Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS)**, National Sanctuary Program, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of Commerce (William Douros, Superintendent), 10/07/02. Basis: MBNMS is a collaborative partner with CCNM; the sanctuary extends along 20 percent of the California coast with jurisdiction below the mean high tide line.

2. **Minerals Management Service (MMS)**, Pacific OCS Region, U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) (Lisle Reed, Regional Director), 10/18/02. Basis: MMS has management responsibility for lands below the CCNM jurisdiction from 3 to 12 nautical miles off the California coastline.

3. **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)**, California/Nevada Operations, Pacific Region, DOI (Steve Thompson, CA/NV Ops Manager), 10/18/02. Basis: USFWS has jurisdiction over bird and plant species listed as threatened or endangered under the federal ESA, as well as migratory bird oversight and enforcement responsibilities. In addition, USFWS conducts ongoing monitoring and research activities within the CCNM area related to seabird colonies and oil spill restoration.

4. **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries)**, Southwest Regional Office, NOAA, U.S. Department of Commerce (Rodney McGinnis, Acting Regional Administrator), 10/18/02. Basis: NOAA Fisheries is responsible for both marine fisheries and sea mammal protection and enforcement.

5. **National Park Service (NPS),** Pacific West Region, DOI (Jonathan Jarvis, Regional Director), 3/30/03. Basis: NPS manages six National Park units (Redwoods National Park, Point Reyes National Seashore, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, Channel Islands National Park, and Cabrillo National Monument) near or adjacent to the CCNM.

6. **U.S. Air Force (USAF),** Department of the Air Force (Maureen Koetz, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Environment, Safety and Occupational Health), 5/5/03. Basis: The USAF is responsible for the management of Vandenberg AFB, consisting of over 100,000 acres of federal land on the California coast from Point Conception to south of Point Sal—including 35 miles of coastline. The USAF has developed an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) for Vandenberg AFB and maintains an environmental staff to oversee the implementation and management of the INRMP. The USAF is interested in functioning as a "steward" in the management of the portion of the CCNM adjacent to Vandenberg AFB.

Federally Recognized Tribes

The following federally recognized tribes along the California coast or with a California coastal interest that were contacted are listed below:

1. **Big Lagoon Ranchería**, Trinidad, CA (Virgil Moorehead, Chair), 11/22/02.

2. **Coyote Valley Reservation**, Redwood Valley, CA (Pricilla Hunter, Chair), 11/22/02.

3. **Dry Creek Ranchería**, Healdsburg, CA (Elizabeth Elgin DeRouen, Chair), 11/22/02.

4. **Elk Valley Ranchería**, Crescent City, CA (Dale Miller, Chair), 11/22/02.

5. **Graton Ranchería**, Novato, CA (Greg Sarris, Chair), 11/22/02.

6. **Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation**, Hoopa, CA (Clifford Lyle Marshall, Chair), 11/22/02.

7. **Hopland Reservation**, Hopland, CA (Sandra Sigala, Chair), 11/22/02.

8. **Karuk Tribe of California**, Happy Camp, CA (Alvus Johnson, Chair), 11/22/02.
9. **Laytonville Ranchería**, Laytonville, CA (Vernon Wilson, Chair), 11/22/02.
10. **Lytton Ranchería**, Santa Rosa, CA (Margie Mejia, Chair), 11/22/02.
11. **Manchester Point Arena Ranchería**, Point Arena, CA (Jose Oropeza, Chair), 11/22/02.
12. **Pinoleville Reservation**, Ukiah, CA (Leona Williams, Chair), 11/22/02.
13. **Redwood Valley Reservation**, Redwood Valley, CA (Elizabeth Hansen, Chair), 11/22/02.
14. **Resighini Ranchería**, Klamath, CA (William Scott, Chair), 11/22/02.
15. **Rohnerville Ranchería**, Loleta, CA (James Moon, Jr., Chair), 11/22/02.
16. **Round Valley Reservation**, Covelo, CA (John Azbill, President), 11/22/02.
17. **Sherwood Valley Reservation**, Willits, CA (Allen Wright, Chair), 11/22/02.
18. **Smith River Ranchería**, Smith River, CA (Kara Miller, Chair), 11/22/02.
19. **Stewarts Point Ranchería**, Santa Rosa, CA (Lester Pinola, Chair), 11/22/02.
20. **Table Bluff Reservation**, Loleta, CA (Cheryl Seidner, Chair), 11/22/02.
21. **Trinidad Ranchería**, Trinidad, CA (Carol Ervin, Chair), 11/22/02.
22. **Yurok Indian Reservation**, Klamath, CA (Sue Masten, Chair), 11/22/02.

State Agencies

1. **California Department of Fish and Game (DFG)**, State of California Resources Agency (Robert Hight, Director), 10/01/02. Basis: DFG is one of the two California state agencies that serve as "core managing partners" with BLM in managing the CCNM. DFG is responsible for enforcing state fish and game laws; managing California's diverse fish, wildlife, and plant resources and the habitats upon which they depend—for their ecological values and for their use and enjoyment by the public, including California's marine ecosystem; and managing California's oil spill prevention and response program.

2. **California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)**, State of California Resources Agency (Ruth Coleman, Acting Director), 10/01/02. Basis: DPR is one of the two California state agencies that serve as "core managing partners" with BLM in managing the CCNM. DPR administers 25 percent of the California coast; a large portion of the CCNM is directly associated with California State Park System units. DPR's mission is to provide for the health, inspiration, and education of the people of California by helping

to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.

3. **California State Lands Commission (SLC)**, State of California Resources Agency (Paul Thayer, Executive Officer), 10/18/02. Basis: SLC has management responsibility for lands below the CCNM jurisdiction from below mean high tide line to 3 nautical miles off the California coastline.

4. **California Coastal Commission**, State of California Resources Agency (Peter Douglas, Executive Director), 10/18/02. Basis: The primary mission of the California Coastal Commission is to plan for and regulate land and water uses in the coastal zone consistent with the policies of the Coastal Zone Management Act. This mission includes handling the federal Consistency Program that assures that federal activities, permits, and funding approvals are conducted in a manner consistent with the state's coastal program.

5. **California State Coastal Conservancy**, State of California Resources Agency (Sam Schuchat, Executive Officer), 10/18/02. Basis: The California State Coastal Conservancy is a state agency that uses entrepreneurial techniques to work in partnership with others to preserve, improve, and restore public access and natural resources along the California coast. The California Legislature created the Conservancy as a unique entity with flexible powers to serve as an intermediary among government, citizens, and the private sector in recognition that creative approaches would be needed to preserve California's coast for future generations. The California State Coastal Conservancy's non-regulatory, problem-solving approach complements their work.

California Coastal Counties

The 15 California coastal counties that were contacted are listed below:

1. **Del Norte**, Crescent City, CA (Charles Blackburn, Board of Supervisors Chair), 09/25/02.

2. **Humboldt**, Eureka, CA (Bonnie Neely, Board of Supervisors Chair), 09/25/02.

3. **Mendocino**, Ukiah, CA (J. David Colfax, Board of Supervisors Chairman), 09/25/02.

4. **Sonoma**, Santa Rosa, CA (Mike Kerns, Board of Supervisors Chairman), 09/25/02.

5. **Marin**, San Rafael, CA (Cynthia Murrar, Board of Supervisors President), 09/25/02.

6. **San Francisco** (City and County), San Francisco, CA (Tom Ammiano, Board of Supervisors President), 09/25/02.

7. **San Mateo**, Redwood City, CA (Jerry Hill, Board of Supervisors President), 09/25/02.

8. **Santa Cruz**, Santa Cruz, CA (Jan Brautz, Board of Supervisors Chairperson), 09/25/02. Basis: one of the 15 California coastal counties.
9. **Monterey**, Salinas, CA (Dave Potter, Board of Supervisors Chair), 09/25/02. Basis: one of the 15 California coastal counties.
10. **San Luis Obispo**, San Luis Obispo, CA (Shirley Bianchi, Board of Supervisors Chairperson), 09/25/02. Basis: one of the 15 California coastal counties.
11. **Santa Barbara**, Santa Barbara, CA (Gail Marshall, Board of Supervisors Chair), 09/25/02. Basis: one of the 15 California coastal counties.
12. **Ventura**, Ventura, CA (John Flynn, Board of Supervisors Chair), 09/25/02. Basis: one of the 15 California coastal counties.
13. **Los Angeles**, Los Angeles, CA (Zev Yaroslavsky, Board of Supervisors Chairman), 09/25/02. Basis: one of the 15 California coastal counties.
14. **Orange**, Santa Ana, CA (Cynthia Coad, Board of Supervisors Chair), 09/25/02. Basis: one of the 15 California coastal counties.
15. **San Diego**, San Diego, CA (Ron Roberts, Board of Supervisors Chairman), 09/25/02. Basis: one of the 15 California coastal counties.

5.2.2 Agencies Requesting Cooperating Agency Status

Of the 48 agencies, counties, and tribes invited to request cooperating agency status, BLM received responses from two federal agencies, three California state agencies, six California coastal counties, and one federally recognized tribe by the close of the scoping period. Of these 12 responses, 10 requested or stated that they were interested in cooperating agency status. The 10 entities requesting cooperating agency status are listed below:

1. DPR,
2. DFG,
3. SLC (requested "limited" status),
4. San Luis Obispo County,
5. Humboldt County,
6. Del Norte County,
7. Santa Cruz County,
8. Trinidad Rancheria,
9. USAF, and
10. NPS.

An individual Draft MOU was sent to each of the 10 entities requesting cooperating agency status. To date, no MOU has been completed. Cooperating Agency MOUs were completed and signed with DPR, DFG, and Trinidad Rancheria. A Cooperating Agency MOU is in the process of being completed with the USAF. All four of the counties that were sent proposed MOUs later declined the offer to serve as a Cooperating Agency.

5.3 Collaboration with Tribes

BLM contact with federally recognized tribes is discussed above. In addition to contacting these federally recognized groups, BLM forwarded letters to a broader range of Native American groups to solicit information on traditional cultural properties along the coast. The list of groups contacted and the letter requesting information are included in the Scoping Report (Appendix B).

5.4 Interdisciplinary Team Process

To assist with development of the CCNM RMP, an Interdisciplinary (ID) Team was formed, consisting of disciplinary specialists from BLM and BLM's consultants; representatives from DPR, DFG, and Trinidad Ranchería (each signed a Cooperating Agency MOU); and representatives from the USAF (a Cooperating Agency MOU is pending with BLM). The ID Team met numerous times throughout the planning process to develop issue area content for the RMP, to discuss public scoping issues that were brought forward through the planning process, and to review and provide feedback on draft and final project deliverables. The ID Team meetings were used as a forum to solicit input and gather data from BLM Field and State Office personnel, as well as from partnering agencies. A list of the ID Team is provided in Chapter 6.

In addition to the ID Team, BLM managers and specialists, as well representatives from various agencies and organizations, were invited to participate in the ID Team meetings and to review various documents leading to the development of this Draft RMP/Draft EIS. Table 5-3 lists those agency and organization contacts.

Table 5-3. Participants in Development of the Draft RMP/Draft EIS in Addition to the ID Team

Agency/Organization and Contact	Position	Office and Location
Bureau of Land Management, USDI		
Dan Averill	Assistant Field Manager	Arcata Field Office, Arcata, CA
Bob Beehler	Field Manager	Hollister Field Office, Hollister, CA
John Bogacki	Park Manager	Piedras Blancas Light Station, San Simeon, CA
Rich Burns	Field Manager	Ukiah Field Office, Ukiah, CA
Ron Fellows	Field Manager	Bakersfield Field Office, Bakersfield, CA
Jonna Hildenbrand	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Ukiah Field Office, Ukiah, CA
George Hill	Assistant Field Manager	Hollister Field Office, Hollister, CA
Ron Huntsinger	Field Manager	Bakersfield Field Office, Bakersfield, CA
John Kalish	Lands, Minerals and Recreation Supervisor	Palm Springs/South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, CA
Diane Knox	Stornetta Project Coordinator	Ukiah Field Office, Ukiah, CA
Steve Razo	Public Affairs Chief	California Desert District, Moreno Valley, CA
Lynda Roush	Field Manager	Arcata Field Office, Arcata, CA
Gary Sharpe	Assistant Field Manager	Ukiah Field Office, Ukiah, CA
John Skibinski	Assistant Field Manager	Bakersfield Field Office, Bakersfield, CA
Bob Wicks	Planning and Environmental Coordinator	Arcata Field Office, Arcata, CA
Minerals Management Service, USDI		
Maurice Hill	Environmental Coordinator	Pacific OCS Region, Office of Environmental Evaluation, Camarillo, CA
Fish and Wildlife Service, USDI		
Joella Buffa	Farrallon Islands National Wildlife Refuge Manager	San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge Complex, Newark, CA
Roy Lowe	Project Leader	Oregon Coast National Wildlife Refuge Complex, Newport, OR
Gerry McChesney	Common Murre Restoration Project Leader	San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge Complex, Newark, CA
Maura Naughton	Regional Seabird Biologist	Pacific Region, Migratory Birds and Habitat Programs, Portland, OR
National Park Service, USDI		
Ray Murray	Partnership and Planning Chief	Pacific West Region, Oakland, CA

Table 5-3. Participants in Development of the Draft RMP/Draft EIS in Addition to the ID Team (continued)

Agency/Organization and Contact	Position	Office and Location
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Dept. of Commerce		
Aaron King	Program Manager/Marine Scientist	National Marine Protected Areas Center Science Institute, Monterey, CA
Sean Hastings	Resource Protection Coordinator	Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary, Santa Barbara, CA
Sean Morton	Management Plan Coordinator	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Monterey, CA
Rebecca Smyth	California Regional Coordinator	National Ocean Service, San Francisco, CA
Gerry Wheaton	West Coast Regional Manager	Office of Coast Survey, Seaside, CA
Air Force, U.S. Department of Defense		
Walter Schobel	Air Space and Offshore Management Chief	30th Space Wing, Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA
Navy, U.S. Department of Defense		
Alex Stone	Sea Range Environmental Coordinator	NAVAIR Resources Division, Point Mugu, CA
Coast Guard, U.S. Department of Homeland Security		
Stephanie Burkhart	Marine Protected Species Strategic Planner	Pacific Area Command, Alameda, CA
Coastal America		
Jim Colby	Deputy Director for Regional Programs	Coastal America, Washington, DC
Paul Michel	Southwest Regional Implementation Team Co-Chair	Water Management Division, US Environmental Protection Agency, San Francisco, CA
Steve Thompson	Southwest Regional Implementation Team Co-Chair	San Francisco Bay Project, NOAA, San Francisco, CA
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture		
Jeff Kwasney	Big Sur Ecosystem Manager	Los Padres National Forest, Big Sur, CA
Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Ranchería		
Greg Nesty	Environmental Program Coordinator	Trinidad Ranchería, Trinidad, CA
California Department of Parks and Recreation		
Dave Schaub	Natural Heritage Section Manager (and CCNM Coordinator)	Natural Resources Division, Sacramento, CA

Table 5-3. Participants in Development of the Draft RMP/Draft EIS in Addition to the ID Team (continued)

Agency/Organization and Contact	Position	Office and Location
California Department of Fish and Game		
Paul Riley	Marine Fisheries Biologist	Marine Region, Monterey, CA
Marija Vojkovich	Assistant Manager/Offshore Ecosystem Coordinator (and CCNM Coordinator)	Marine Region, Santa Barbara, CA
California State Lands Commission		
Dwight Sanders	Division Chief	Division of Environmental Planning and Management, Sacramento, CA
California Coastal Commission		
Marina Cazorla	Environmental Specialist	Energy and Ocean Resources Unit, San Francisco, CA
Ellen Faurot-Daniels	Oil Spill Program Supervisor	Energy and Ocean Resources Unit, San Francisco, CA
Lee Otter	Chief Planner	Central Coast District, Santa Cruz, CA
Larry Simon	Coastal Program Analyst	Energy and Ocean Resources Unit, San Francisco, CA
California Coastal Conservancy		
Steve Horn	Deputy Executive Officer	California Coastal Conservancy, San Francisco, CA
San Luis Obispo County		
Ellen Carroll	Environmental Coordinator	Department of Planning and Building, San Luis Obispo, CA
San Mateo County		
Sam Herzberg	Senior Planner	Parks and Recreation Division, Redwood City, CA
City of Laguna Beach		
Mark Klosterman	Marine Safety Chief	City of Laguna Beach, CA
City of San Diego		
Robin Stribley	Natural Resource Manager	Parks and Recreation Department, San Diego, CA
PRBO Conservation Science		
Christine Abraham	Seabird Biologist	Marine Ecology Division, Stinson Beach, CA
Gregg Elliott	Policy Analyst	PRBO, Davis, CA
Kyra Mills	California Current Marine Bird Conservation Plan Project Coordinator	Marine Ecology Division, Stinson Beach, CA

Table 5-3. Participants in Development of the Draft RMP/Draft EIS in Addition to the ID Team (continued)

Agency/Organization and Contact	Position	Office and Location
The Nature Conservancy		
Mary Gleason	Senior Conservation Planner	Marine Division, San Francisco, CA
Partnership for Interdisciplinary Studies of Coastal Oceans (PISCO)		
Mark Carr	PISCO Principal Investigator	Long Marine Laboratory, UCSC, Santa Cruz, CA

Note: The contacts listed in this table are in addition to members of the Interdisciplinary (ID) Team. See Chapter 6 for a list of the ID Team.

Chapter 6 List of Preparers

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Chapter 6
List of Preparers

Individual	Position	Role
INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM		
Nancy Alex	BLM Land Law Examiner (CASO)	Lands and realty/land records
Larry Ames	BLM Park Ranger/Interpretive Specialist (UFO)	Visitor use and webmaster
Clemens Arrasmith	BLM GIS Cartographer (CASO)	GIS and mapping
Jim Berry	DPR Senior Ecologist	DPR representative/marine ecology
Paul Brink	BLM National Landscape Conservation System Program Lead and Wilderness Coordinator (CASO)	Wilderness management and special designations
Yolanda Chavez	BLM Tribal Relations Liaison (UFO)	Tribal relations
Emily Evans	BLM Park Ranger/Interpretive Specialist (AFO)	Interpretation and environmental education
Jeff Fontana	BLM Public Affairs Officer (Northern California)	Public affairs and outreach
Nancy Read Francine	USAF Flight Wildlife Biologist (Vandenberg Air Force Base)	USAF representative/coastal wildlife
Rick Hanks	BLM CCNM Manager (CASO)	Management direction and approach
Greg Hill	BLM Planning and environmental coordinator (PSSCFO)	Southern California representative
Steve Horne	BLM Archaeologist (CASO)	Cultural resources
Paul Kelly	DFG/Office of Spill Prevention and Response Coastal and Marine Bird Biologist	DFG representative/seabirds and oil spills
John Key	BLM Environmental Protection Specialist (CDD)	Oil spill and hazmat response
Steve Larson	BLM Assistant Field Manager, Resources (BFO)	Natural resources

Individual	Position	Role
INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM (CONTINUED)		
David Lawler	BLM Mining Engineer (CASO)	Paleontology
Ed Lorentzen	BLM Endangered Species Specialist (CASO)	Environmental Species Act compliance
Jack Mills	BLM Planning and Environmental Coordinator (CASO)	Planning and environmental processes
Tim Moore	BLM Physical Scientist/ Hazmat Specialist (HFO)	Hazardous materials
Sam Morrison	BLM Geologist (AFO)	Geology
Greg Nesty	Trinidad Ranchería Environmental Program Coordinator	Trinidad Ranchería Representative
Paul Roush	BLM Regional Wildlife Biologist (Northern California)	Wildlife
Rich Smith	BLM State Staff Law Enforcement Ranger (CASO)	Law enforcement
Tim Smith	BLM Outdoor Recreation Planner (CASO)	Recreation
John Willoughby	BLM Botanist (CASO)	Vegetation
Ken Wilson	BLM Archaeologist (CASO)	Cultural resources compliance
Alex Young	BLM Landscape Architect (CASO)	Facilities design and signage/ visual resources/landscape management
JONES & STOKES		
Project Management Team		
Mike Rushton	Principal	Project director and plan development
Michael Murrell Stevenson	Senior Ecologist and NEPA Planner	Project manager, plan and EIS development
Maryann Hulsman	Environmental Specialist	Project coordinator
Technical Staff		
Chris Baker	Graphic Artist	Mapping and information design
Bonnie Chiu	Environmental Specialist	Environmental justice
Karen Crawford	Cultural Resources Specialist	Cultural resources
Steve Daus	Ecologist	BLM planning process
Nelia Dyer	Environmental Specialist	Transportation and land use
Nate Jennings	GIS and Remote Sensing Analyst	GIS and mapping
Nate Martin	Environmental Specialist	Water quality and hydrology
Jeff Peters	Geomorphologist	Geology

Individual	Position	Role
Technical Staff (continued)		
Vanessa Rutter	Restoration Specialist	Visual resources
Ryman Simangan	Air Quality and Noise Specialist	Air quality and noise
Edward West	Senior Wildlife Biologist	Wildlife and ecology
Peer Review Staff		
David Buehler	Acoustical Engineer	Noise and transportation
Leslie Fryman	Senior Historian	Historic preservation and cultural resources management
Jennifer Stock	Restoration Specialist	Visual resources
Lynn Wall	Environmental Engineer	Air quality and hazardous materials
JONES & STOKES SUBCONSULTANTS		
egret, inc.		
Joan Lynn	President and Technical Editor	Editing
Sara Brennan	Editor	Editing and formatting
Mad River Biologists		
Ron LeValley	Senior Biologist	Wildlife
Heather Beehler	Biologist	Wildlife
Nature Tourism Planning		
Bob Garrison	Owner and Wildlife Recreation and Tourism Specialist	Recreation, tourism, and interpretation

Notes:

AFO = Arcata Field Office.
BFO = Bakersfield Field Office.
CASO = California State Office.
CCNM = California Coastal National Monument.
CDD = California Desert District.
DFG = California Department of Fish and Game.
DPR = California Department of Parks and Recreation.
GIS = Geographic information system.
HFO = Hollister Field Office.
PSSCFO = Palms Springs/South Coast Field Office.
UFO = Ukiah Field Office.
USAF = U.S. Air Force.

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Chapter 7 References

7.1 Printed References....................7-1
7.2 Personal Communication....................7-4

Chapter 7
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Carter, Harry. Wildlife Biologist. Telephone conversation with Ron LeValley. January 2004.

Chapter 8 Glossary and Index

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Chapter 8
Glossary and Index

8.1 Glossary

Alternative – One of at least two proposed means of accomplishing planning objectives.

Management Situation Analysis (MSA) – Step 4 in BLM's resource management planning process. An MSA describes a planning area's current public land management and suggests opportunities to better manage this land.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) – An area of BLM-administered land where special management attention is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values; fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and provide safety from natural hazards.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) – Methods, measures, or practices designed to prevent or reduce water pollution. Not limited to structural and nonstructural controls, and procedures for operations and maintenance. Usually, BMPs are applied as a system of practices rather than a single practice.

BLM-Sensitive Species – See SENSITIVE SPECIES.

California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) – The California state agency that manages California's fish, wildlife, and plant resources, and the habitats upon which they depend, for their ecological values and for their use and enjoyment by the public.

Category 1 – Taxa for which the USFWS has substantial information on hand to support proposing the species for listing as threatened or endangered. Listing proposals are either being prepared or have been delayed by higher priority listing work.

Category 2 – Taxa for which the USFWS has information to indicate that listing is possibly appropriate. Additional information is being collected.

Cooperating Agency – Assists the lead federal agency in developing the environmental analysis for a proposed major action. U.S. Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA define a cooperating agency as any agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise for proposals covered by NEPA. Any North American Indian tribe or federal, state, or local government jurisdiction with such qualifications may become a cooperating agency by agreement with the lead agency. Cooperating agency status is generally formalized through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between BLM and the cooperating agency.

Consistency – Under the FLPMA, the adherence of BLM resource management plans to the terms, conditions, and decisions of officially approved and adopted resource related plans, or in their absence, with policies and programs of other federal agencies, state and local governments and Indian tribes, so long as the plans are also consistent with the purposes, policies and programs of federal laws and regulations applicable to BLM-administered lands.

Critical Habitat – Under the Endangered Species Act, (1) the specific areas within the geographic area occupied by a federally listed species on which are found physical and biological features essential to the conservation of the species, and that may require special management considerations or protection; and (2) specific areas outside the geographic area occupied by a listed species when it is determined that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

Cultural Resource – Any definite location of past human activity identifiable through field survey, historical documentation, or oral evidence. Includes archaeological or architectural sites, structures, or places; and places of traditional cultural or religious importance to specified groups whether or not represented by physical remains.

Cultural Resource Data – Cultural resource information embodied in material remains and manifested in studies, notes, records, diaries, analyses, and published and unpublished manuscripts.

Cultural Resource Inventory (Survey) – A descriptive listing and documentation including photographs and maps of cultural resources. Included in an inventory are the processes of locating, identifying, and recording sites, structures, buildings, objects, and districts through library and archival research, information from persons knowledgeable about cultural resources, and on-the-ground surveys of varying intensity. The three classes, or levels, of cultural resource inventories (surveys) are:

Class I. A professionally prepared study that compiles, analyzes, and synthesizes all available data on an area's cultural resources. Information sources for this study include published and unpublished documents, BLM inventory records, institutional site files, and state and National Register files. Class I inventories may have prehistoric, historic, and ethnological and sociological elements. These inventories are periodically updated to include new data from other studies and Class II and III inventories.

Class II. A professionally conducted, statistically based sample survey designed to describe the probable density, diversity, and distribution of cultural properties in a large area. This survey is achieved by projecting the results of an intensive survey carried out over limited parts of the target area. Within individual sample units, survey aims, methods, and intensities are the same as those applied in Class III inventories. To improve statistical reliability, Class II inventories may be conducted in several phases with different sample designs.

Class III. A professionally conducted intensive survey of an entire target area aimed at locating and recording all visible cultural properties. In a Class III survey, trained observers commonly conduct systematic inspections by walking a series of close-interval parallel transects until they have thoroughly examined an area.

Disposition – A transaction that leads to the transfer of title of public lands, and/or resources upon or in these lands, from the Federal government.

Ecological Health – The condition of an ecosystem in which processes and functions are adequate to maintain diversity of biotic communities commensurate with those initially found there.

Effect – Interpreted under NEPA to indicate reasonably foreseeable effects from a proposed project to ecological, aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health, or other resources. Impacts may be beneficial or detrimental (adverse), or possibly both. Impacts may be considered as direct, indirect, or cumulative:

Direct. Caused by an action occurring at the same time and place.

Indirect. Caused by the proposed action and occurring later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable.

Cumulative. Resulting from the incremental effect of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions.

Endangered Species – Any species defined through the Endangered Species Act as being in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and published in the *Federal Register*.

Endemic – Native to a well-defined geographic area and restricted to that area.

Entry – An application to acquire title to public lands.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) – A formal, analytical document required by NEPA that considers significant environmental impacts expected from implementation of a major federal action.

Environmental Justice – The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income in developing, implementing, and enforcing environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Exchange – A type of disposition. An exchange is a transaction whereby the Federal government receives land or interests in lands in exchange for other land or interest in lands. Exchanges are equal value for equal value, not acre for acre.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) – The act that: (1) established, for the BLM, standards for managing the public lands including land use planning, sales, withdrawals, acquisitions, and exchanges; (2) authorized the setting up of local advisory councils representing major citizens groups interested in land use planning and management, (3) established criteria for reviewing proposed wilderness areas, and (4) provided guidelines for other aspects of public land management such as grazing.

Interim management – Temporary management of the monument conducted until such a time as resource areas are designated and management actions are in place for all rocks and islands.

Invasive Species – Plant or wildlife species that were either absent or present only in small amounts in undisturbed portions of a specific site's original habitat but that invade and/or proliferate following disturbance or continued overuse. Invasive species often have a deleterious effect on natural resources and/or human uses of these resources.

Landscape – A heterogeneous land area with interacting ecosystems that are repeated in similar form throughout.

Landscape Features – The land and water form, vegetation, and structures that compose the characteristic landscape.

Land Use Allocations – Allocations that define allowable uses/activities, restricted uses/activities, and prohibited uses/activities. They may be expressed in terms of area such as acres or miles. Each allocation is associated with a specific management objective.

Land Use Authorization – BLM's authorizing through rights-of-way, leases, land use permits, and easements of uses of the public land.

Leasable Minerals – Minerals whose extraction from federally managed land requires a lease and the payment of royalties. Leasable minerals include coal, oil and gas, oil shale and tar sands, potash, phosphate, sodium, and geothermal steam.

Locatable Minerals – "Handrock" minerals, including—but not limited to—copper, lead, zinc, magnesium, nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, bentonite, barite, feldspar, flourspar, and uranium.

Location – Applies to "locatable minerals" under the Mining Law of 1872 and refers to "whatever are recognized as mineral by the standard authorities, whether metallic or other substances, and are found in sufficient quantity to justify their location under the Mining Law...".

Management Actions/Direction – Measures planned to achieve the stated objectives.

Management Activity – An activity undertaken for the purpose of harvesting, traversing, transporting, protecting, changing, replenishing, or otherwise using resources.

Management Zones – Designated resources areas where specific management actions/measures will be applied.

Mineral Materials – Materials such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing laws but that can be acquired under the Mineral Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Mineral Withdrawal – Removal or withholding of public mineral estate by statute, Executive Order, Secretarial Order, or Public Land Order from operation of the public mining laws.

Monitoring – The process of collecting information to evaluate if objectives and anticipated or assumed results of a management plan are being realized or if implementation is proceeding as planned.

Multiple Use – A combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that considers long-term needs for renewable and nonrenewable resources including recreation, wildlife, rangeland, timber, minerals, and watershed protection, along with scenic, scientific, and cultural values.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) – The federal law, effective January 1, 1970, that established a national policy for the environment and requires federal agencies: (1) to become aware of the environmental ramifications of their proposed actions, (2) to fully disclose to the public proposed federal actions and provide a mechanism for public input to federal decision making, and (3) to prepare environmental impact statements for every major action that would significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as Amended (NHPA) – A federal statute that established a federal program to further the efforts of private agencies and individuals in preserving the Nation's historic and cultural foundations. The NHPA: (1) authorized the NRHP, (2) established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and a National Trust Fund to administer grants for historic preservation, and (3) authorized the development of regulations to require federal agencies to consider the effects of federally assisted activities on properties included on or eligible for the NRHP.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) – The official list, established by the National Historic Preservation Act, of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. The NRHP lists archeological, historic, and architectural properties (i.e., districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects) nominated for their local, state, or national significance by state and federal agencies and approved by the National Register Staff. The National Park Service maintains the NRHP.

Nonpoint Source Pollution (Water) – Pollution sources that are diffuse and do not have a single point of origin or are not introduced into a receiving water body from a specific outlet. These pollutants are generally carried off the land by storm water runoff from such sources as farming, forestry, mining, urban land uses, construction, and land disposal.

Noxious Plant – An unwanted plant specified by federal or state laws as being undesirable and requiring control. Noxious weeds are usually nonnatives and highly invasive.

Objectives – Expressions of what are the desired end results of management efforts.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) – Any motorized track or wheeled vehicle designed for cross country travel over natural terrain. OHVs exclude: (1) any non-amphibious registered motorboat; (2) any fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for official or emergency purposes; and (3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by a permit, lease, license, agreement, or contract issued by an authorized officer or otherwise approved. (The term "Off-Highway Vehicle" is used in place of the term "Off-Road Vehicle" to comply with the purposes of Executive Orders 11644 and 11989. The definition for both terms is the same.)

Particulate Matter – Fine liquid (other than water) or solid particles suspended in the air, consisting of dust, smoke, fumes, and compounds containing sulfur, nitrogen, and metals.

Passive Recreation – Activities that do not directly or adversely affect monument resources, such as wildlife viewing, photography and painting, and appropriate water sports (including swimming, kayaking, and sailing), from the mainland or adjacent waters.

Patent – A document that conveys legal title to public lands to the patentee. Public domain lands are patented, while acquired lands are deeded by the Government.

Permit – A revocable authorization to use public lands for a specified purpose for up to 3 years.

Proposed Threatened or Endangered Species – Plant or animal species proposed by the USFWS to be biologically appropriate for listing as threatened or endangered and that is published in the *Federal Register*. It is not a final designation.

Record of Decision – A document signed by a responsible official recording a decision that was preceded by the preparing of an environmental impact statement.

Resource Management Plan (RMP) – A BLM planning document that is prepared in accord with Section 202 of the FLPMA and that presents systematic guidelines for making resource management decisions for a resource area. An RMP is based on an analysis of an area's resources, their existing management, and their capability for alternative uses. RMPs are issue-oriented and developed by an interdisciplinary team with public participation.

Right-of-Way – A permit or an easement that authorizes the use of public lands for specified purposes—such as pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, communication sites, reservoirs—and the lands covered by such an easement or permit, within a specific time frame, usually with an option of renewing.

Saleable Minerals –Saleable minerals are sand, gravel, stone, soil, and other common-variety mineral materials disposed of through sales at not less than their appraised price or through free-use permits (e.g., sand and gravel to a county roads department).

Scoping – An early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed in an environmental impact statement and the significant issues related to a proposed action.

Sea Stacks – Tiny islands of volcanic rock left standing after waves have eroded the shoreline.

Section 404 Permit – A permit required by the Clean Water Act, under specified circumstances, when dredge or fill material is placed in the waters of the United States, including wetlands.

Section 7 Consultation – The requirement of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act that all federal agencies consult with the USFWS or the National Oceanic and atmospheric Administration Marine Fisheries Service if a proposed action might affect a federally listed species or its critical habitat.

Sensitive Species – All species that are under status review, have small or declining populations, live in unique habitats, or need special management. Sensitive species include threatened, endangered, and proposed species as classified by the USFWS.

Sensitive Areas – Sites hosting significant populations of nesting or roosting seabirds or marine mammals.

Special Management Areas – Areas that may need special management, such as management as an ACEC, RNA, environmental education area, or other special category.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) – An area where a commitment has been made to provide specific recreation activity and experience opportunities. These areas usually require a high level of recreation investment and/or management. They include recreation sites, but recreation sites alone do not constitute SRMAs.

Special-Status Species – Plant or animal species falling in any of the following categories:

- Threatened or endangered species,
- Proposed threatened or endangered species,
- Candidate species,
- State-listed species,
- BLM-sensitive species, and
- BLM assessment species.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) – The state official authorized to act as a liaison to the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of implementing the NHPA.

Take – As defined by the Endangered Species Act, "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct."

Threatened Species – Any species defined through the Endangered Species Act as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range, as published in the *Federal Register*.

Vegetation – The collective plant cover, including terrestrial vegetation such as herbaceous plants, trees, and grasses and intertidal vegetation such as seaweeds, algae, and lichens.

Viable Population – A wildlife or plant population that contains an adequate number of reproductive individuals to appropriately ensure the long-term existence of the species.

Viewshed – The entire area visible from a viewpoint.

Visual Resource Management (VRM) – The inventory and planning actions to identify visual values and establish objectives for managing those values and the management actions to achieve visual management objectives.

Visual Resource Management Classes – Categories assigned to public lands based on scenic quality, sensitivity level, and distance zones. Each class has an objective that prescribes the amount of modification allowed in the landscape. The four classes are:

Class I: The objective of this class is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activities. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.

Class II: The objective of this class is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract attention of the casual observer. Any change must repeat the basic element of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

Class III: The objective of this class is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

Class IV: The objective of this class is to provide for management activities that require major modifications of the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high. These management activities may dominate the view and be the major focus of the viewer attention. However, every attempt should be made to minimize the impact of these activities through careful location, minimal disturbance, and repeating the basic elements of the characteristic landscape.

Water Quality – The chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water.

Wetlands or Wetland Habitat – Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include—but are not limited to—swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA) – A roadless area that has been inventoried and found to be wilderness in character, has few human developments, and provides outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation, as described in Section 603 of the FLPMA and in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Withdrawal – An action that restricts the disposition of public lands and that holds them for a specific public purpose.

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Map Atlas

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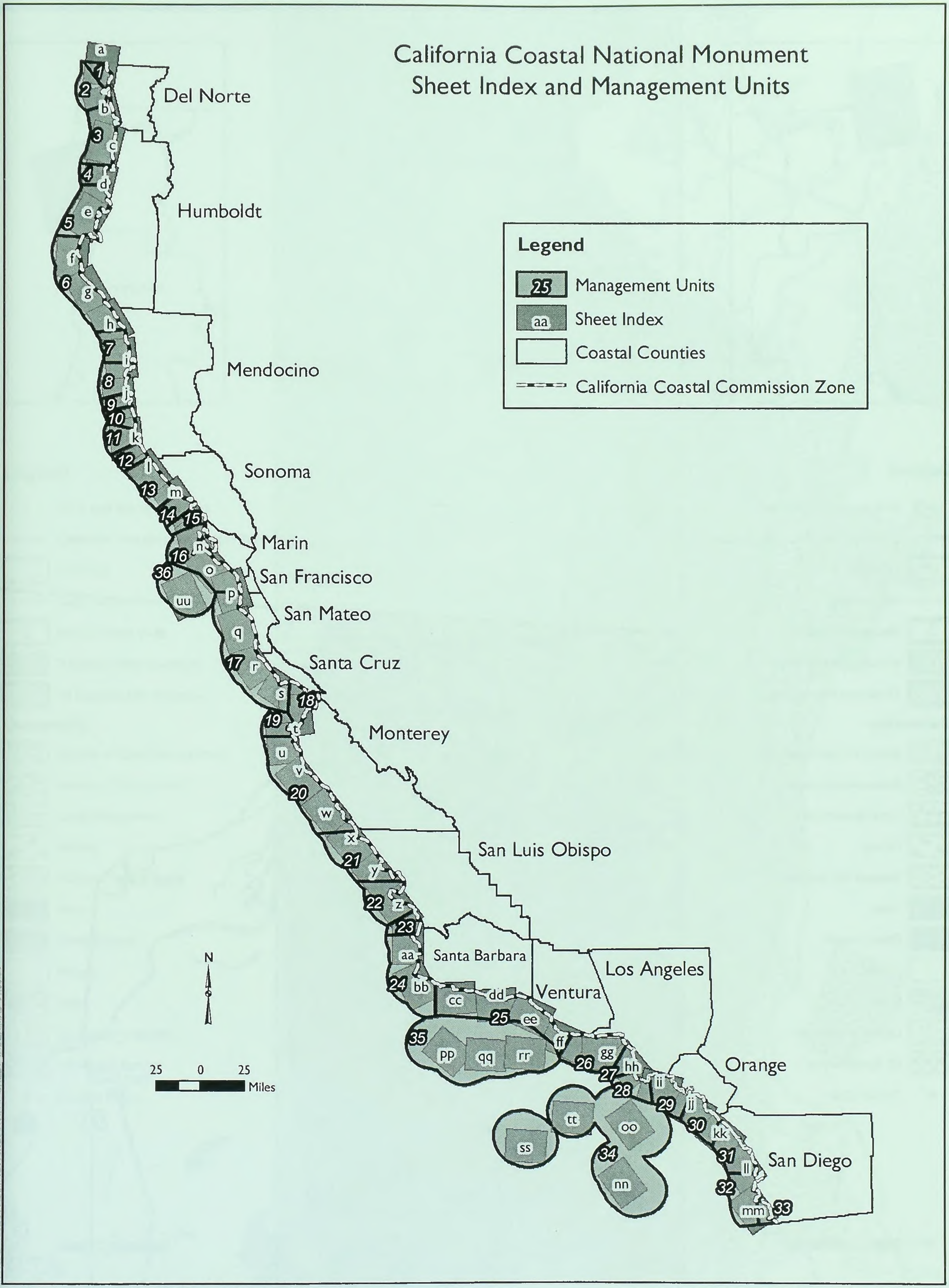
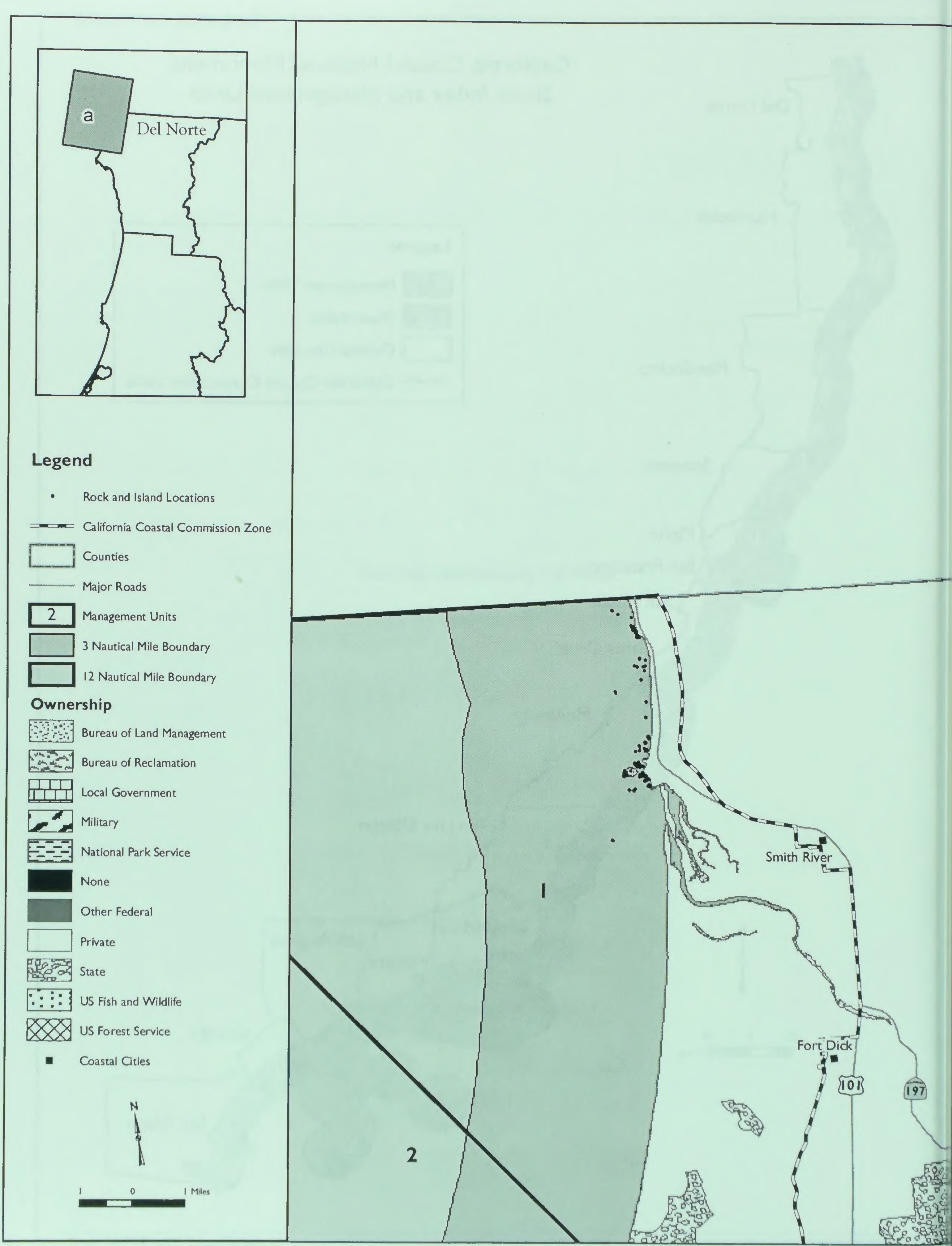
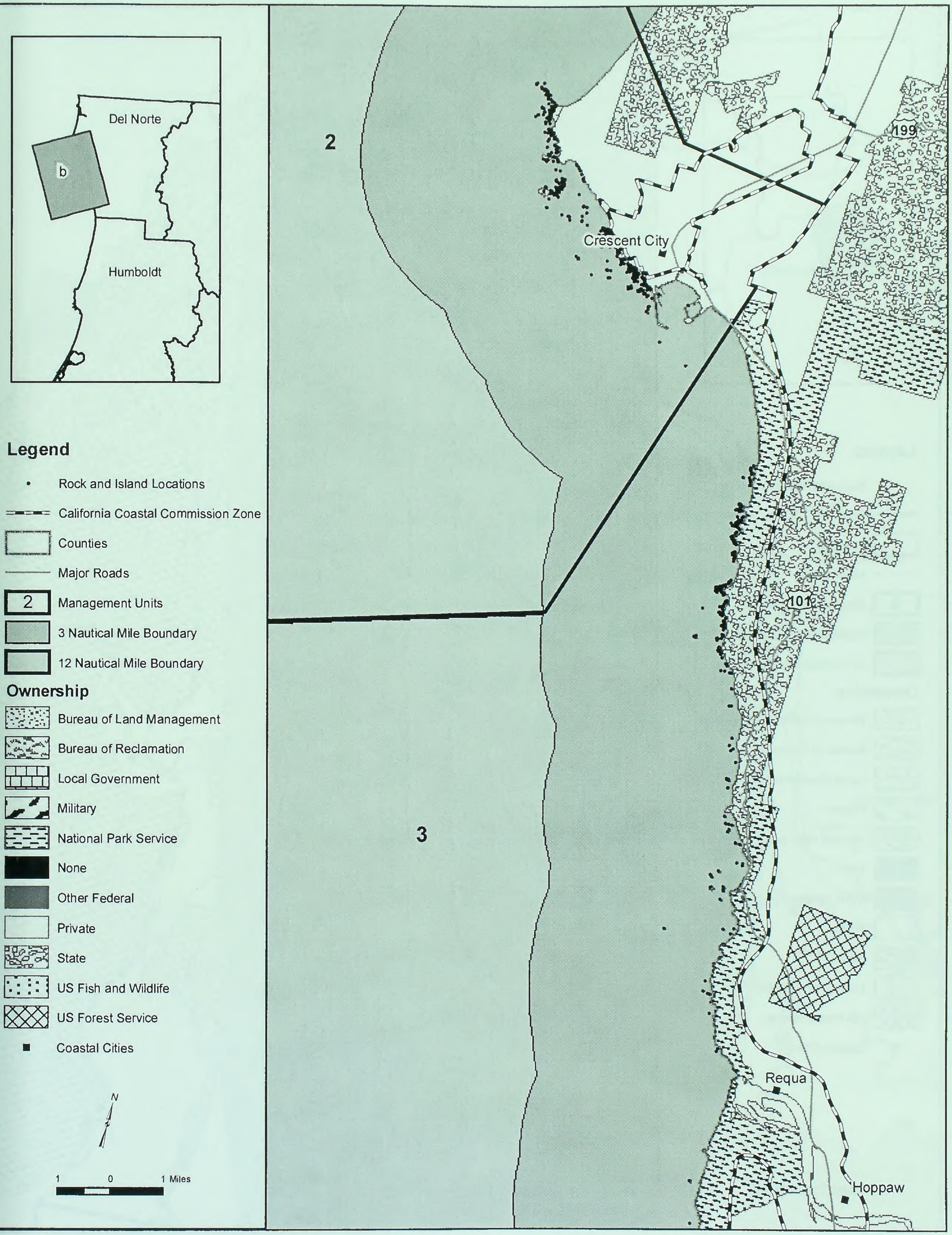


California Coastal National Monument
Sheet Index and Management Units

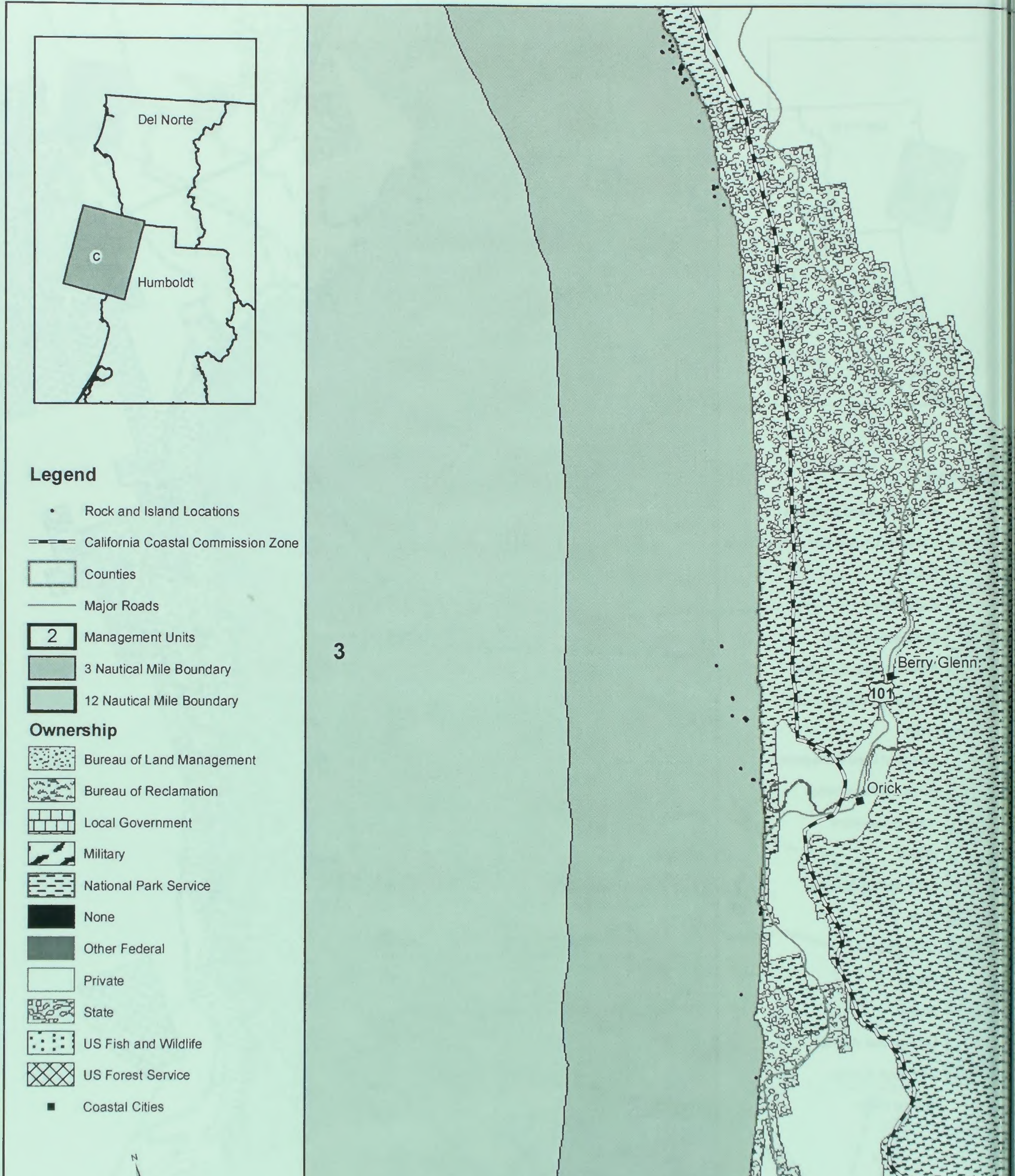
Legend
25 Management Units
aa Sheet Index
Coastal Counties
California Coastal Commission Zone
Del Norte
Humboldt
Mendocino
Sonoma
Marin
San Francisco
San Mateo
Santa Cruz
Monterey
San Luis Obispo
Santa Barbara
Ventura
Los Angeles
Orange
San Diego
N
25 0 25
Miles


a
Del Norte
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2 Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1 0 1 Miles
Smith River
Fort Dick
101
197
1
2

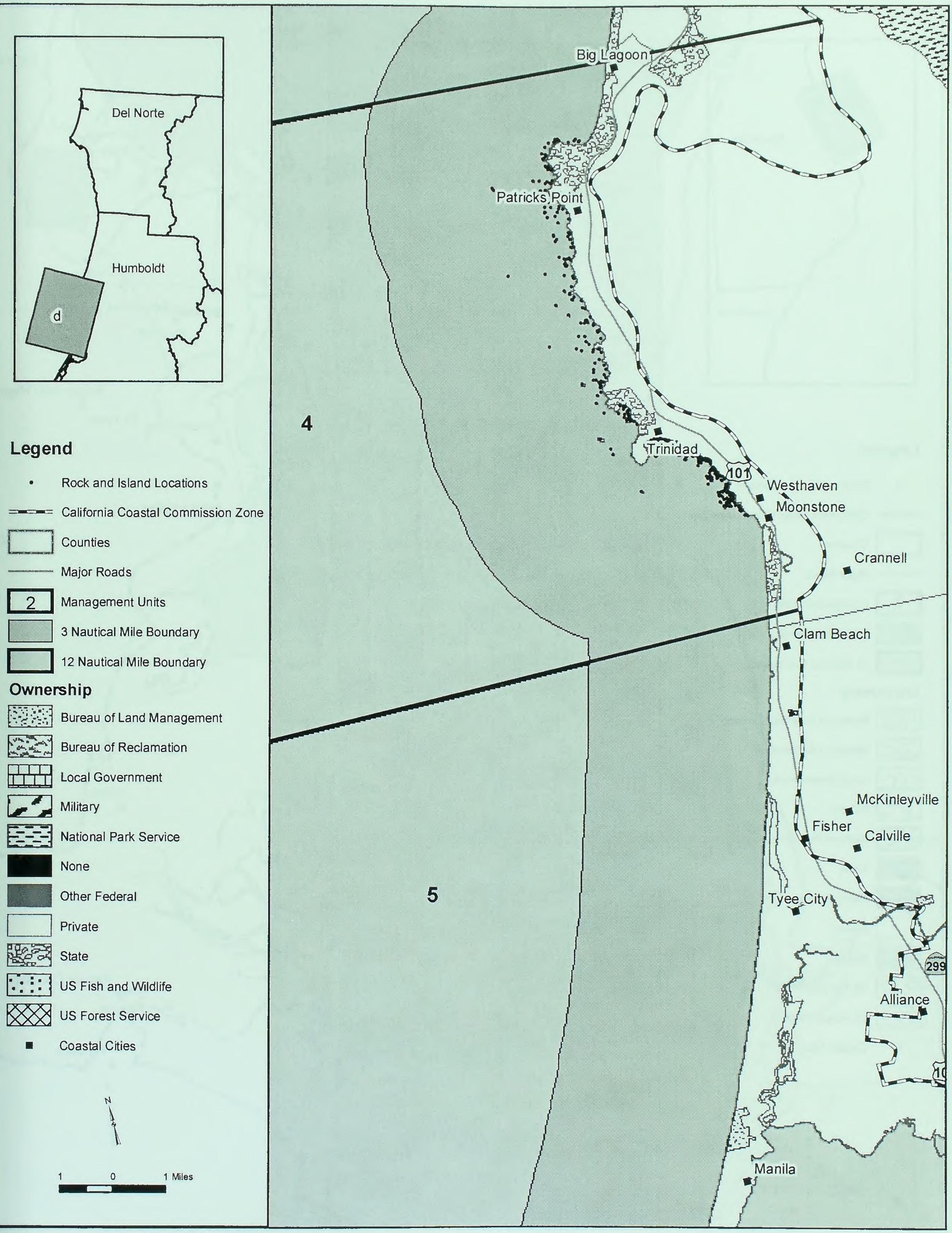
CCNM Sub-Unit


Del Norte
b
Humboldt
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1 0 1 Miles
2
3
Crescent City
199
101
Requa
Hoppaw

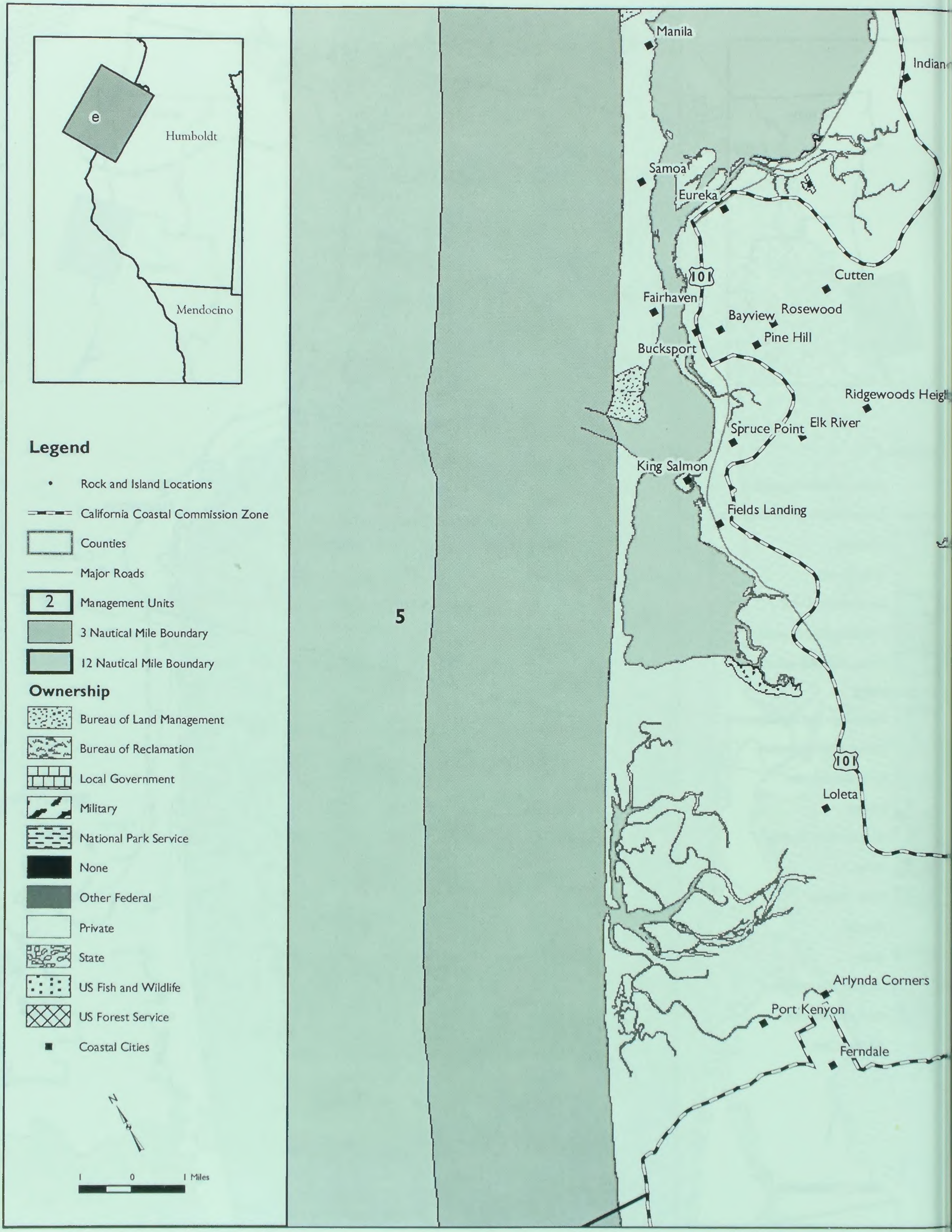
CCNM Sub-Units 2 and 3


Del Norte
C
Humboldt
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles
3
Berry Glenn
101
Orick

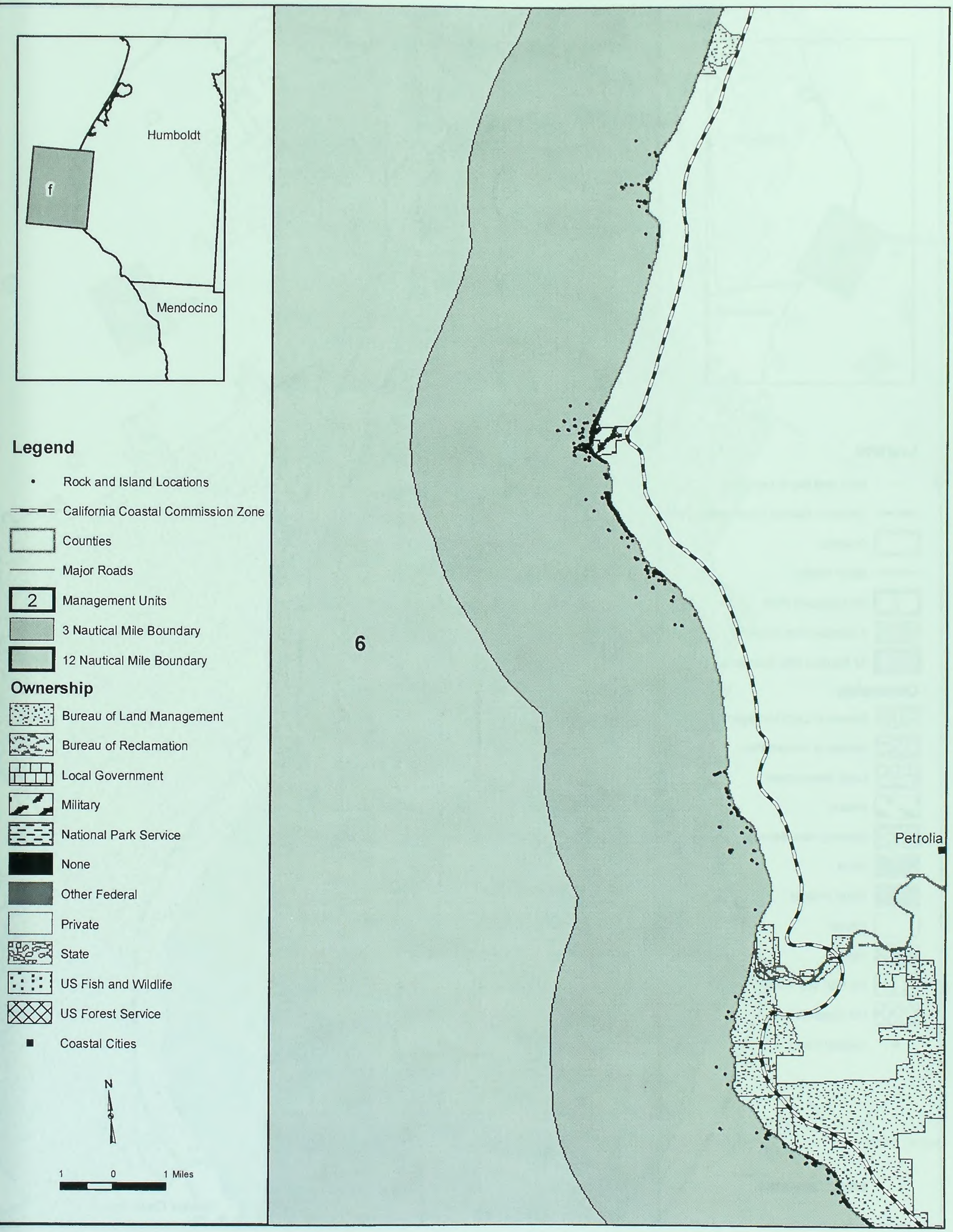
CCNM Sub-Unit


Del Norte
Humboldt
d
Big Lagoon
Patricks Point
Trinidad
101
Westhaven
Moonstone
Crannell
Clam Beach
McKinleyville
Fisher
Calville
Tyee City
299
Alliance
Manila
4
5
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2 Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1 0 1 Miles

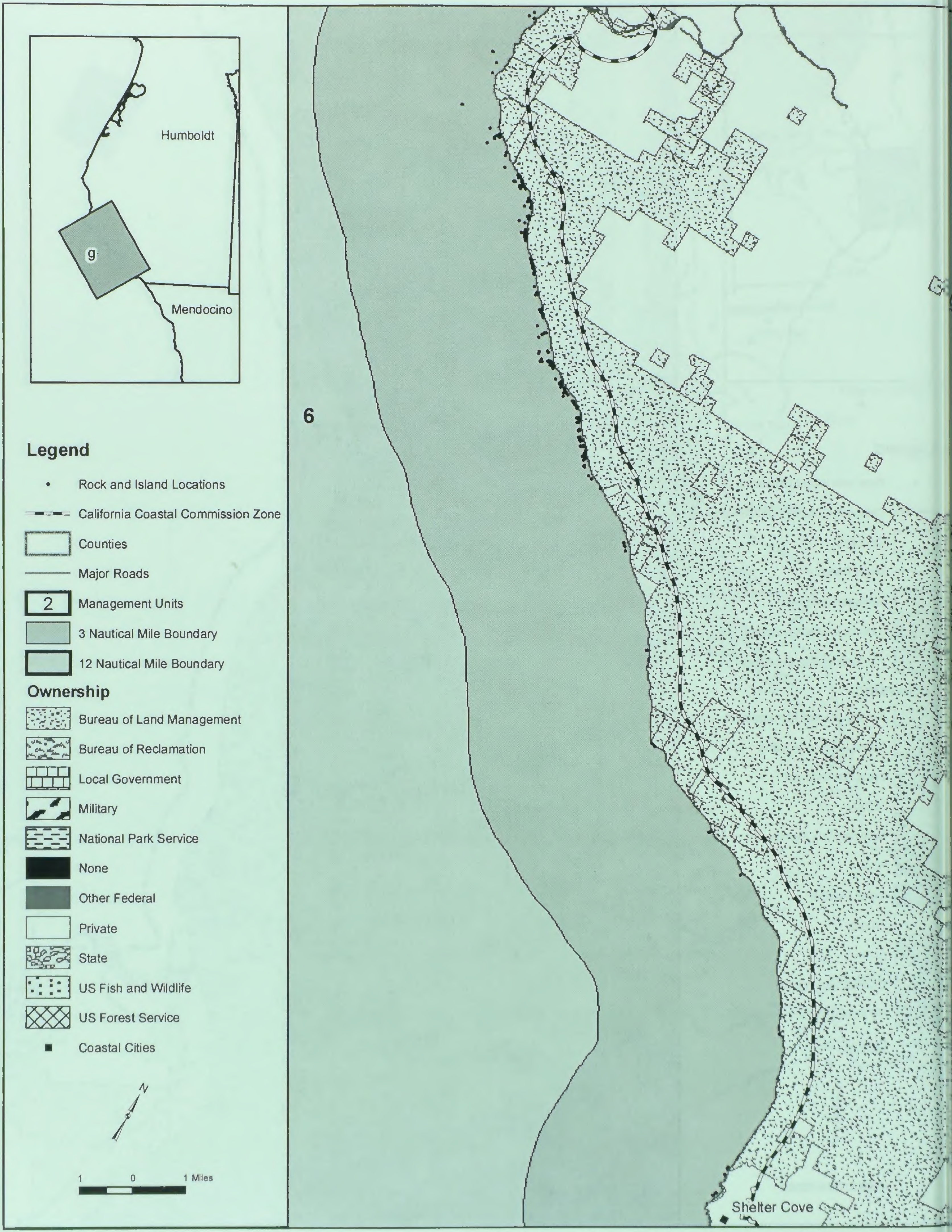
CCNM Sub-Units 4 and 5


e
Humboldt
Mendocino
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1 0 1 Miles
5
Manila
Indian
Samoa
Eureka
101
Cutten
Fairhaven
Bayview
Rosewood
Pine Hill
Bucksport
Ridgewoods Heig
Spruce Point
Elk River
King Salmon
Fields Landing
101
Loleta
Arlynda Corners
Port Kenyon
Ferndale

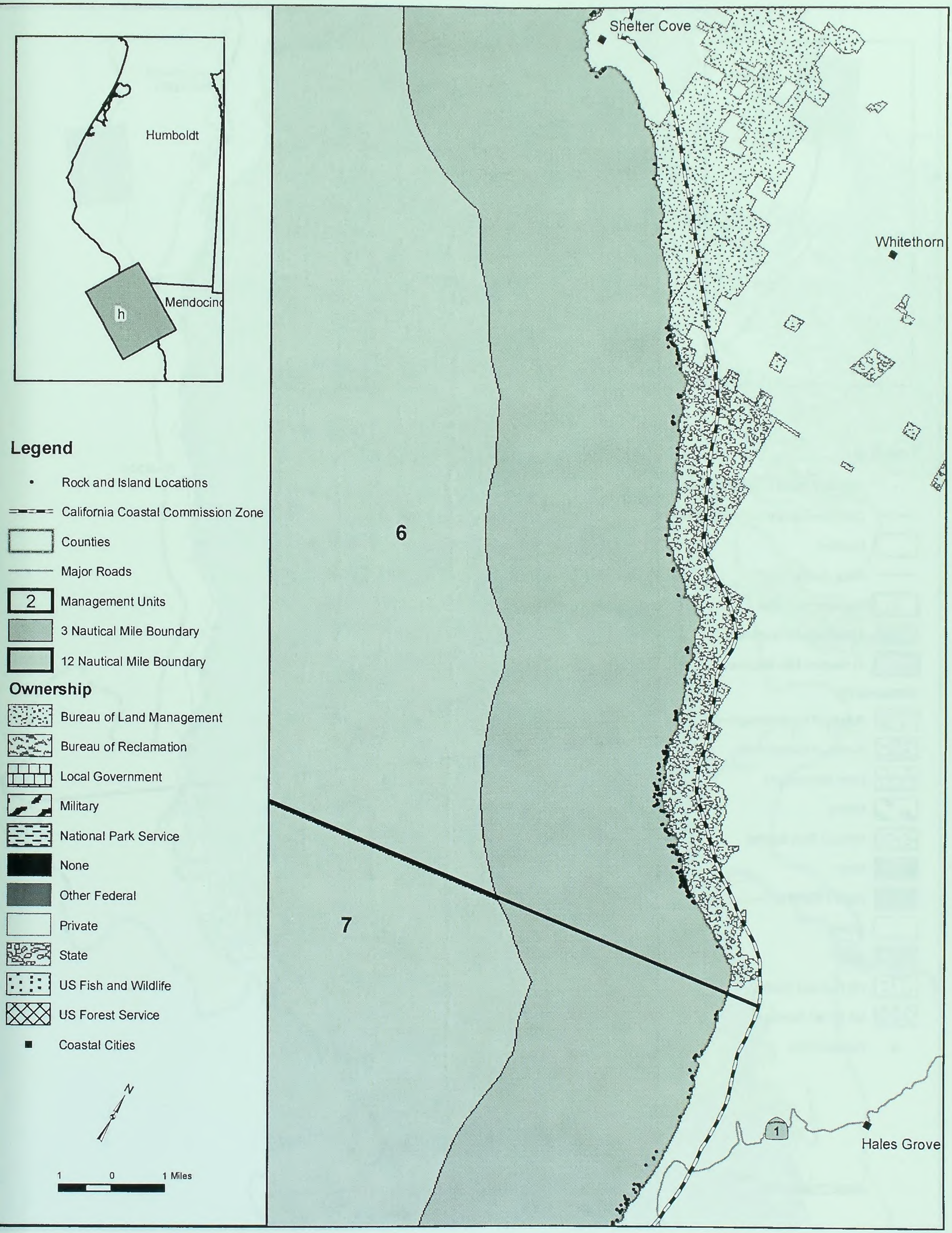
CCNM Sub-Unit


Humboldt
f
Mendocino
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles
6
Petrolia

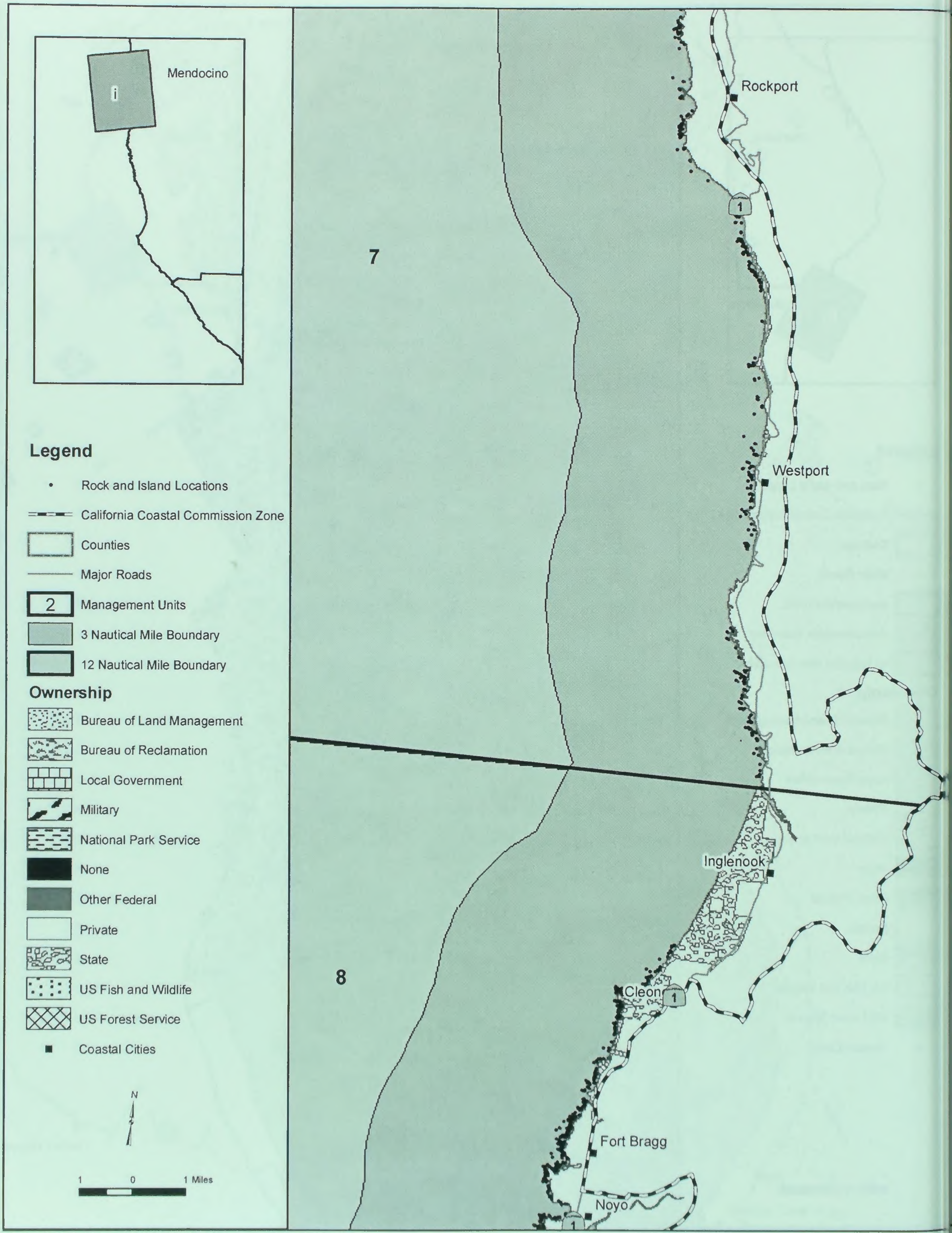
CCNM Sub-Unit 6


Humboldt
g
Mendocino
6
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles
Shelter Cove

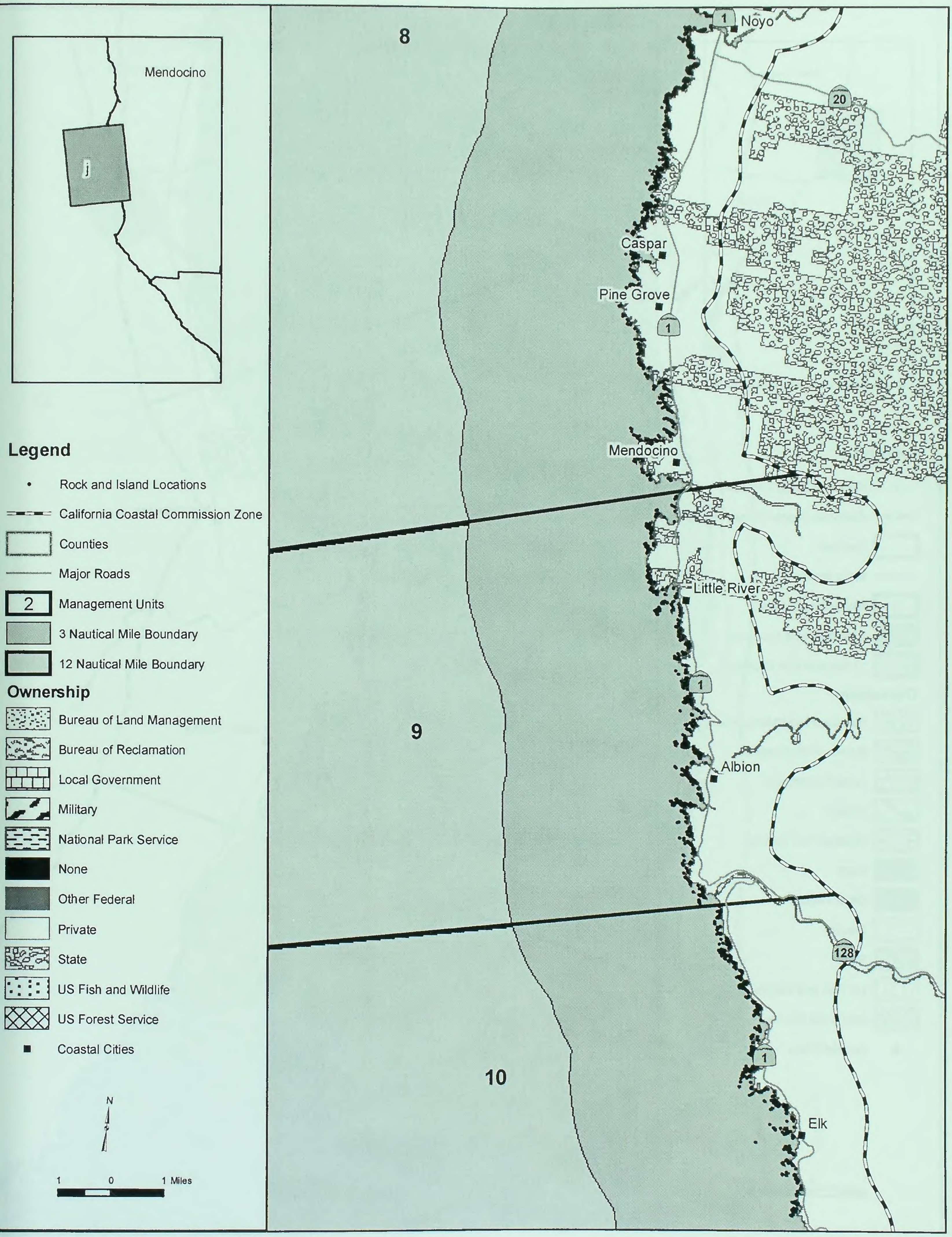
CCNM Sub-Unit


Humboldt
Mendocino
h
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2 Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1 0 1 Miles
Shelter Cove
Whitethorn
6
7
1
Hales Grove

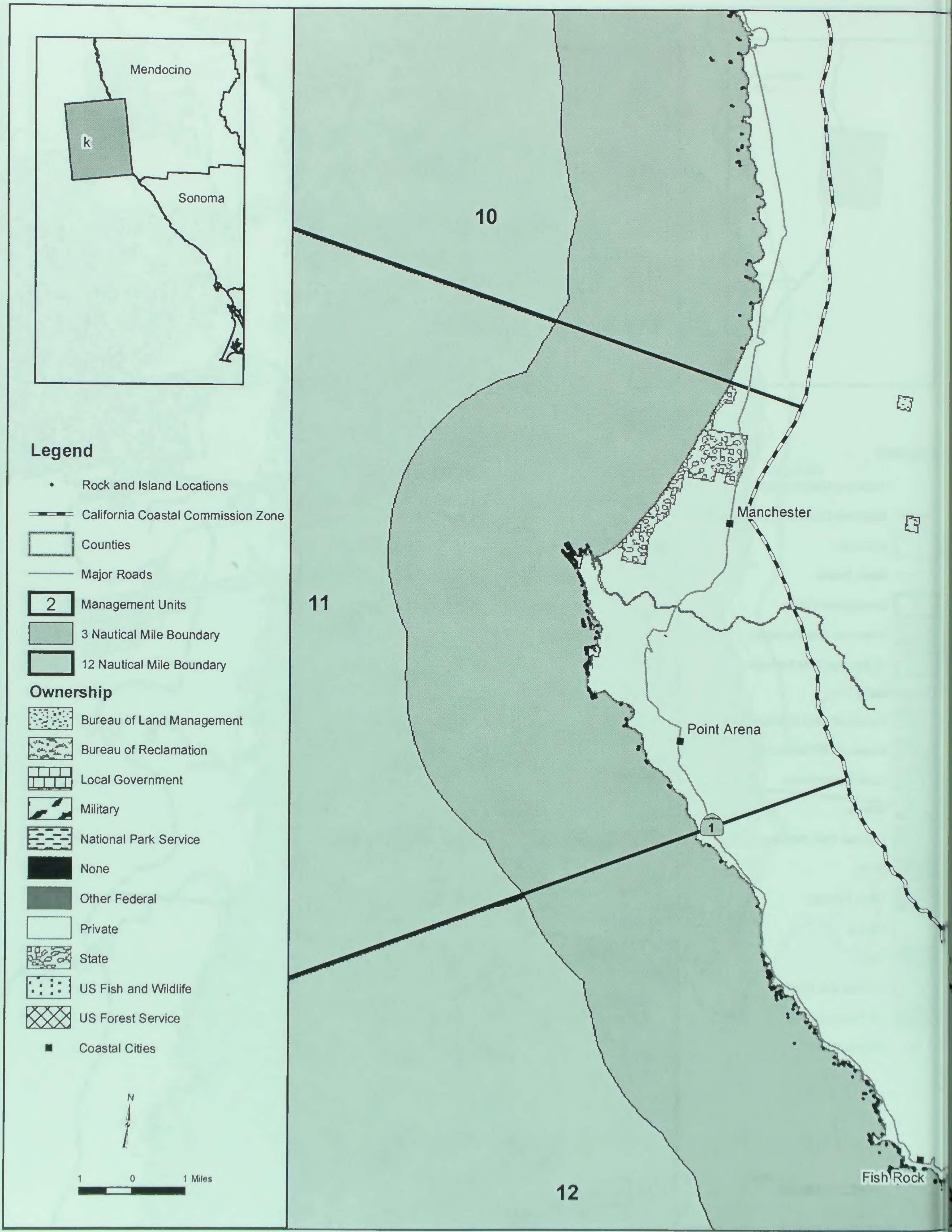
CCNM Sub-Units 6 and 7


Mendocino
i
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles
7
8
Rockport
1
Westport
Inglenook
Cleone
1
Fort Bragg
Noyo
1

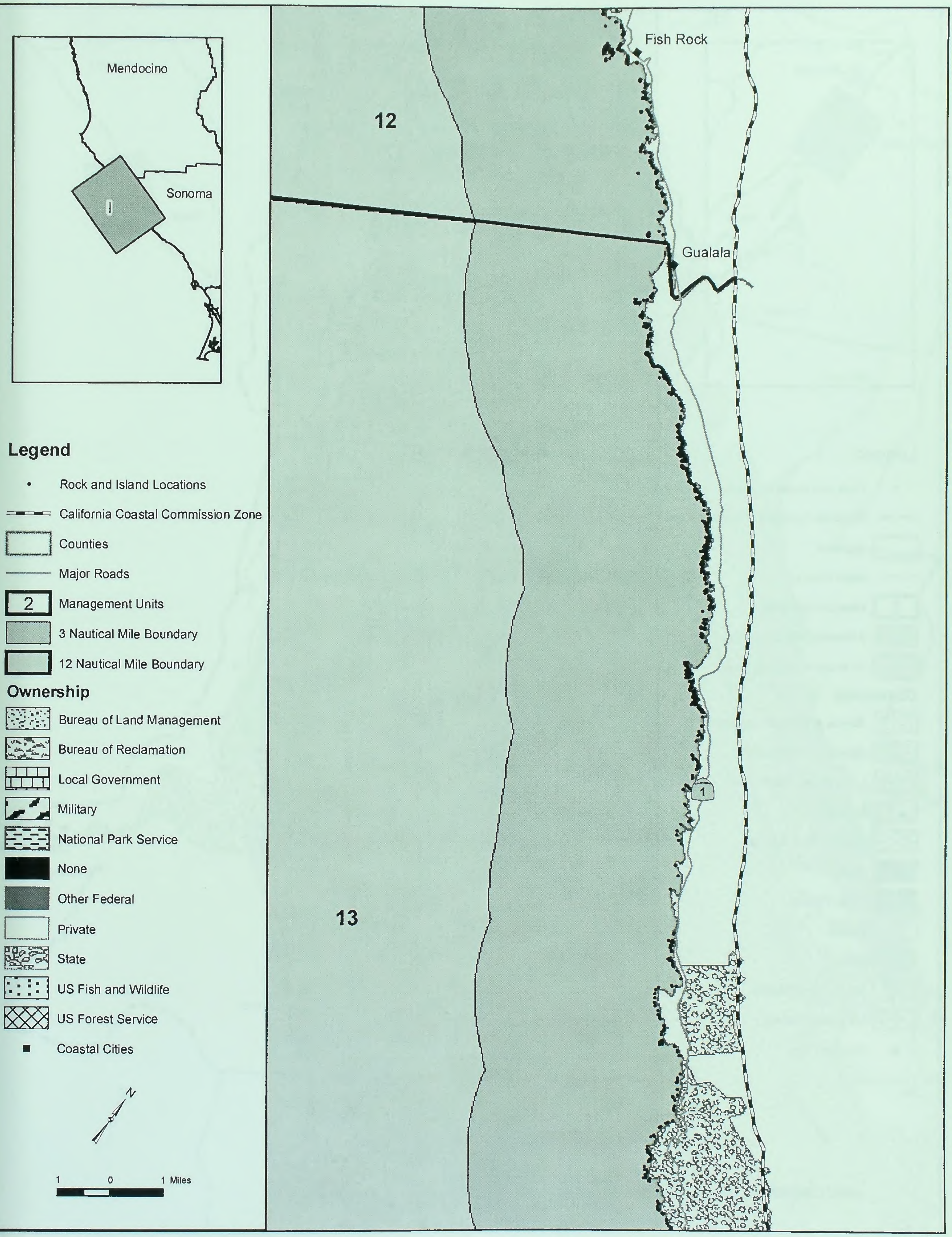
CCNM Sub-Units 7 and


Mendocino
j
8
9
10
Noyo
1
20
Caspar
Pine Grove
Mendocino
Little River
Albion
128
Elk
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2 Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1 0 1 Miles

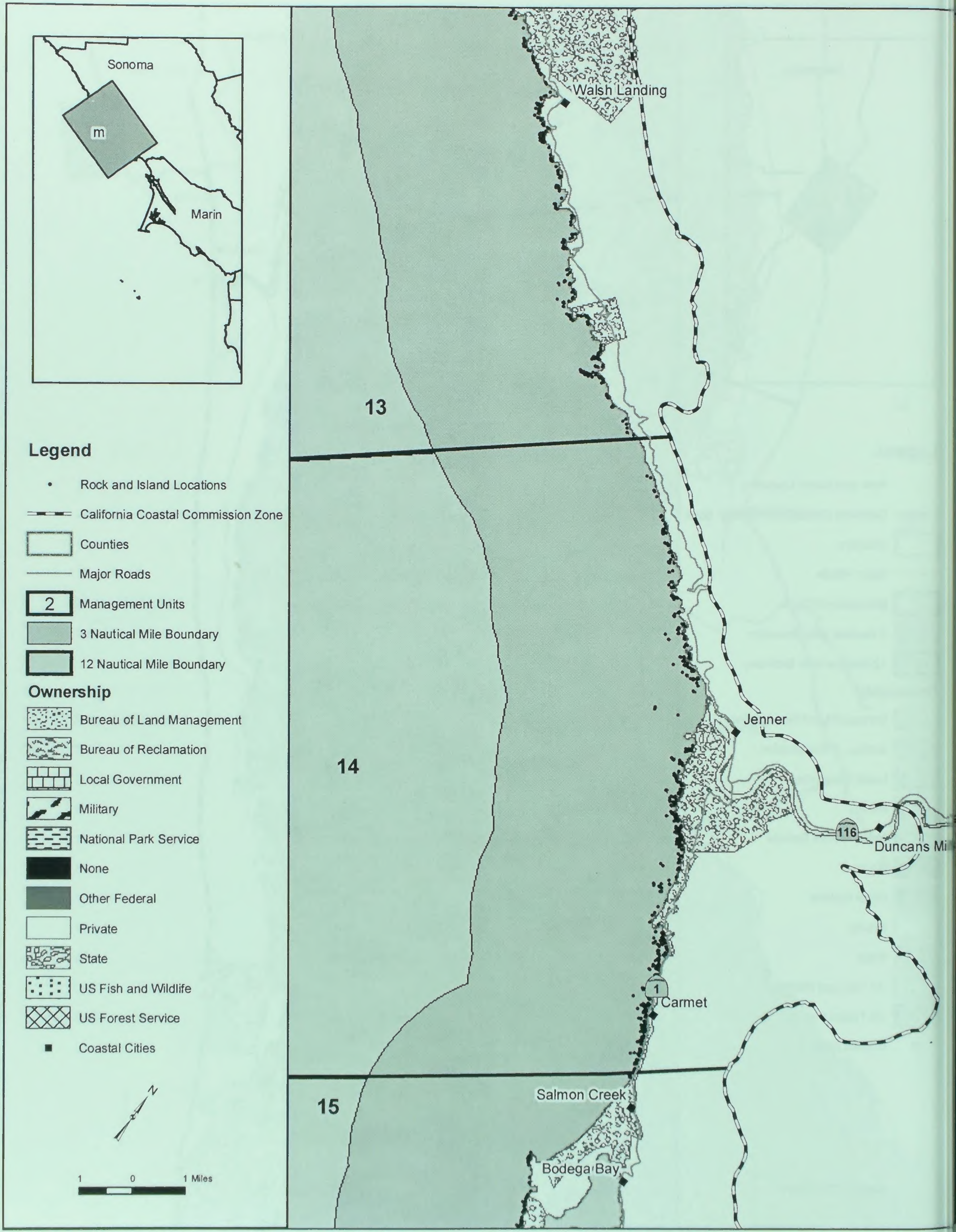
CCNM Sub-Units 8, 9, and 10


Mendocino
k
Sonoma
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles
10
11
12
Manchester
Point Arena
1
Fish Rock

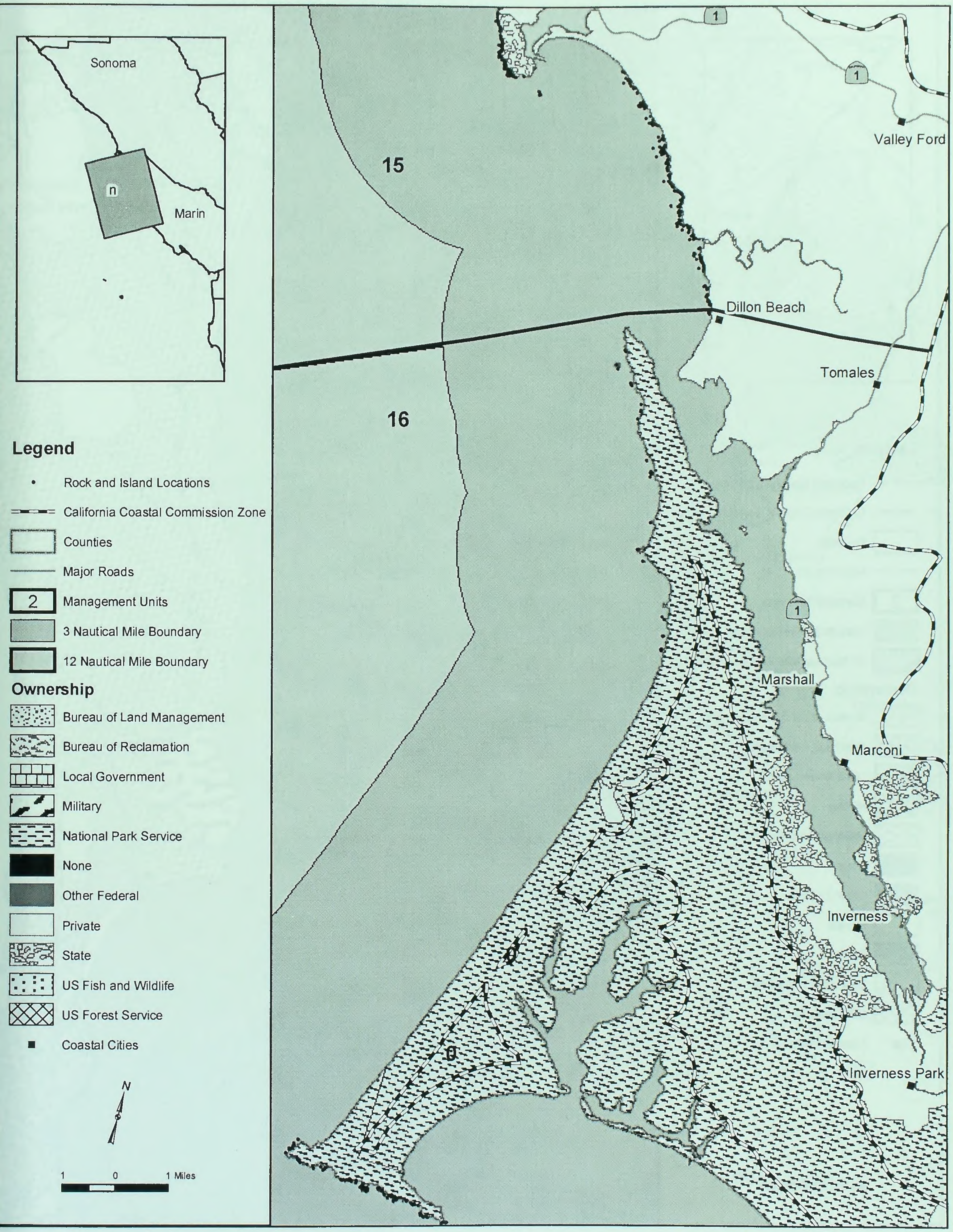
CCNM Sub-Units 10, 11, and


Mendocino
Sonoma
I
12
13
Fish Rock
Gualala
1
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles

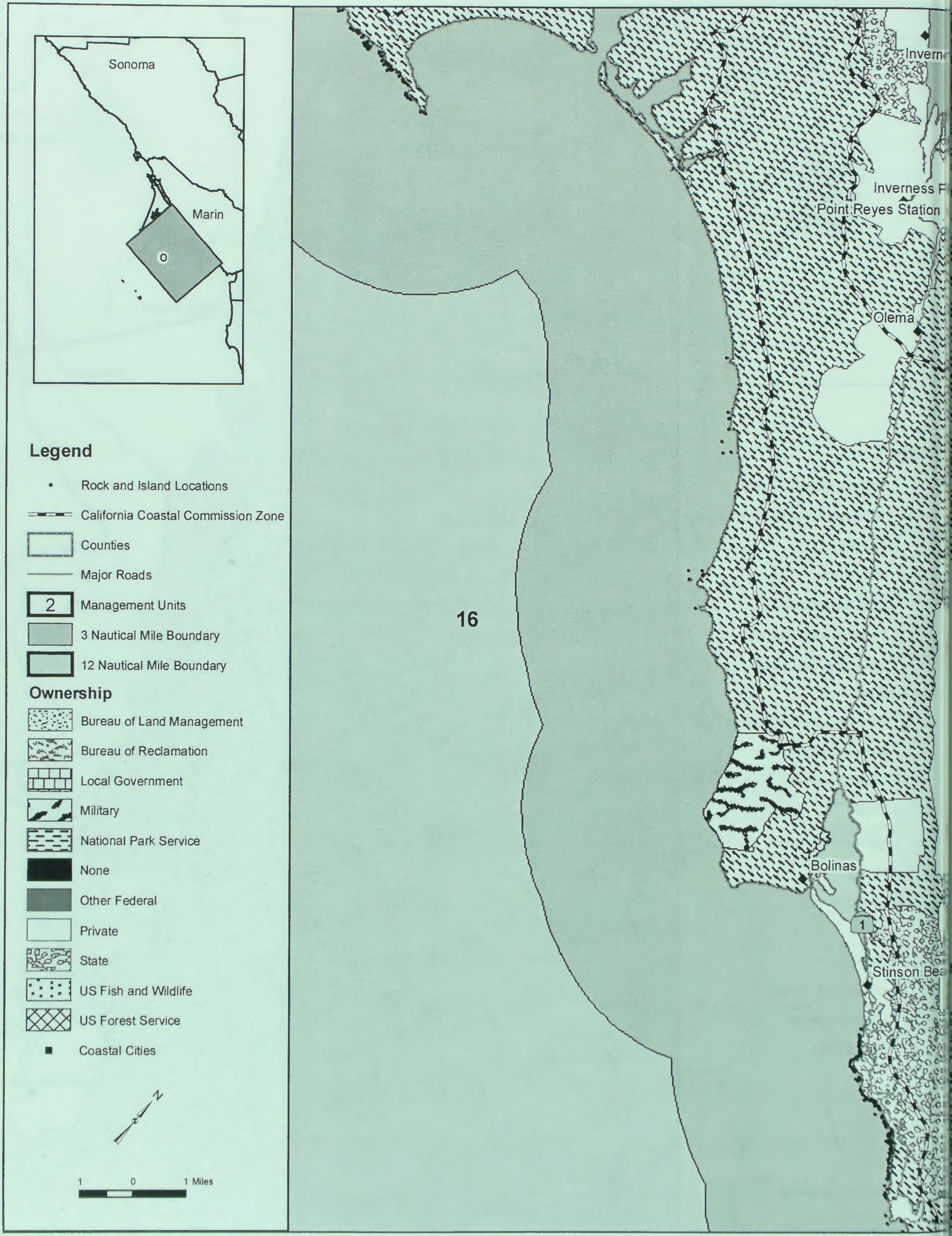
CCNM Sub-Units 12 and 13


Sonoma
m
Marin
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles
13
14
15
Walsh Landing
Jenner
116
Duncans Mi
1
Carmet
Salmon Creek
Bodega Bay

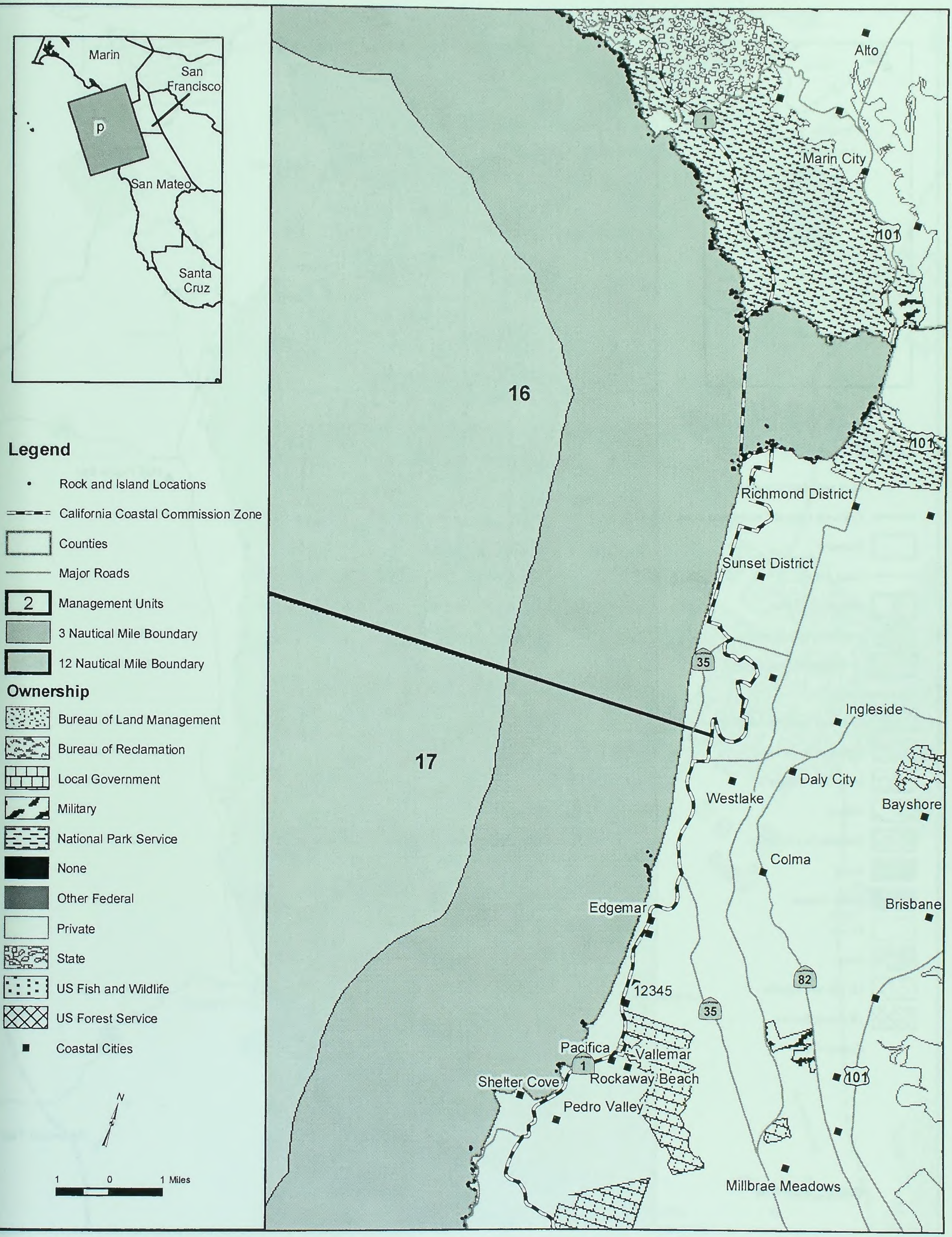
CCNM Sub-Units 13, 14, and 1


Sonoma
Marin
n
15
16
1
Valley Ford
Dillon Beach
Tomales
Marshall
Marconi
Inverness
Inverness Park
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles

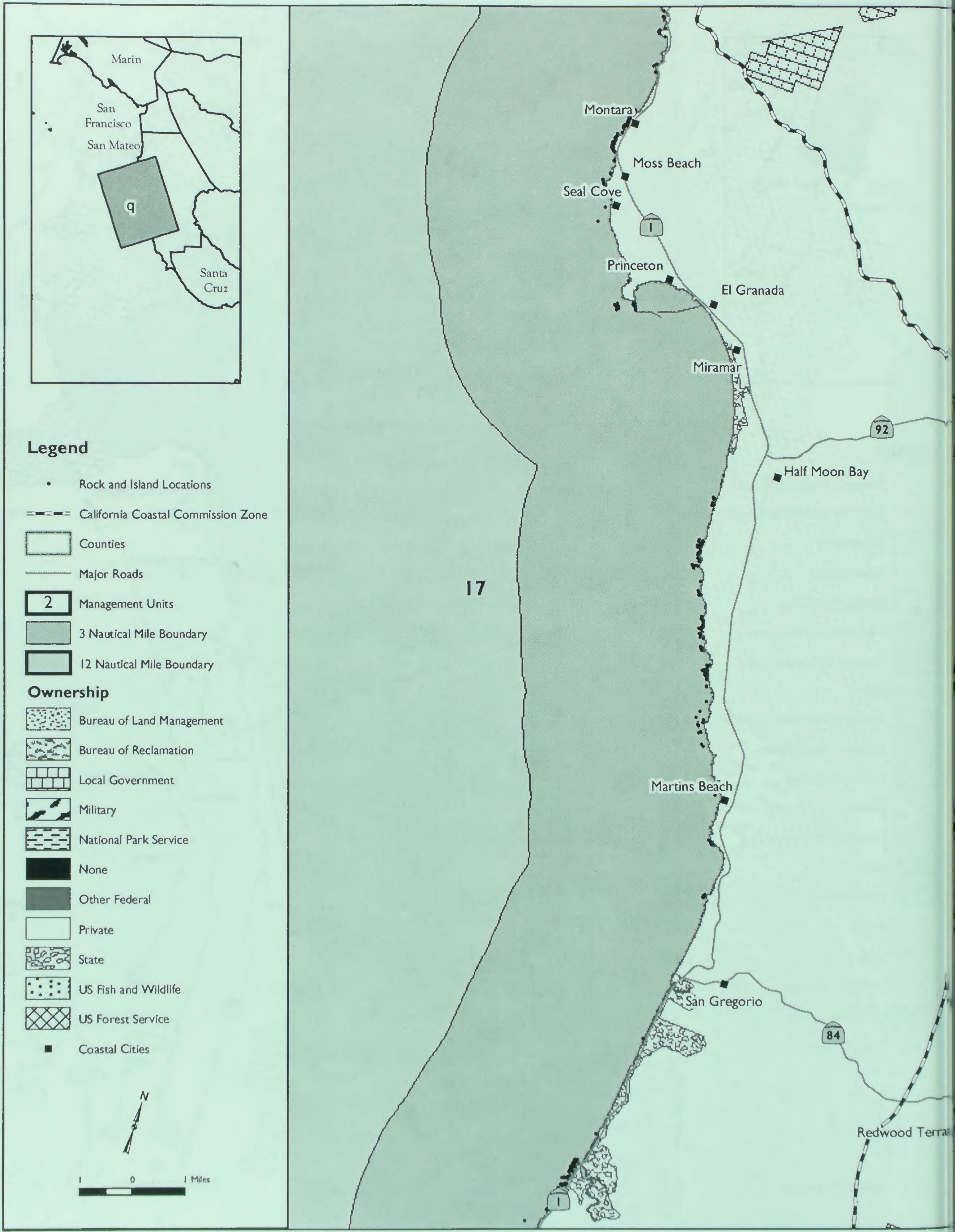
CCNM Sub-Units 15 and 16


Sonoma
Marin
O
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1 0 1 Miles
Inverne
Inverness F
Point Reyes Station
Olema
16
Bolinas
1
Stinson Bea

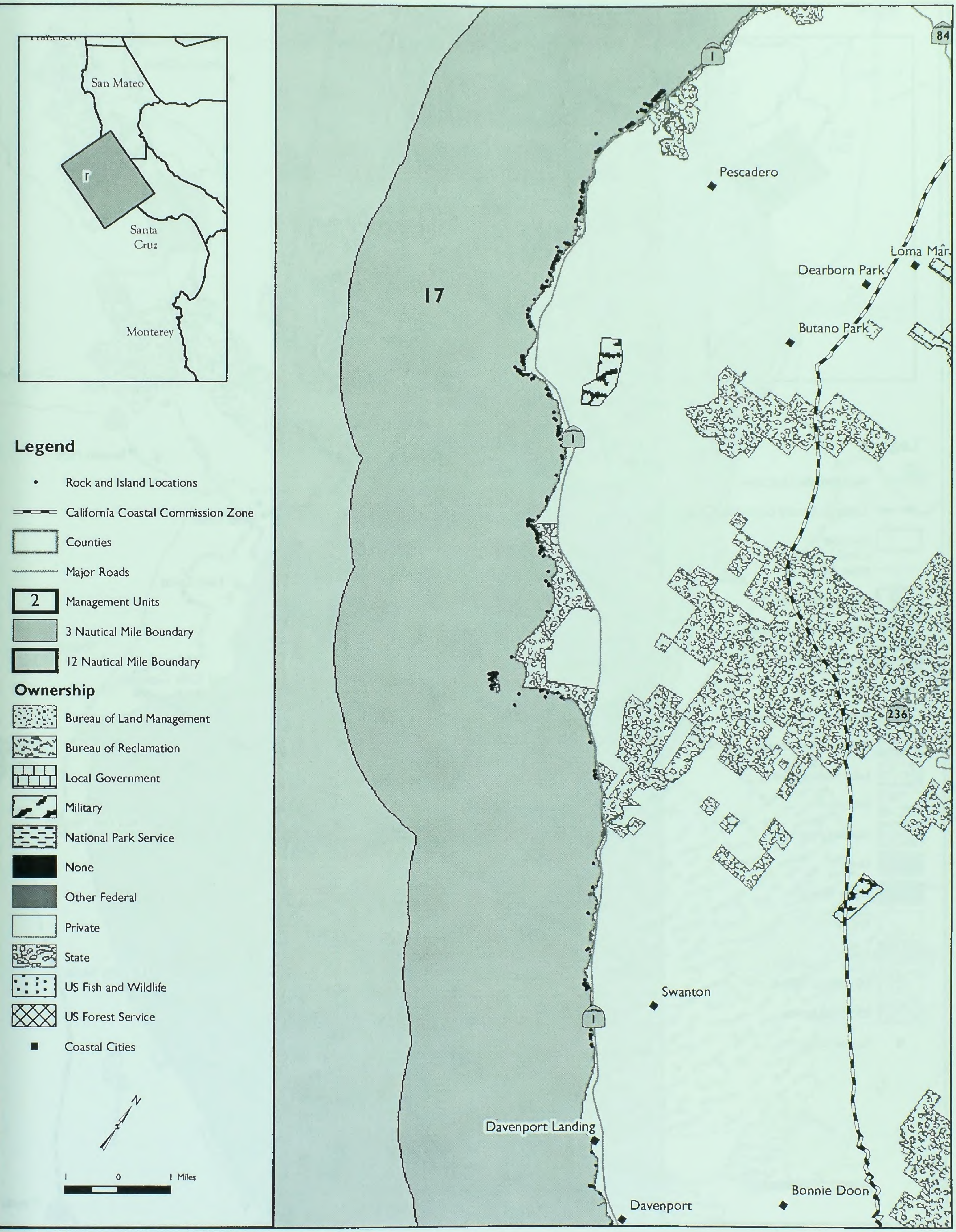
CCNM Sub-Unit 1


Marin
San Francisco
p
San Mateo
Santa Cruz
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1 0 1 Miles
16
17
Alto
1
Marin City
101
101
Richmond District
Sunset District
35
Ingleside
Daly City
Westlake
Bayshore
Colma
Brisbane
Edgemar
82
12345
35
Pacifica
Vallemar
1
Rockaway Beach
Shelter Cove
101
Pedro Valley
Millbrae Meadows

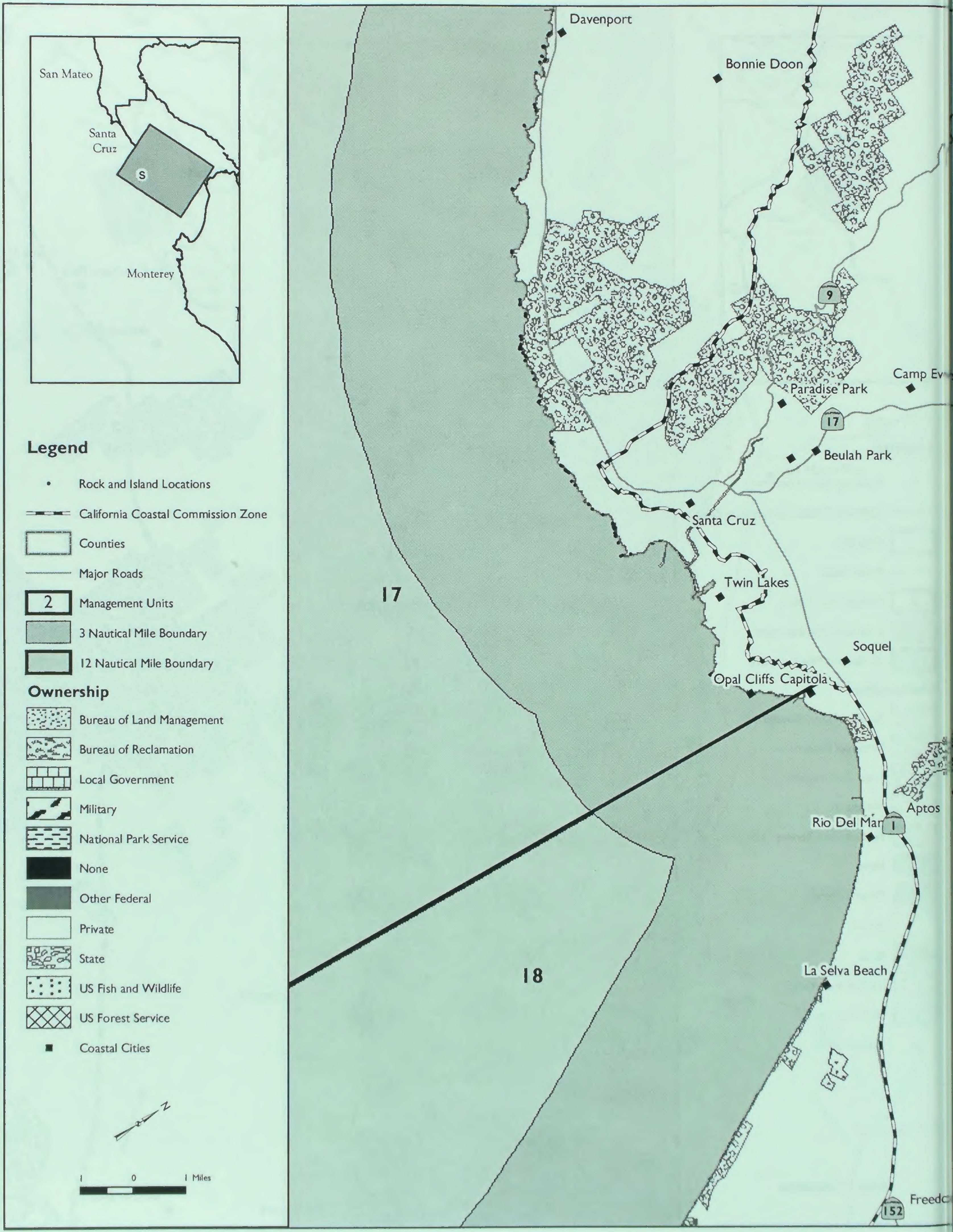
CCNM Sub-Units 16 and 17


Marin
San Francisco
San Mateo
q
Santa Cruz
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles
17
Montara
Moss Beach
Seal Cove
1
Princeton
El Granada
Miramar
92
Half Moon Bay
Martins Beach
San Gregorio
84
Redwood Terra
1

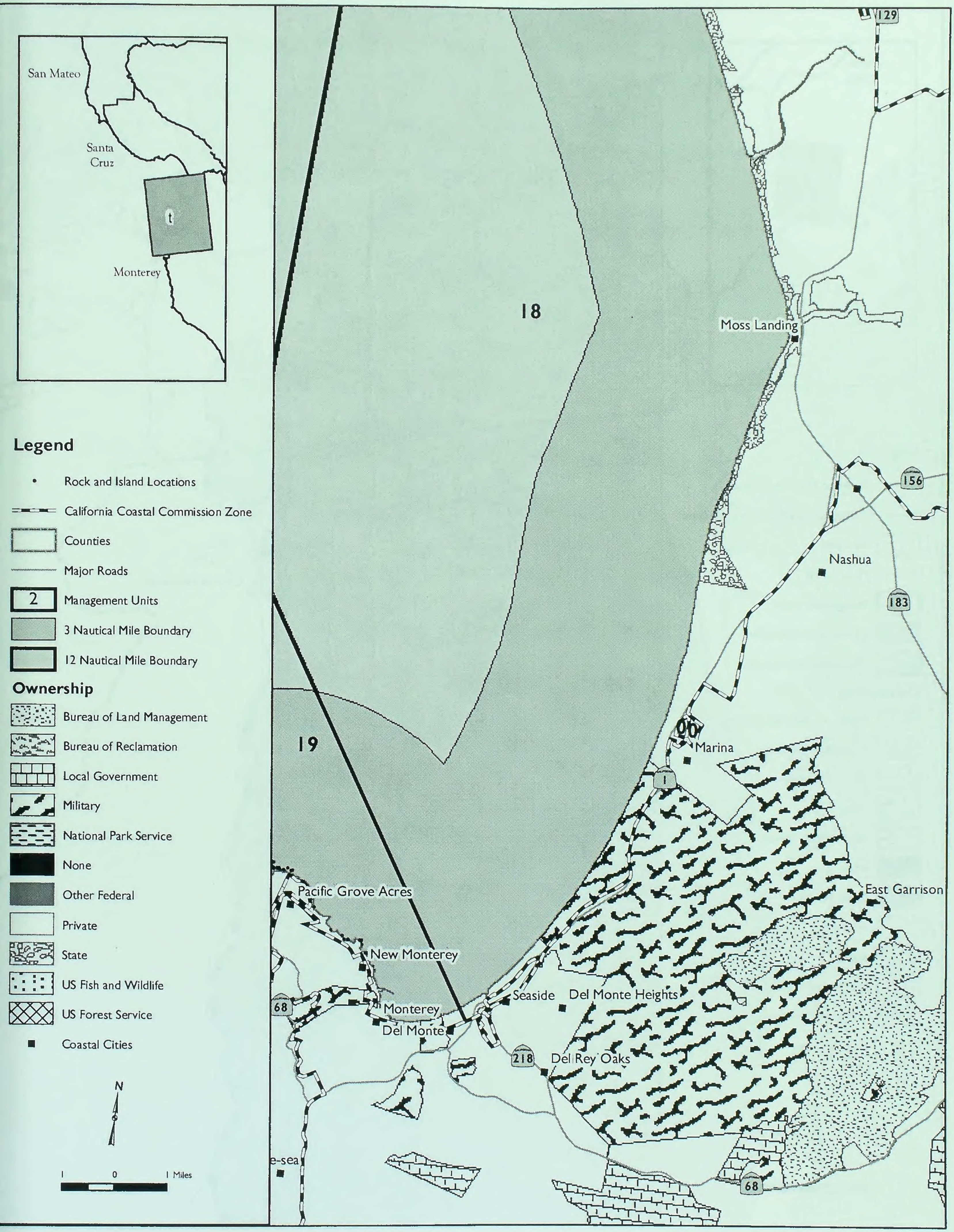
CCNM Sub-Unit


San Mateo
Santa Cruz
Monterey
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1 0 1 Miles
84
1
Pescadero
Loma Mar
Dearborn Park
Butano Park
17
1
236
Swanton
1
Davenport Landing
Davenport
Bonnie Doon

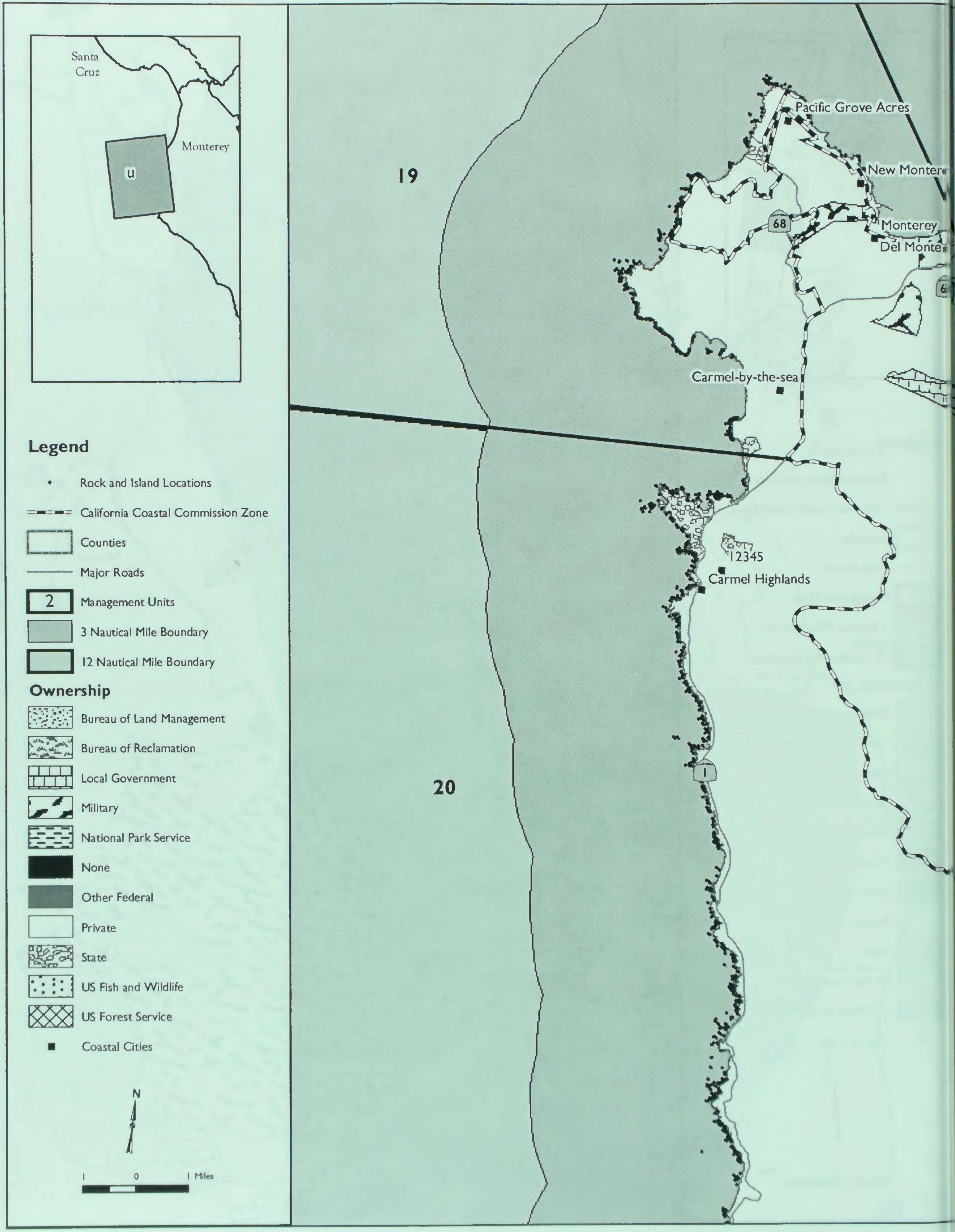
CCNM Sub-Unit 17


San Mateo
Santa Cruz
S
Monterey
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1 0 1 Miles
Davenport
Bonnie Doon
9
Camp Ev
Paradise Park
17
Beulah Park
Santa Cruz
Twin Lakes
17
Soquel
Opal Cliffs
Capitola
Aptos
Rio Del Mar
1
18
La Selva Beach
Freedo
152

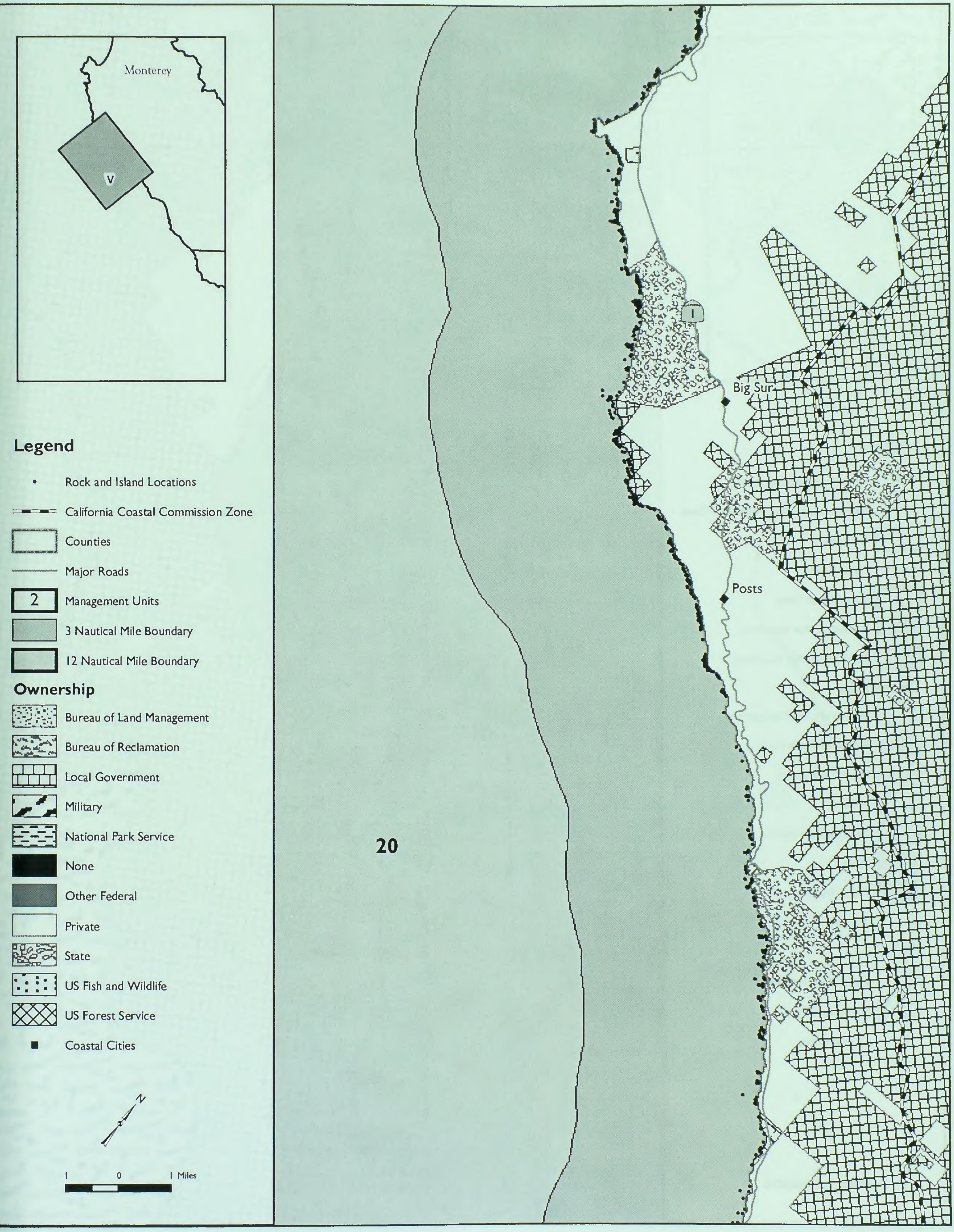
CCNM Sub-Units 17 and


San Mateo
Santa Cruz
Monterey
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1 0 1 Miles
18
19
129
Moss Landing
156
Nashua
183
Marina
1
East Garrison
Pacific Grove Acres
New Monterey
Seaside
Del Monte Heights
68
Monterey
Del Monte
218
Del Rey Oaks
e-sea
68

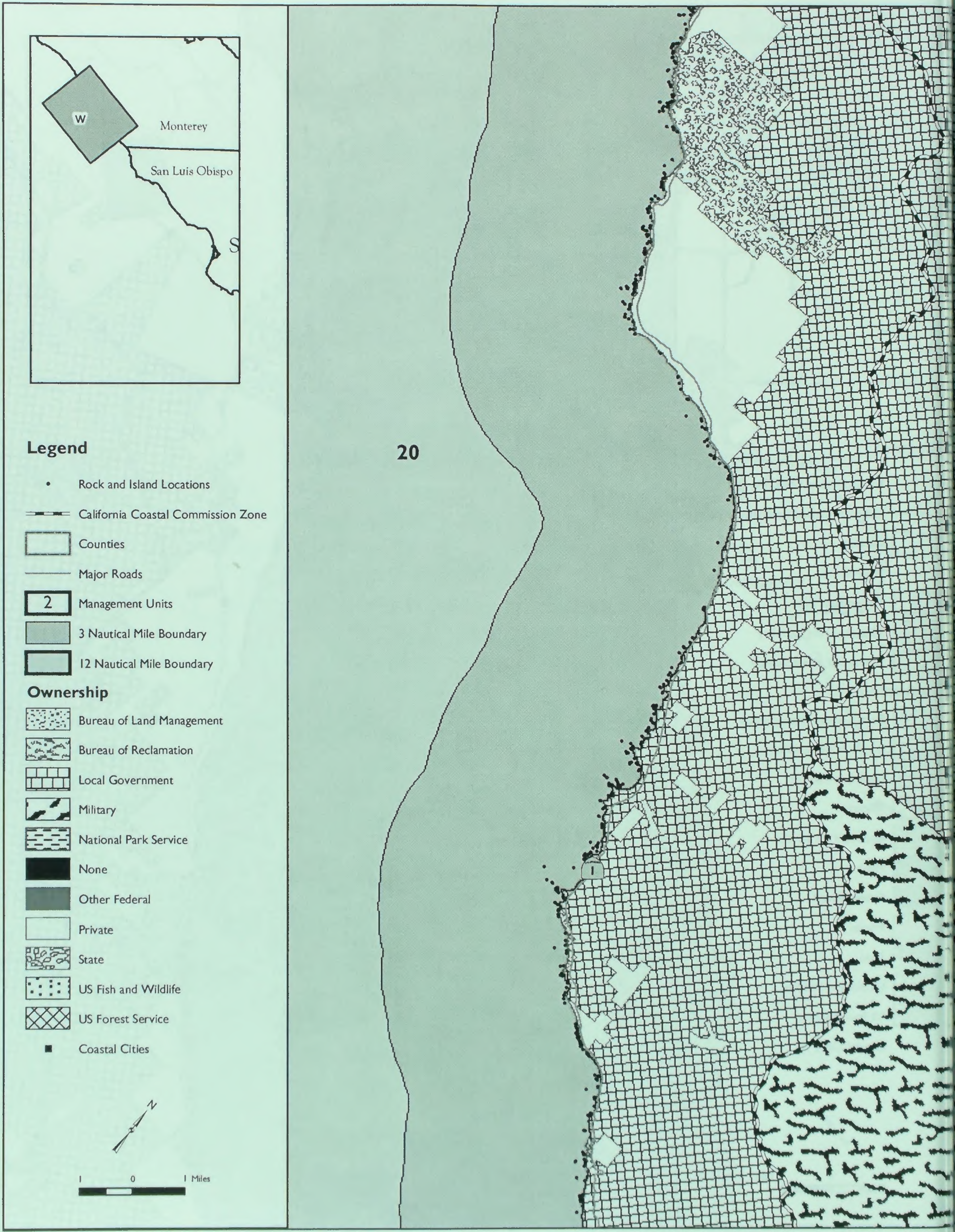
CCNM Sub-Unit 18


Santa Cruz
Monterey
u
19
20
Pacific Grove Acres
New Montere
Monterey
Del Monte
68
Carmel-by-the-sea
12345
Carmel Highlands
1
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2 Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1 0 1 Miles

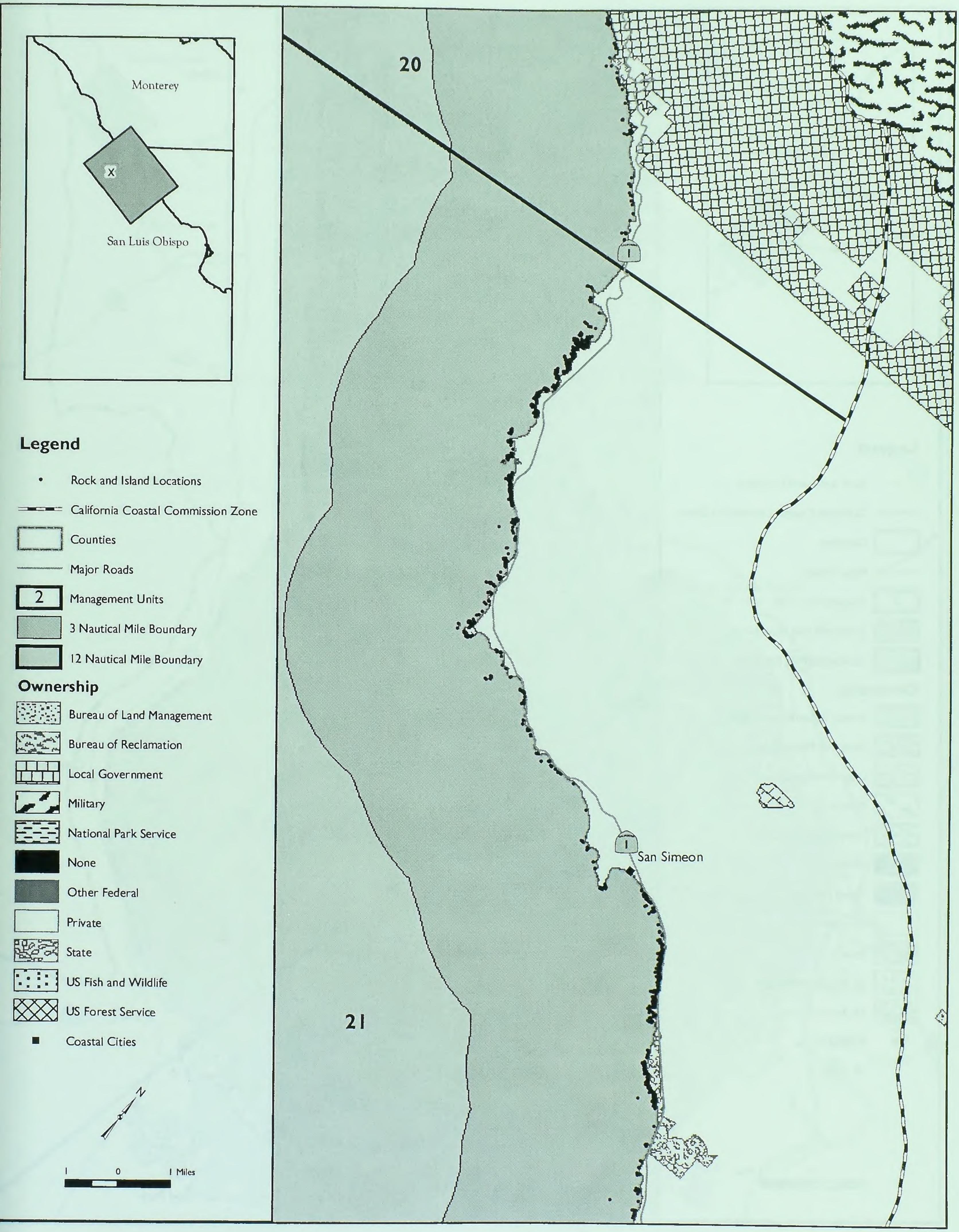
CCNM Sub-Units 19 and


Monterey
V
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles
20
1
Big Sur
Posts

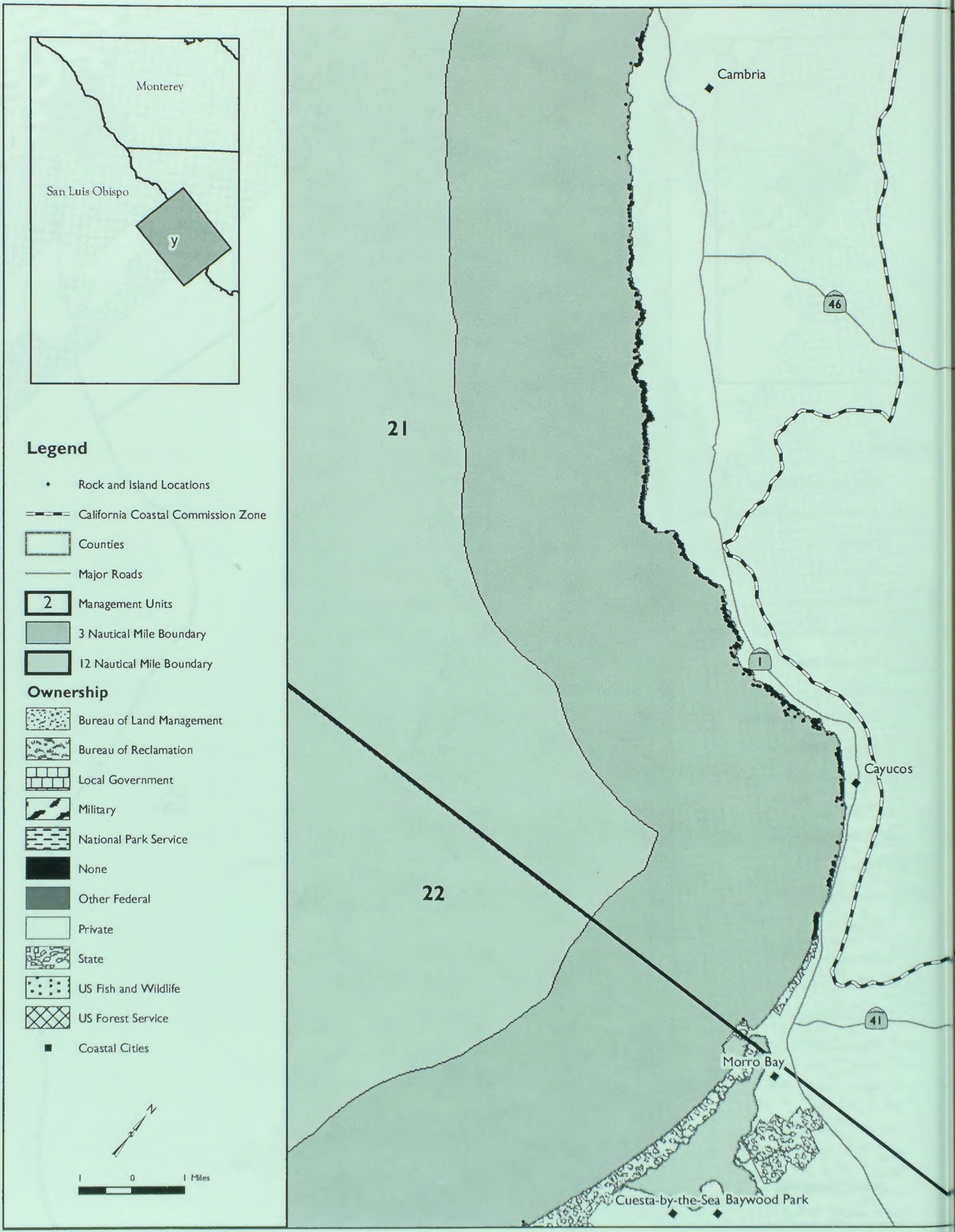
CCNM Sub-Unit 20


W
Monterey
San Luis Obispo
S
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
20
1
N
1
0
1 Miles

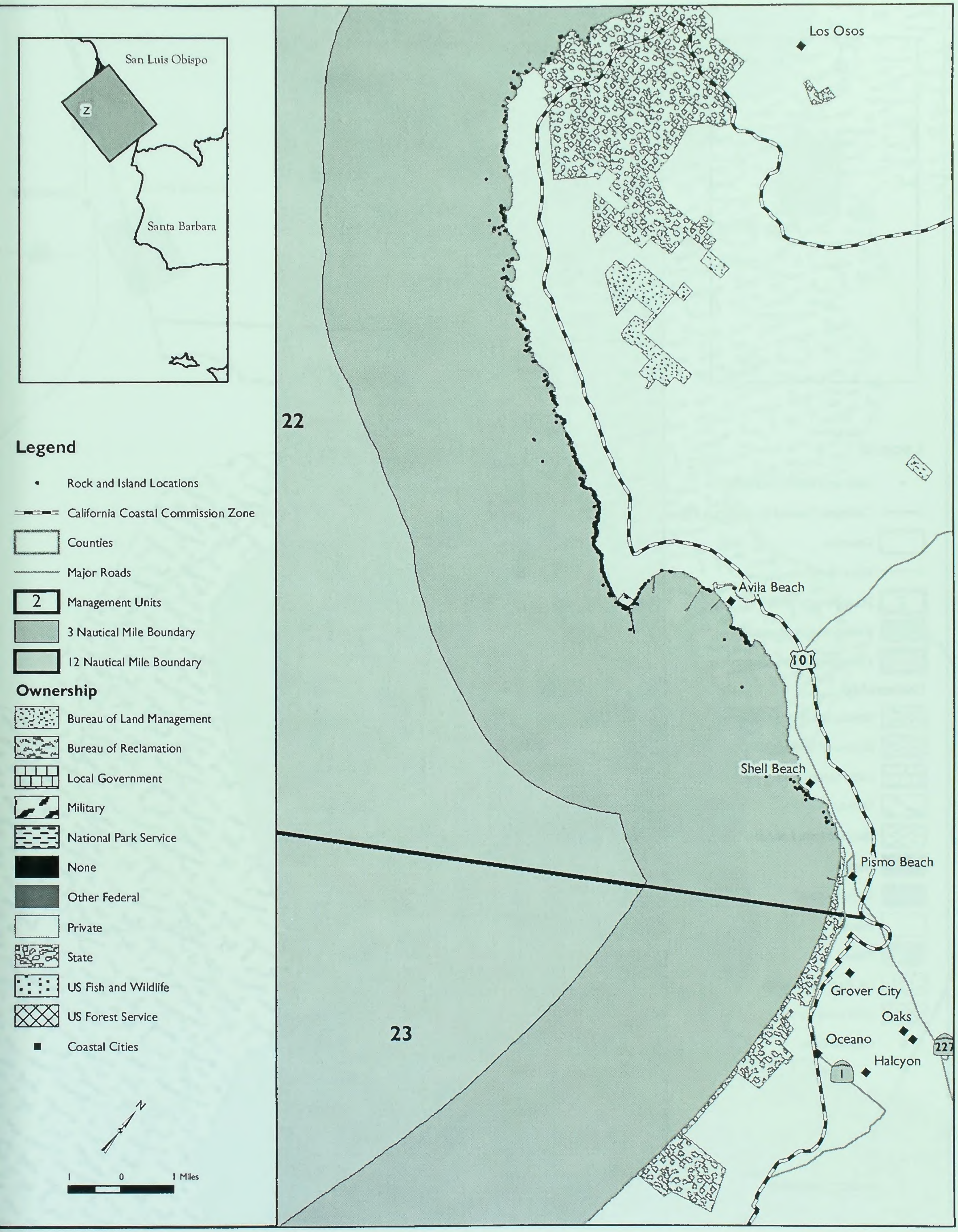
CCNM Sub-Unit


Monterey
X
San Luis Obispo
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1 0 1 Miles
20
21
1
1
San Simeon

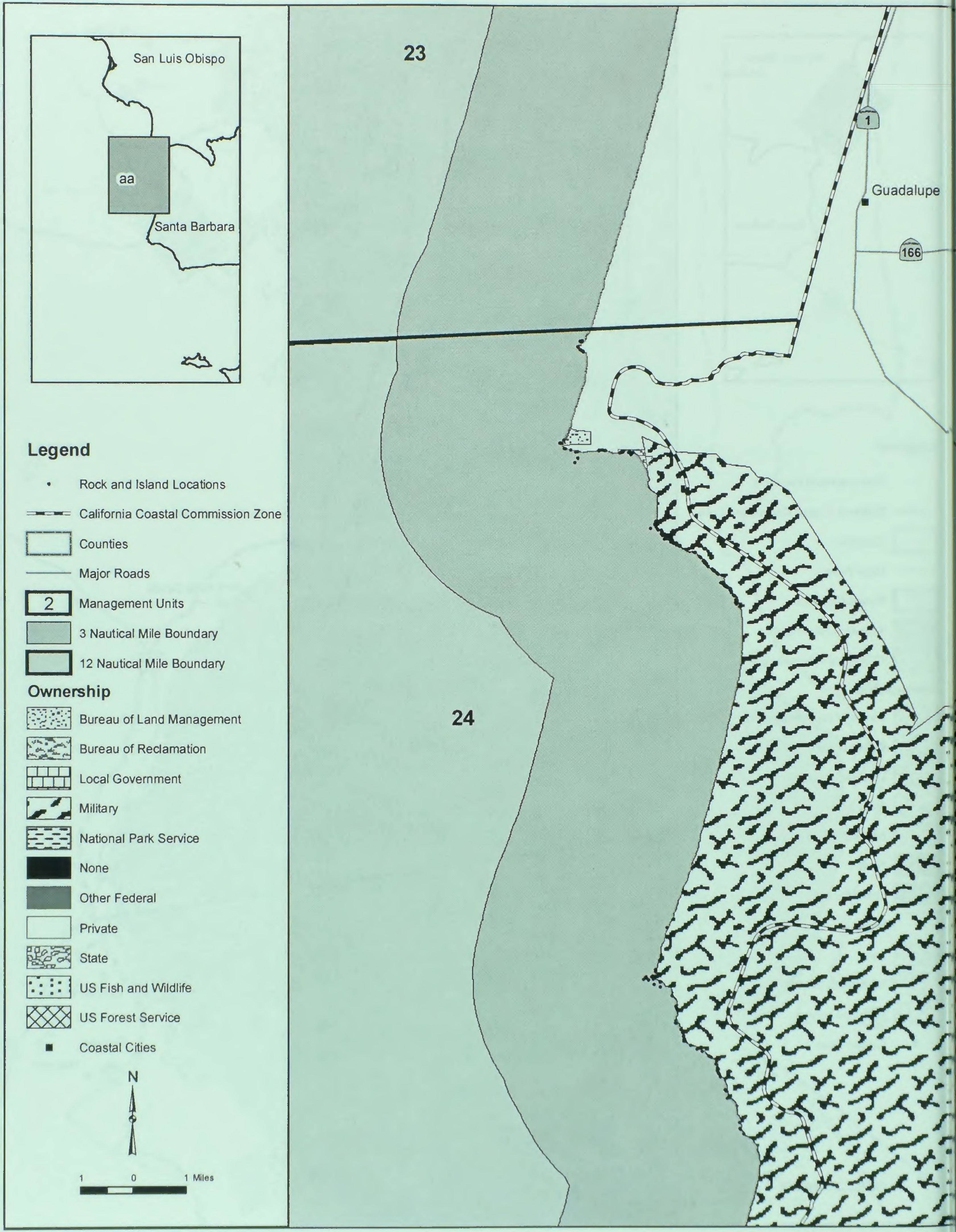
CCNM Sub-Unit 21


Monterey
San Luis Obispo
y
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles
Cambria
46
21
1
Cayucos
22
41
Morro Bay
Cuesta-by-the-Sea
Baywood Park

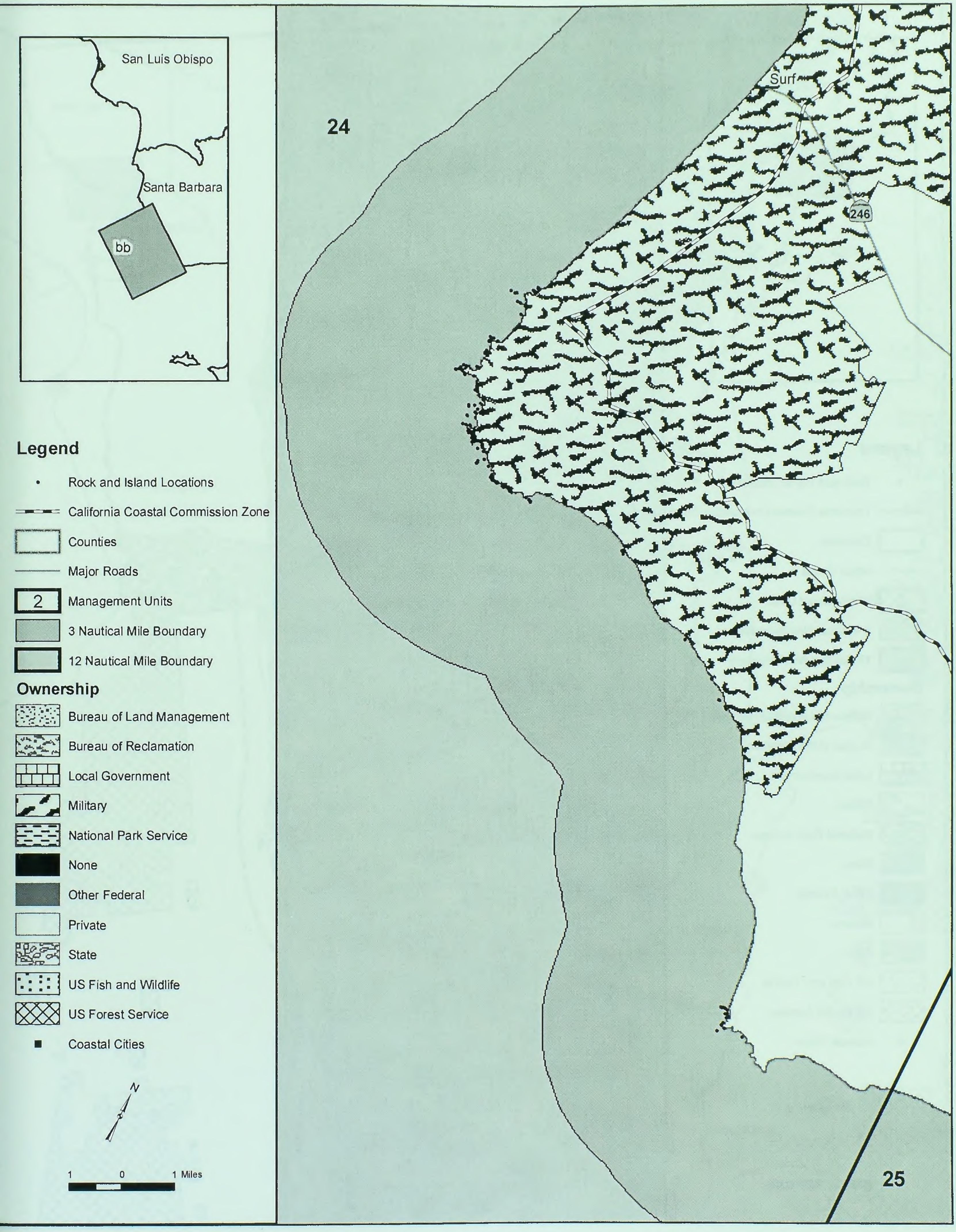
CCNM Sub-Units 21 and 2


San Luis Obispo
Z
Santa Barbara
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1 0 1 Miles
22
23
Los Osos
Avila Beach
101
Shell Beach
Pismo Beach
Grover City
Oaks
Oceano
Halcyon
1
227

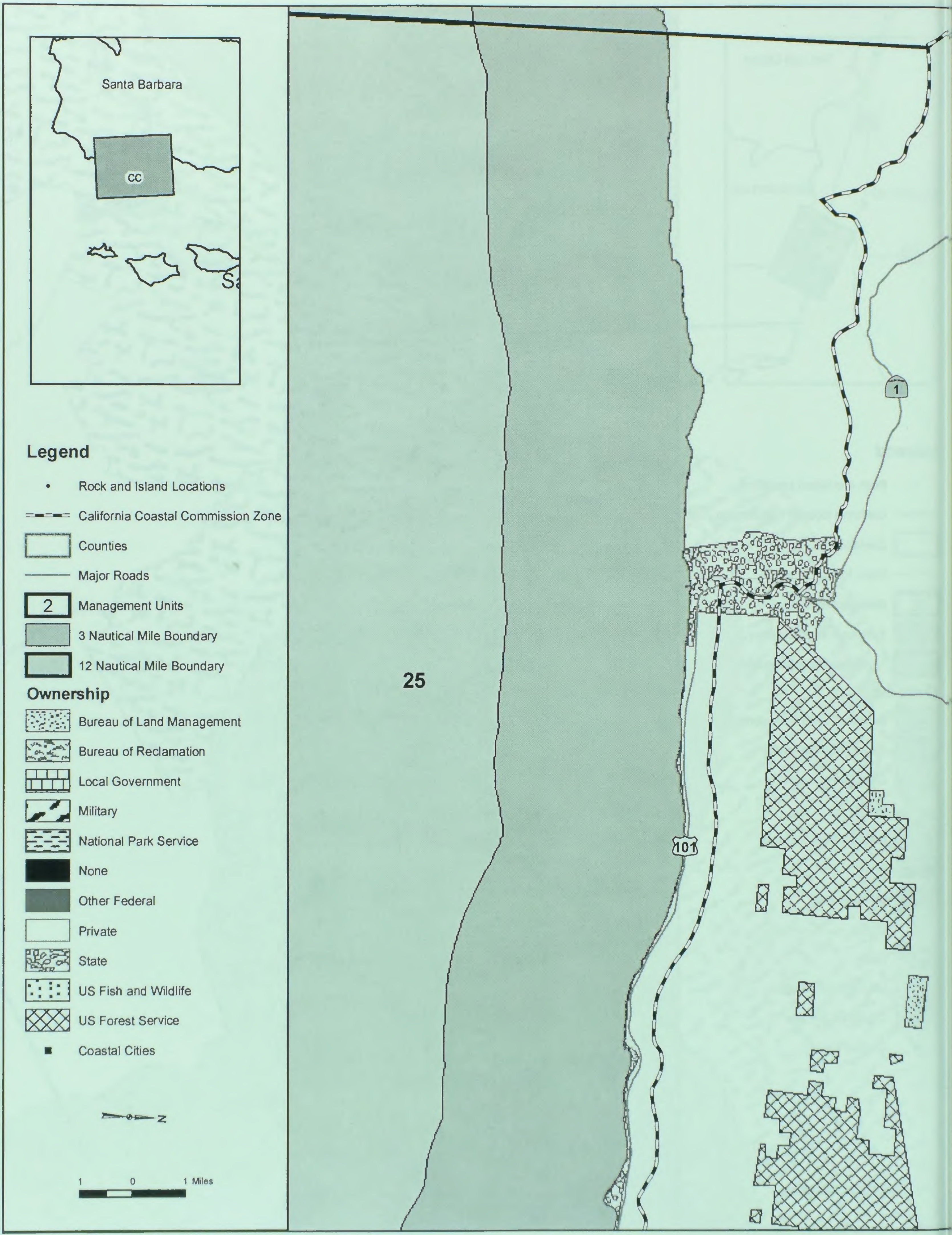
CCNM Sub-Units 22 and 23


San Luis Obispo
aa
Santa Barbara
23
24
1
Guadalupe
166
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2 Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles

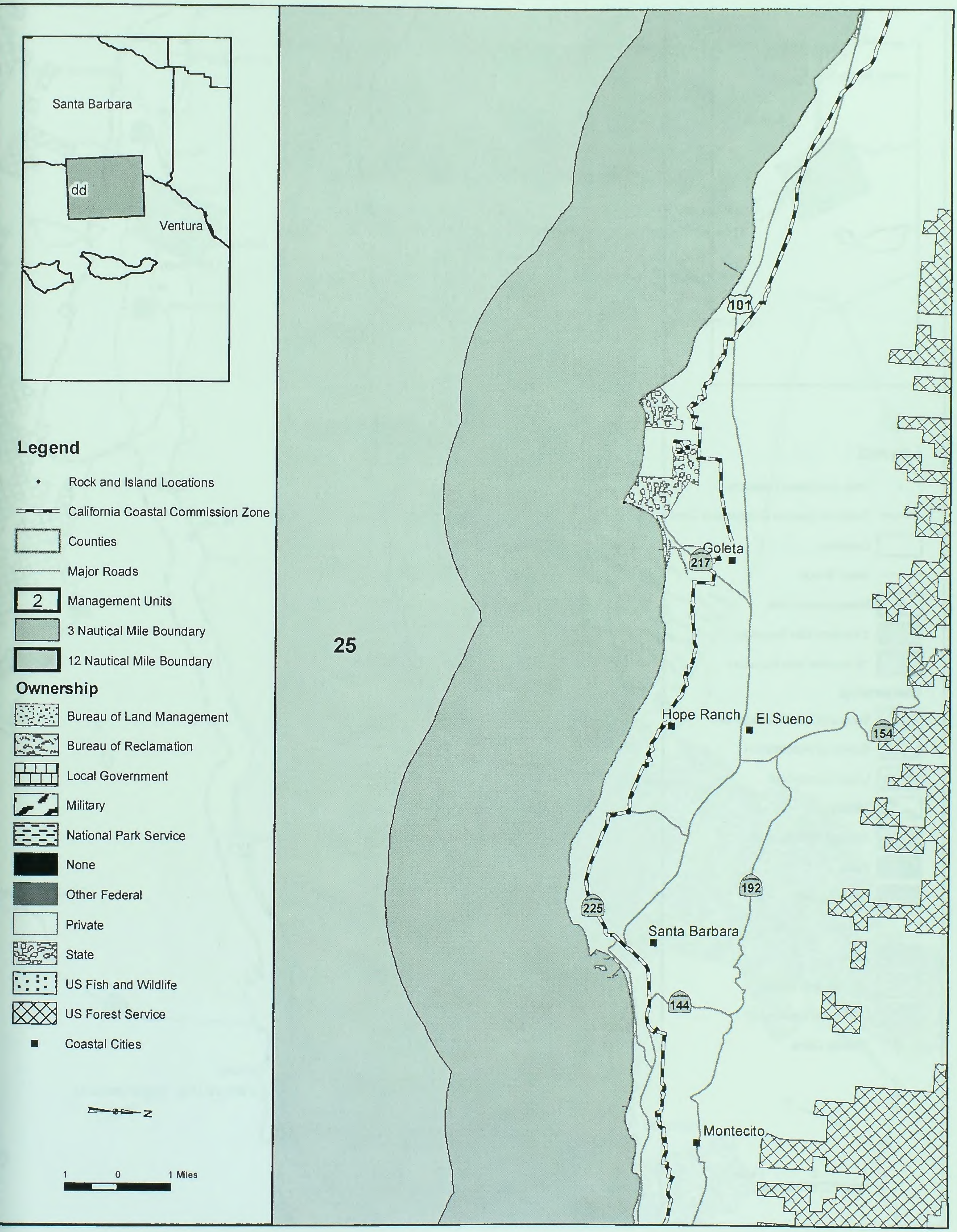
CCNM Sub-Units 23 and 2


San Luis Obispo
Santa Barbara
bb
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1 0 1 Miles
24
Surf
246
25

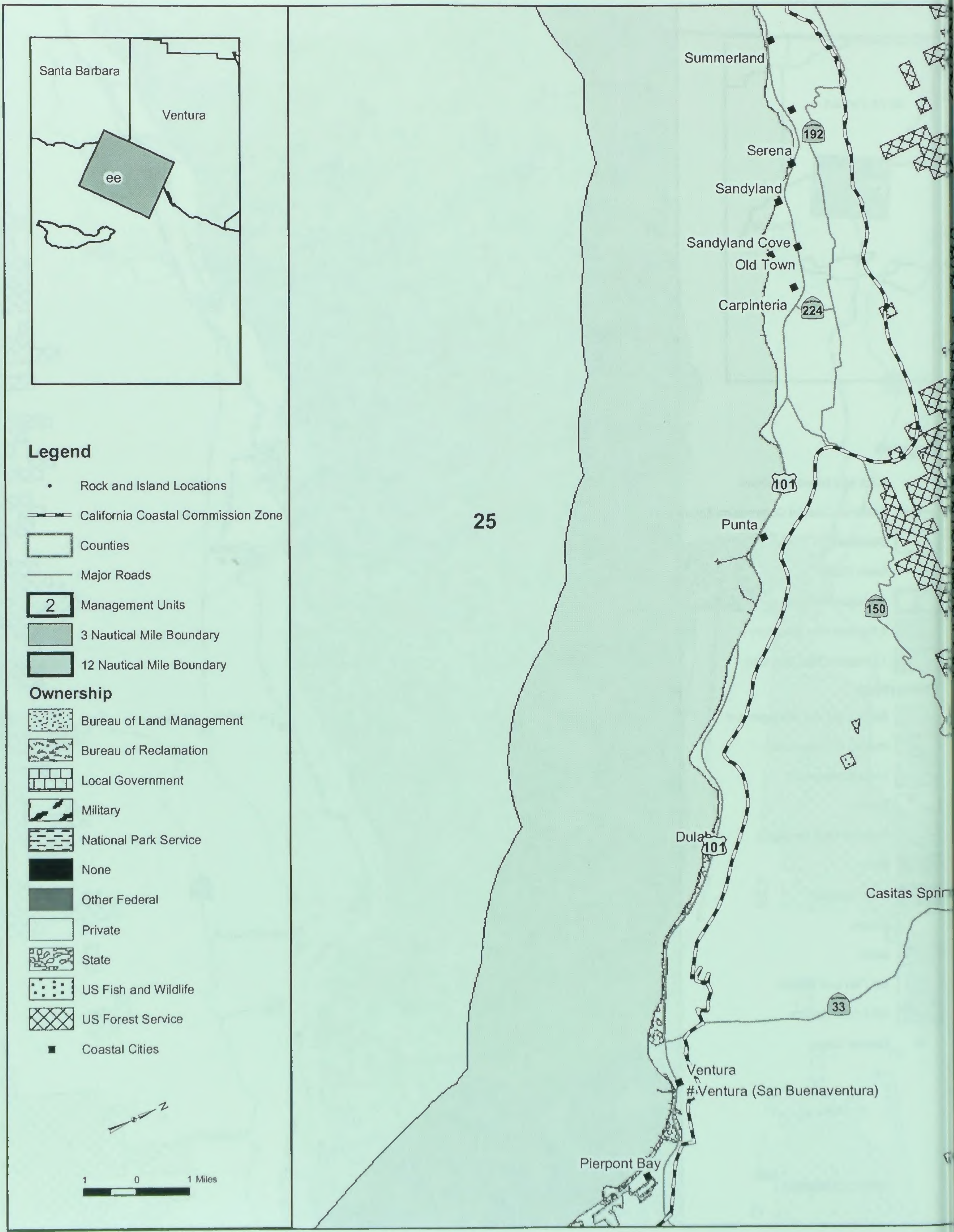
CCNM Sub-Unit 24


Santa Barbara
CC
Sa
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1 0 1 Miles
25
1
101

CCNM Sub-Unit


Santa Barbara
dd
Ventura
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles
25
101
Goleta
217
Hope Ranch
El Sueno
154
192
225
Santa Barbara
144
Montecito

CCNM Sub-Unit 25


Santa Barbara
Ventura
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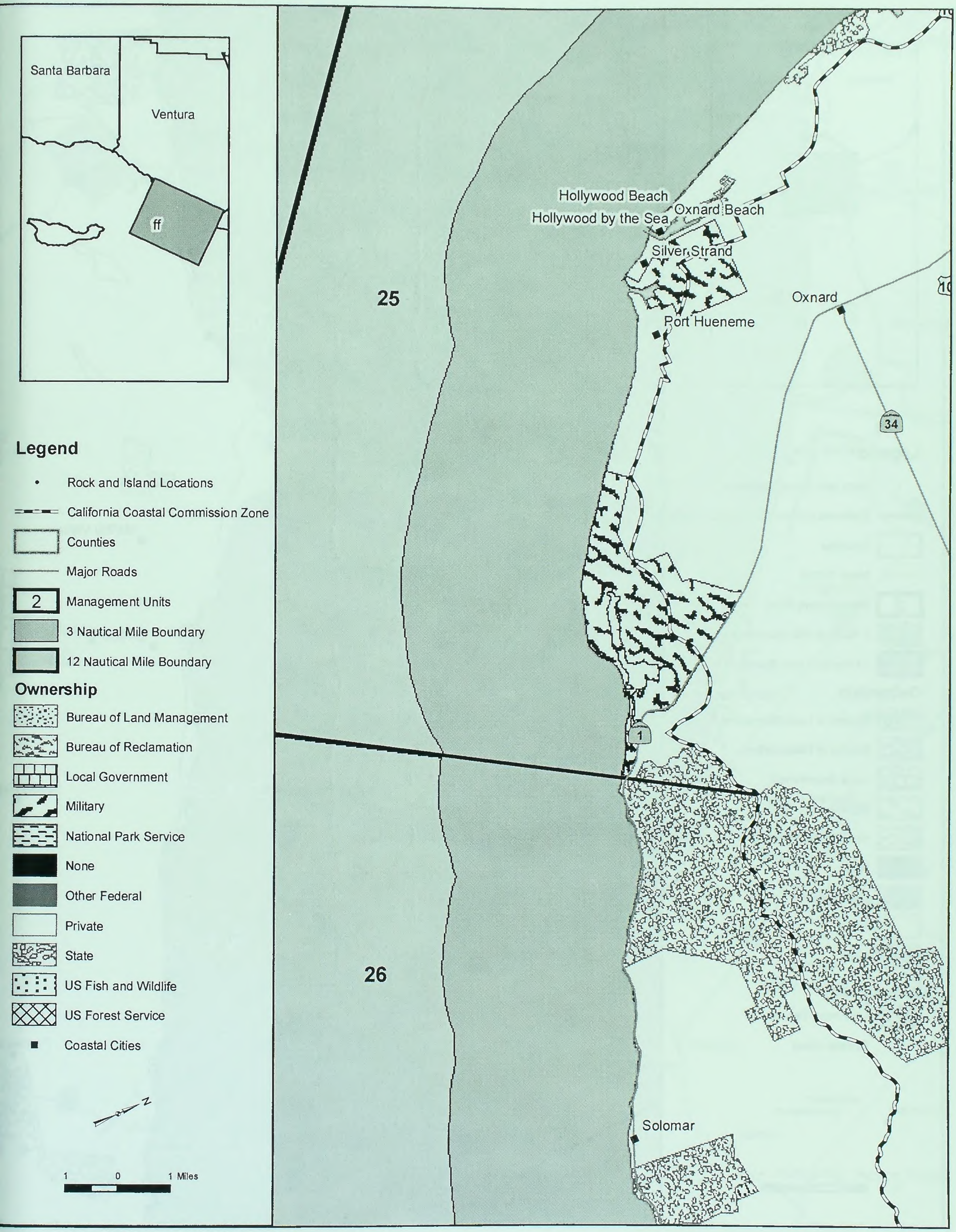
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles
25
Summerland
192
Serena
Sandyland
Sandyland Cove
Old Town
Carpinteria
224
101
Punta
150
Dulah
101
Casitas Sprin
33
Ventura
# Ventura (San Buenaventura)
Pierpont Bay

CCNM Sub-Unit


Santa Barbara
Ventura
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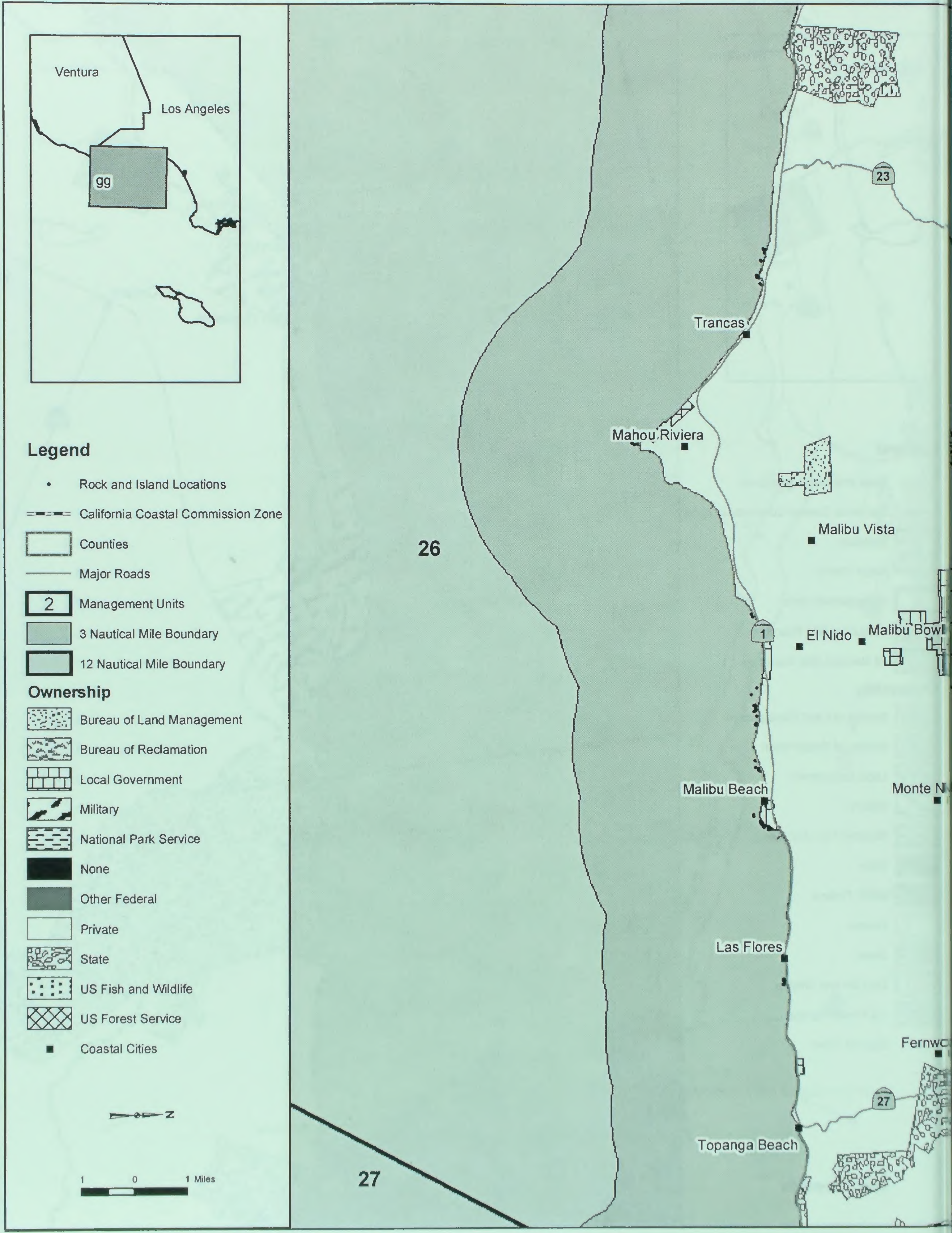
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles
25
26
Hollywood Beach
Hollywood by the Sea
Oxnard Beach
Silver Strand
Port Hueneme
Oxnard
34
1
Solomar

CCNM Sub-Units 25 and 26


Ventura
Los Angeles
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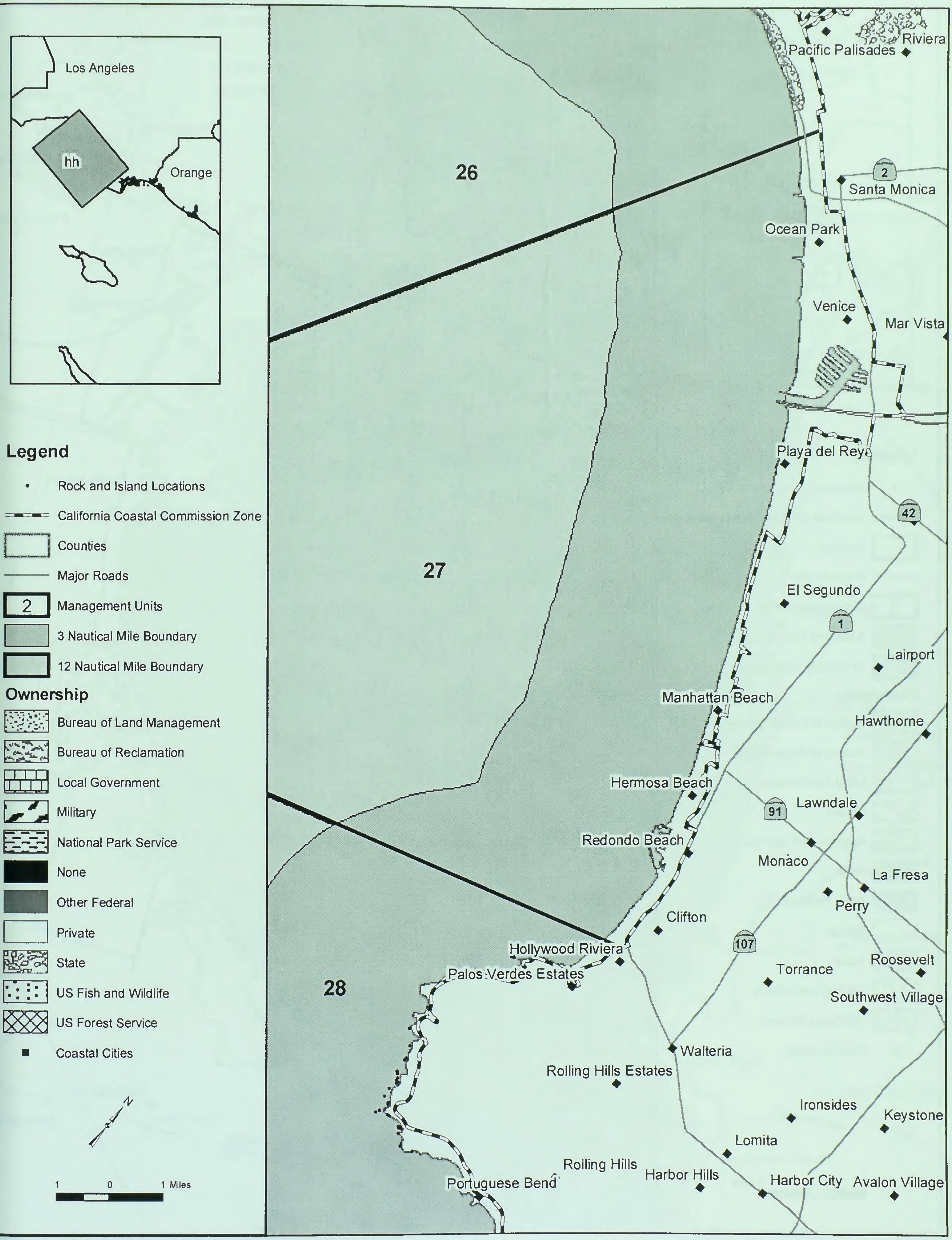
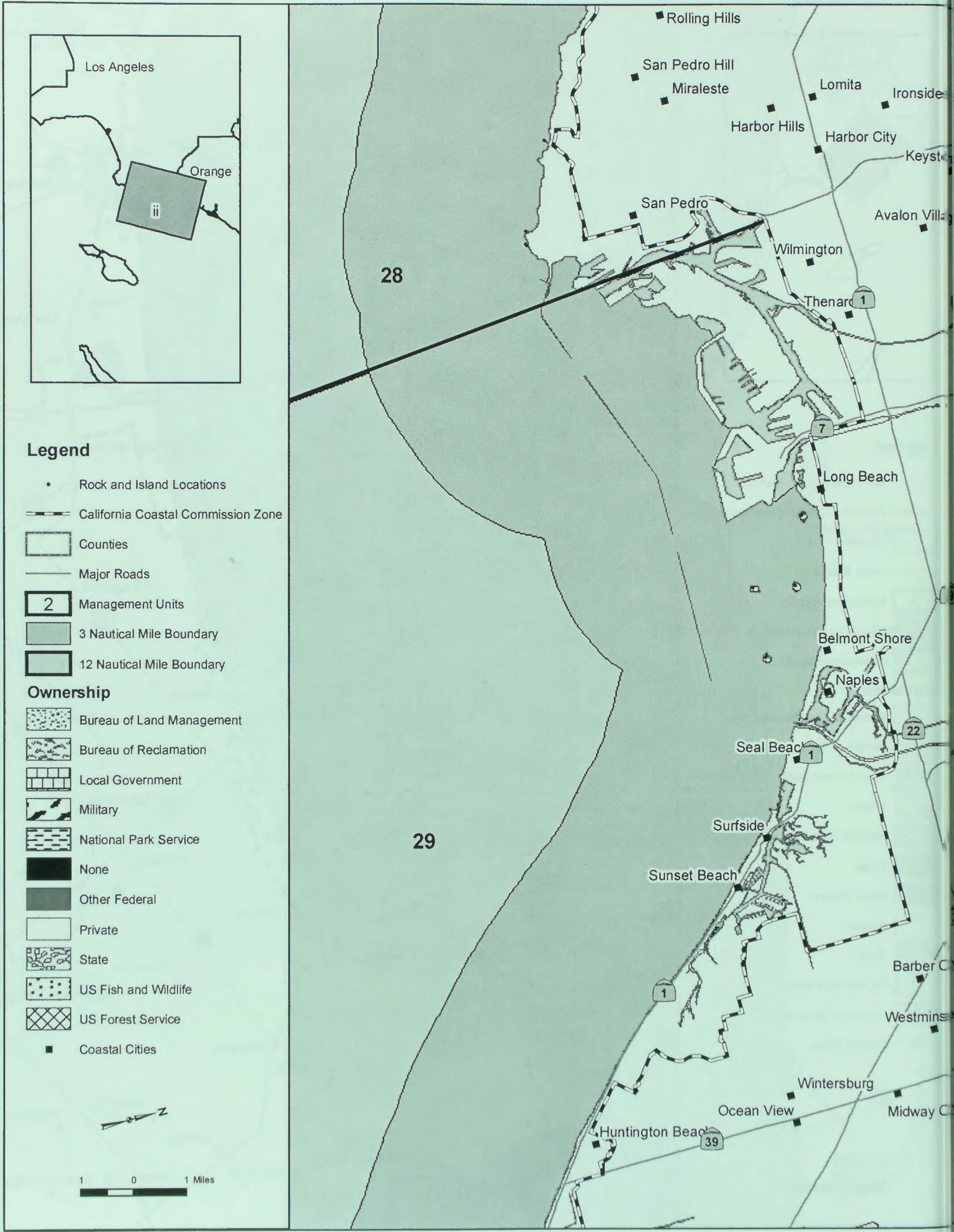
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles
23
Trancas
Mahou Riviera
Malibu Vista
26
1
El Nido
Malibu Bowl
Malibu Beach
Monte N
Las Flores
Fernwo
27
Topanga Beach
27

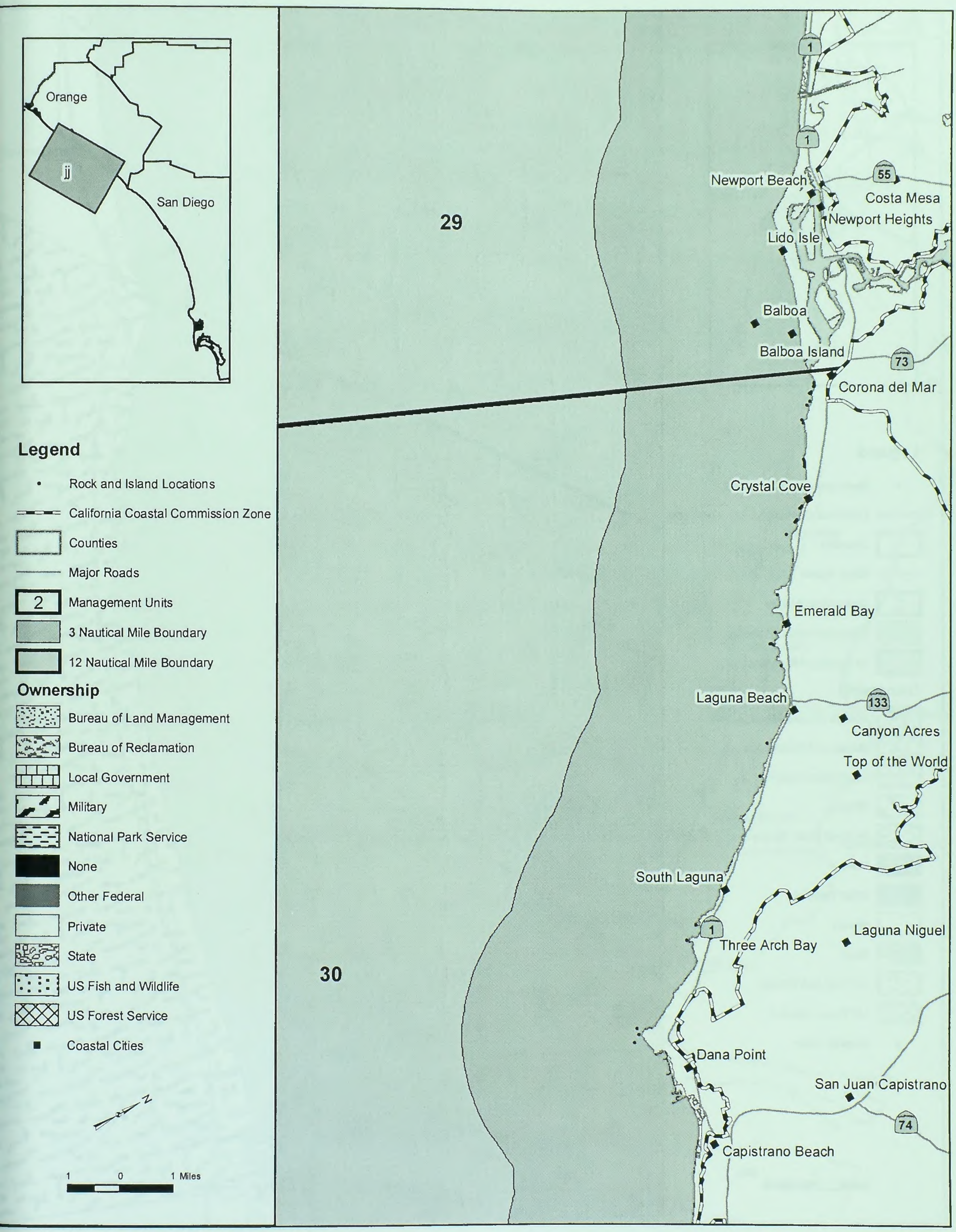
CCNM Sub-Unit


Los Angeles
hh
Orange
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2 Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1 0 1 Miles
26
27
28
Riviera
Pacific Palisades
2
Santa Monica
Ocean Park
Venice
Mar Vista
Playa del Rey
42
El Segundo
1
Lairport
Manhattan Beach
Hawthorne
Hermosa Beach
91
Lawndale
Redondo Beach
Monaco
La Fresa
Perry
Clifton
107
Hollywood Riviera
Palos Verdes Estates
Torrance
Roosevelt
Southwest Village
Walteria
Rolling Hills Estates
Ironsides
Keystone
Lomita
Rolling Hills
Harbor Hills
Harbor City
Avalon Village
Portuguese Bend

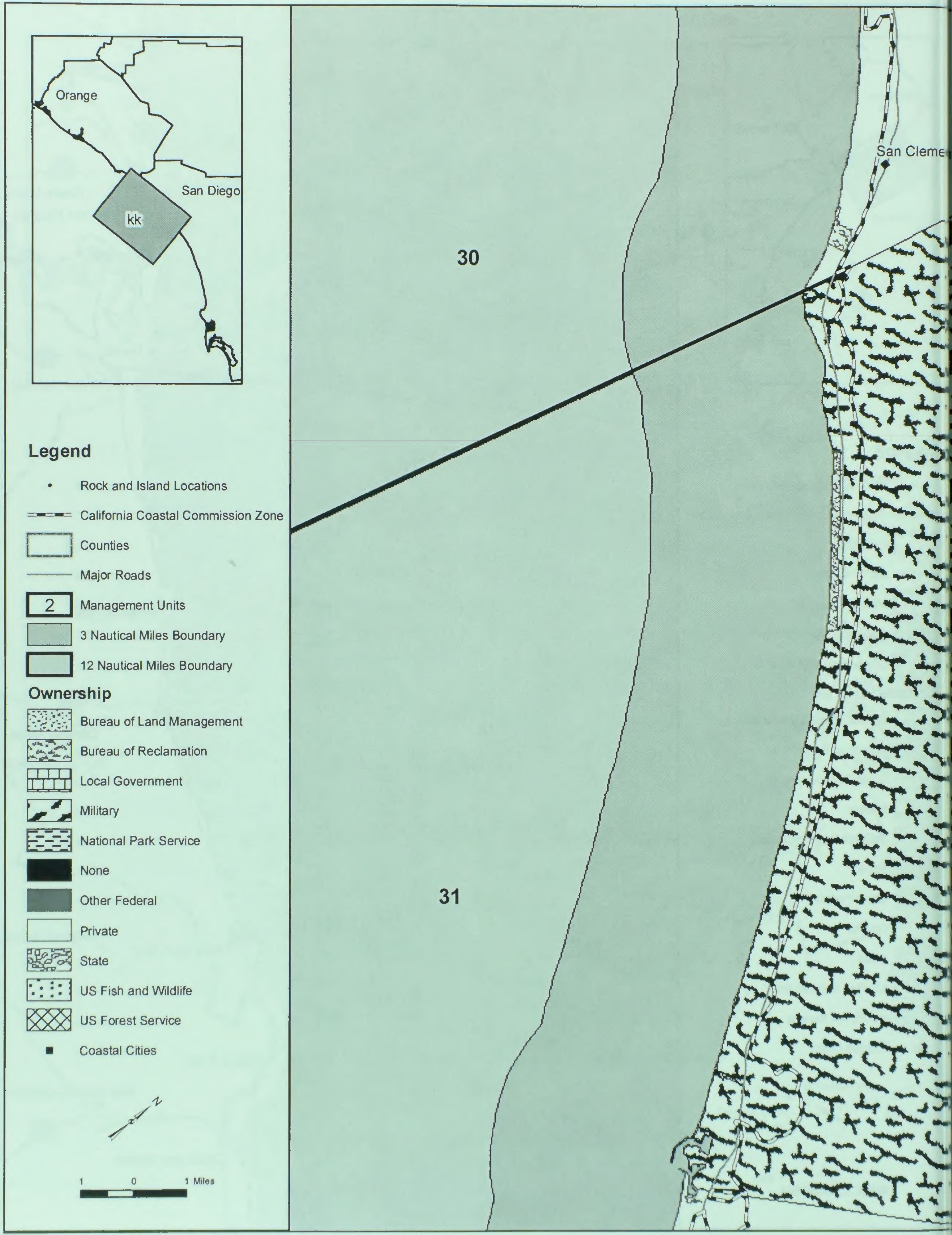
CCNM Sub-Units 26 and 27


Los Angeles
Orange
ii
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles
Rolling Hills
San Pedro Hill
Miraleste
Lomita
Ironside
Harbor Hills
Harbor City
Keyst
San Pedro
Avalon Villa
Wilmington
28
Thenard
1
7
Long Beach
Belmont Shore
Naples
22
Seal Beac
1
Surfside
29
Sunset Beach
Barber C
1
Westmins
Wintersburg
Ocean View
Midway C
Huntington Beac
39

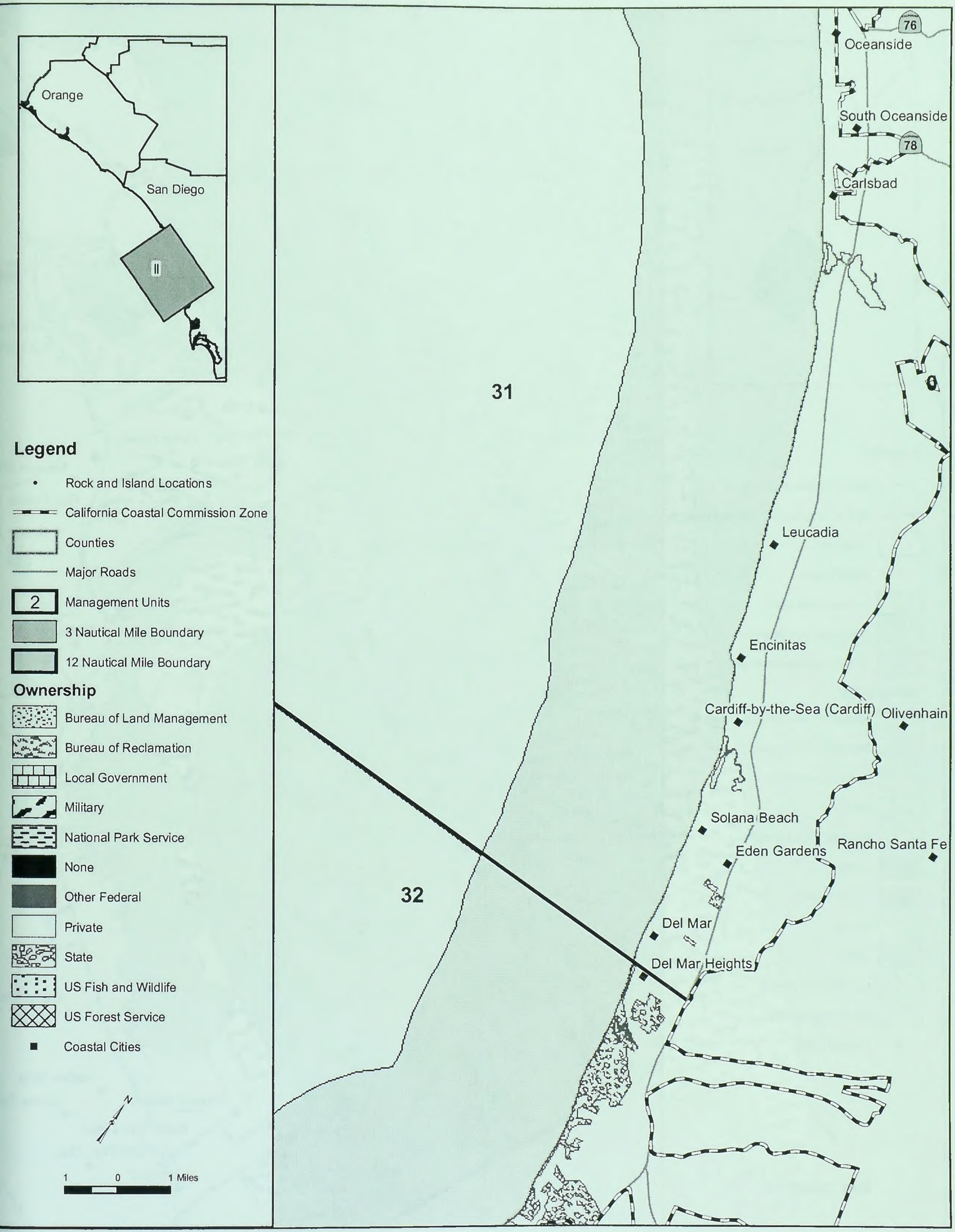
CCNM Sub-Units 28 and 2


Orange
jj
San Diego
29
30
Newport Beach
Costa Mesa
Newport Heights
Lido Isle
Balboa
Balboa Island
Corona del Mar
Crystal Cove
Emerald Bay
Laguna Beach
Canyon Acres
Top of the World
South Laguna
Three Arch Bay
Laguna Niguel
Dana Point
San Juan Capistrano
Capistrano Beach
1
55
73
133
74
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2 Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1 0 1 Miles

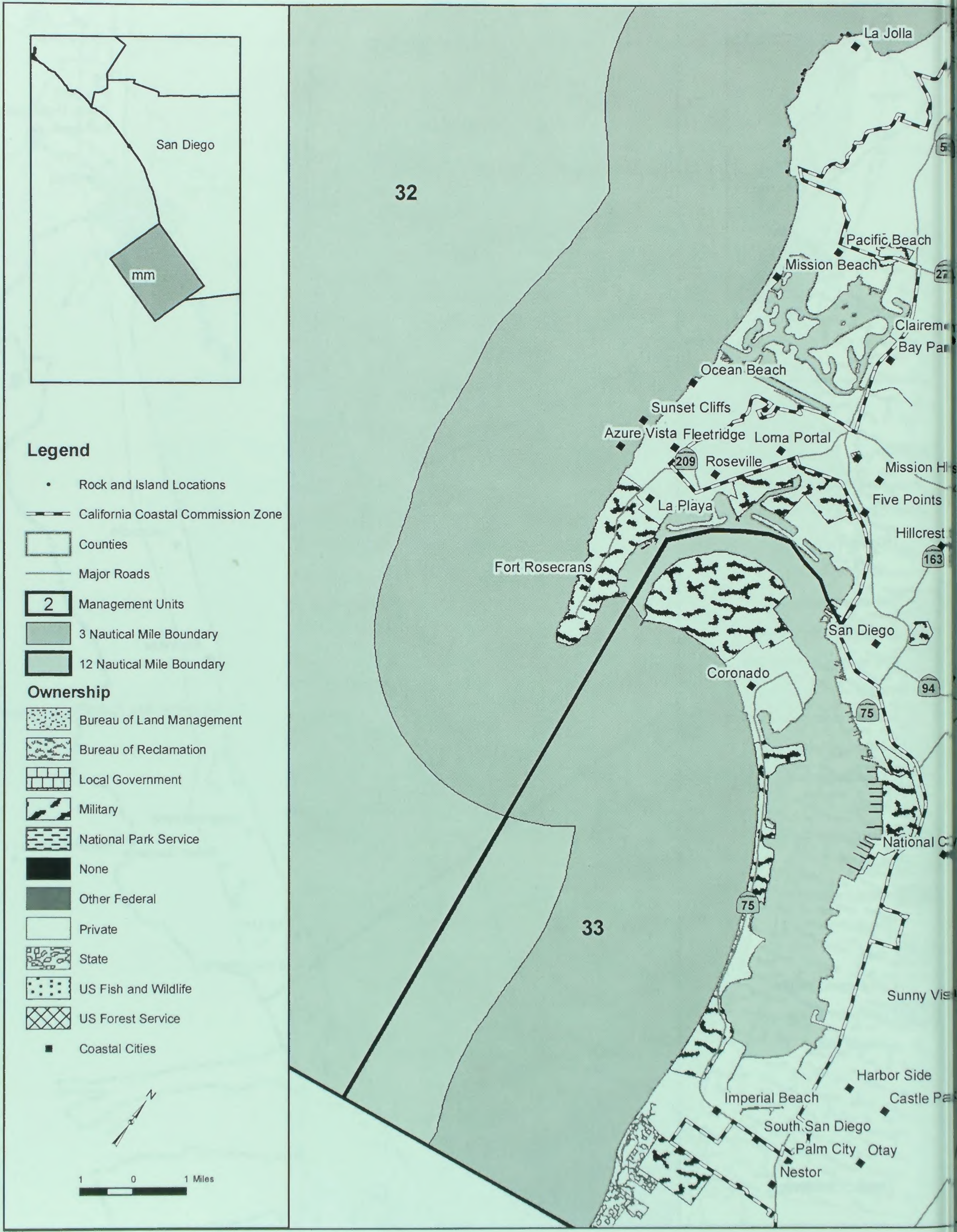
CCNM Sub-Units 29 and 30


Orange
San Diego
kk
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Miles Boundary
12 Nautical Miles Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles
30
31
San Cleme

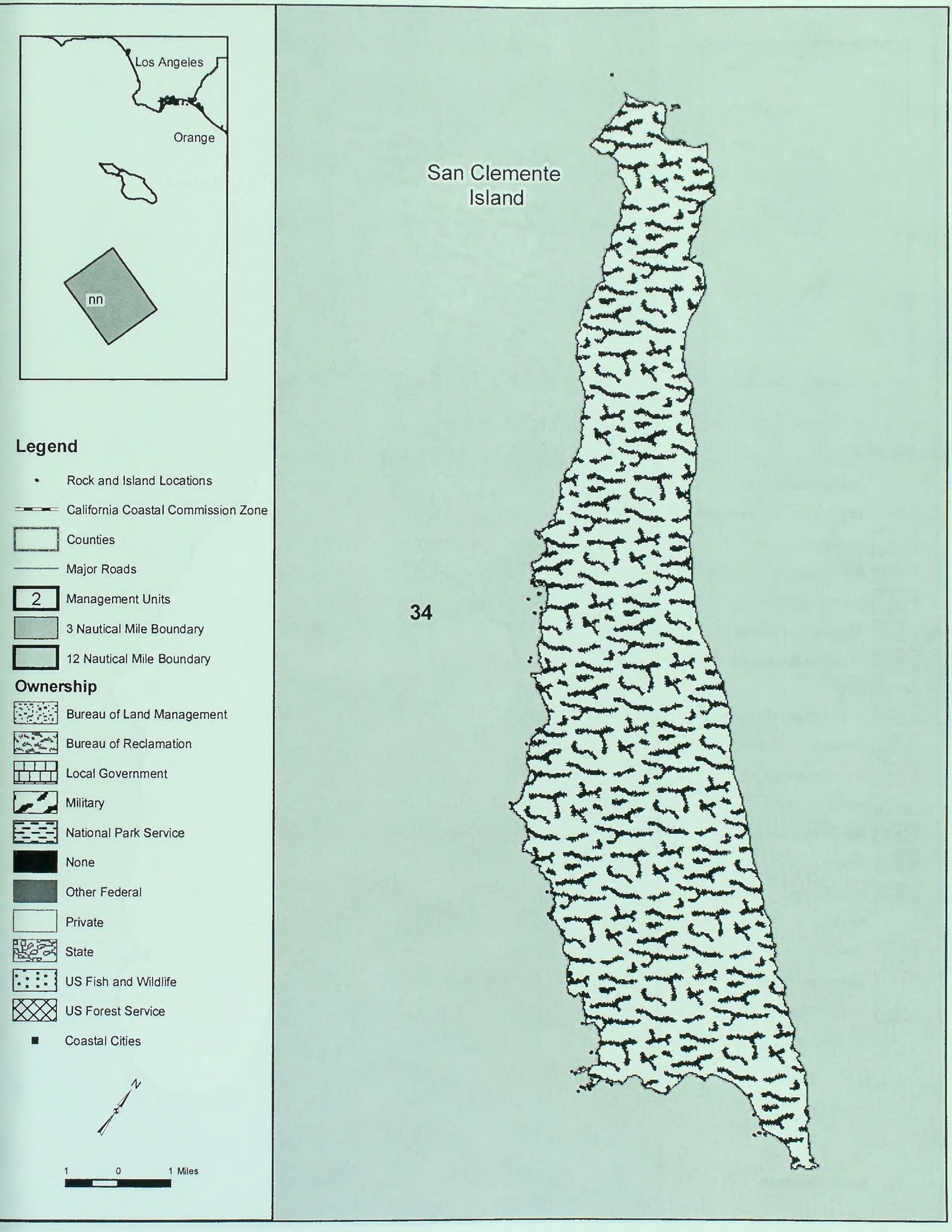
CCNM Sub-Units 30 and


Orange
San Diego
II
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles
76
Oceanside
South Oceanside
78
Carlsbad
31
Leucadia
Encinitas
Cardiff-by-the-Sea (Cardiff)
Olivenhain
Solana Beach
Eden Gardens
Rancho Santa Fe
32
Del Mar
Del Mar Heights

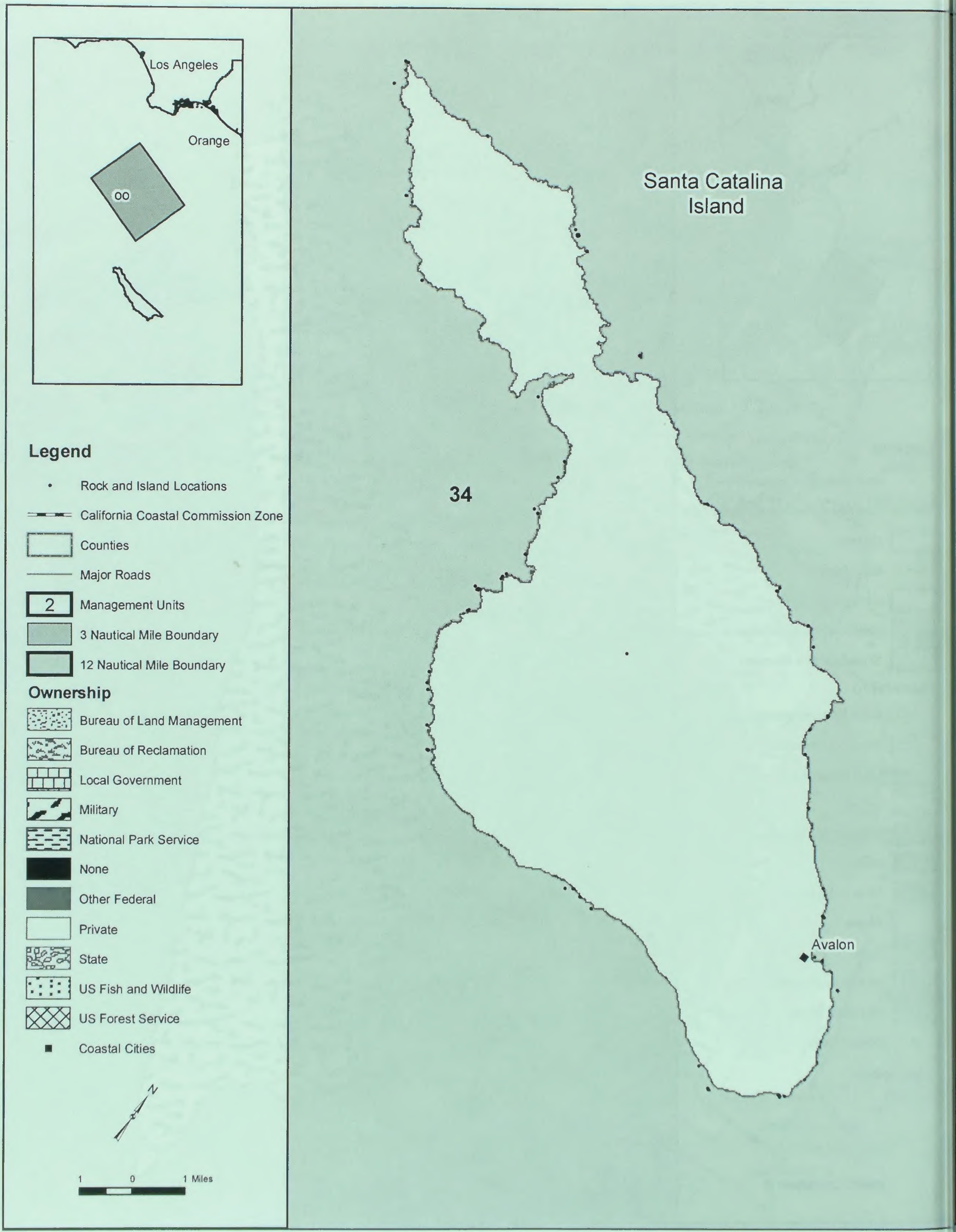
CCNM Sub-Units 31 and 32


San Diego
mm
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles
32
33
La Jolla
Pacific Beach
Mission Beach
Clairem
Bay Par
Ocean Beach
Sunset Cliffs
Azure Vista
Fleetridge
Loma Portal
209
Roseville
Mission H
Five Points
La Playa
Hillcrest
163
Fort Rosecrans
San Diego
Coronado
94
75
National C
Sunny Vis
Harbor Side
Imperial Beach
Castle Pa
South San Diego
Palm City
Otay
Nestor
52
27

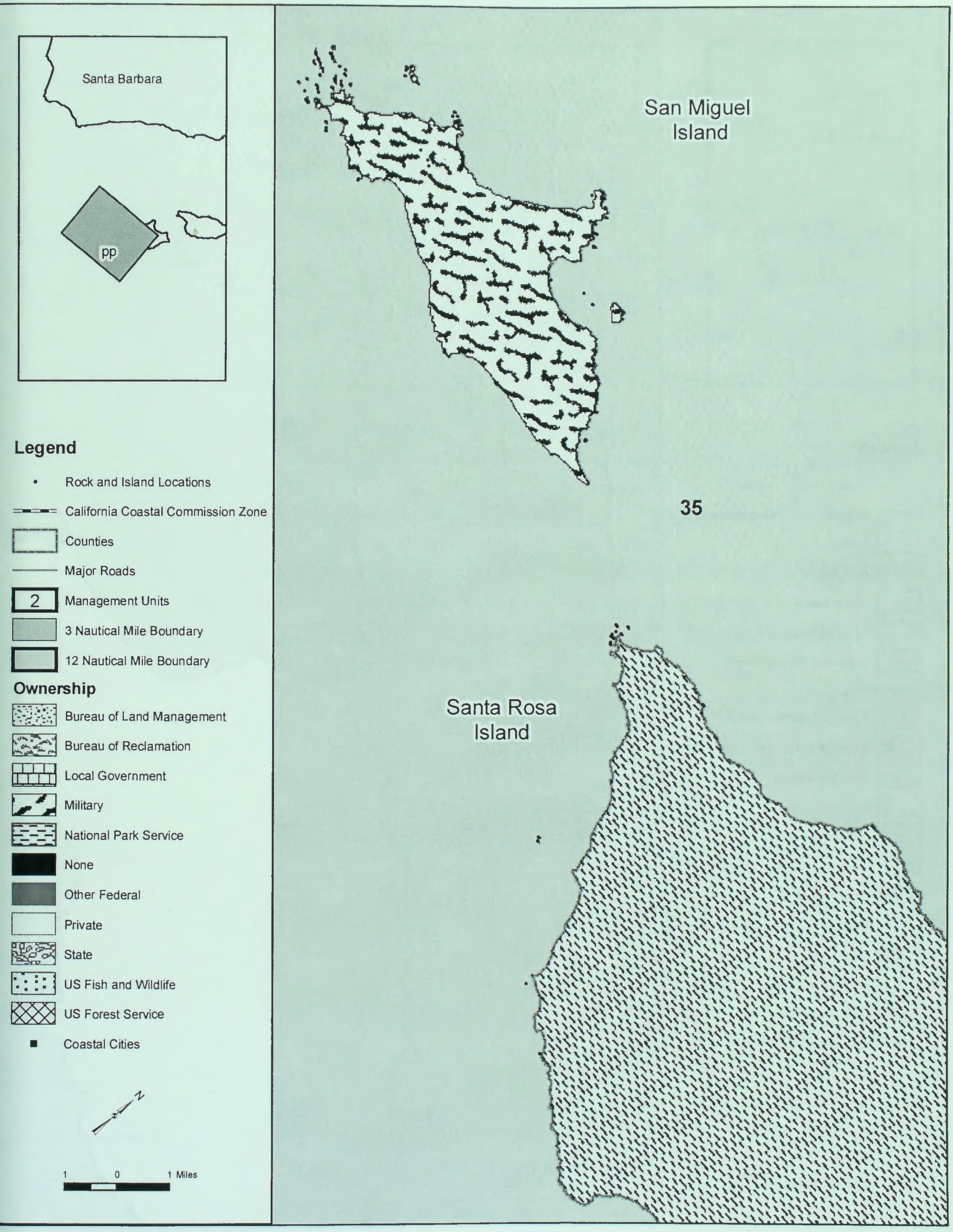
CCNM Sub-Units 32 and 3


Los Angeles
Orange
nn
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles
San Clemente Island
34

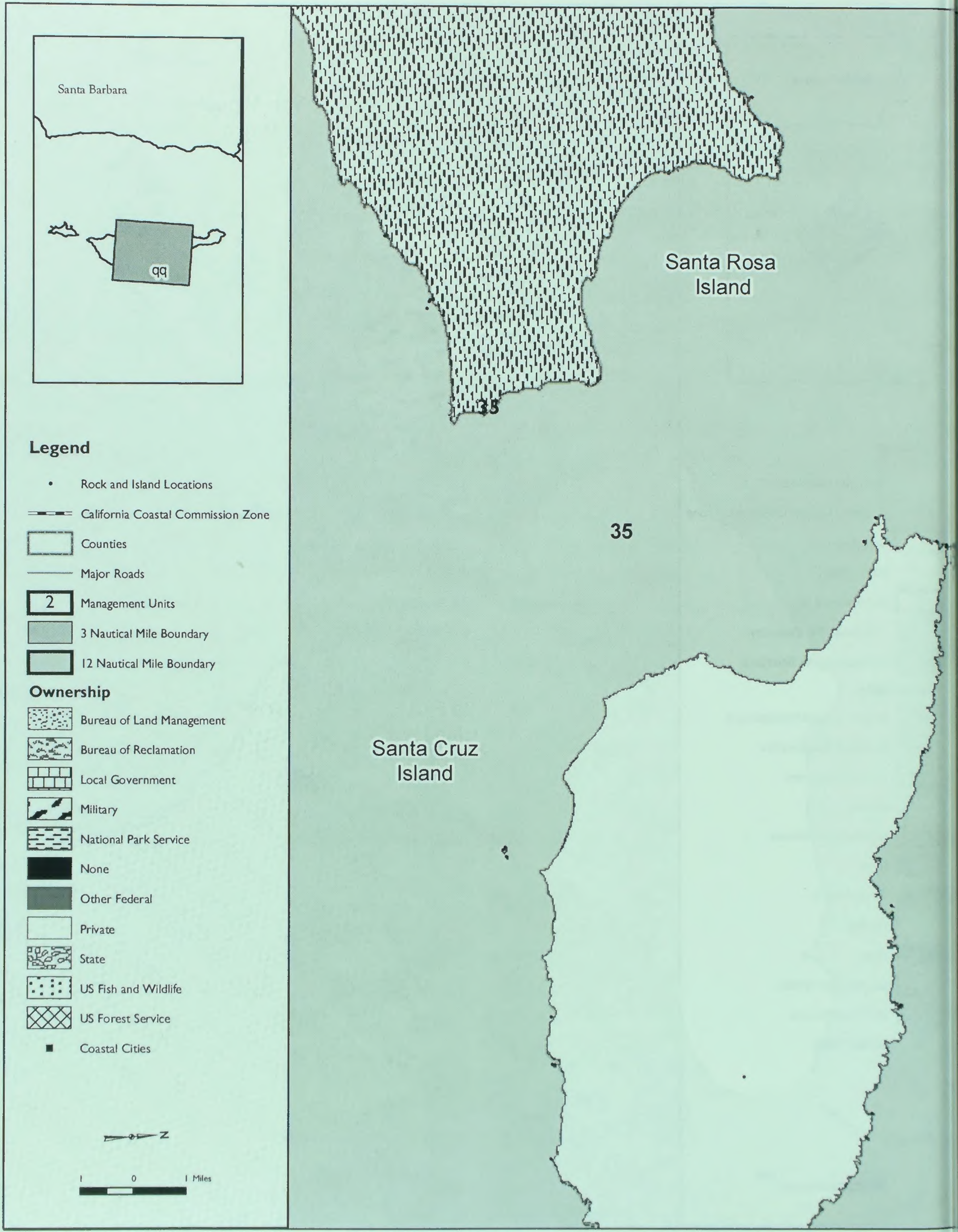
CCNM Sub-Unit 34

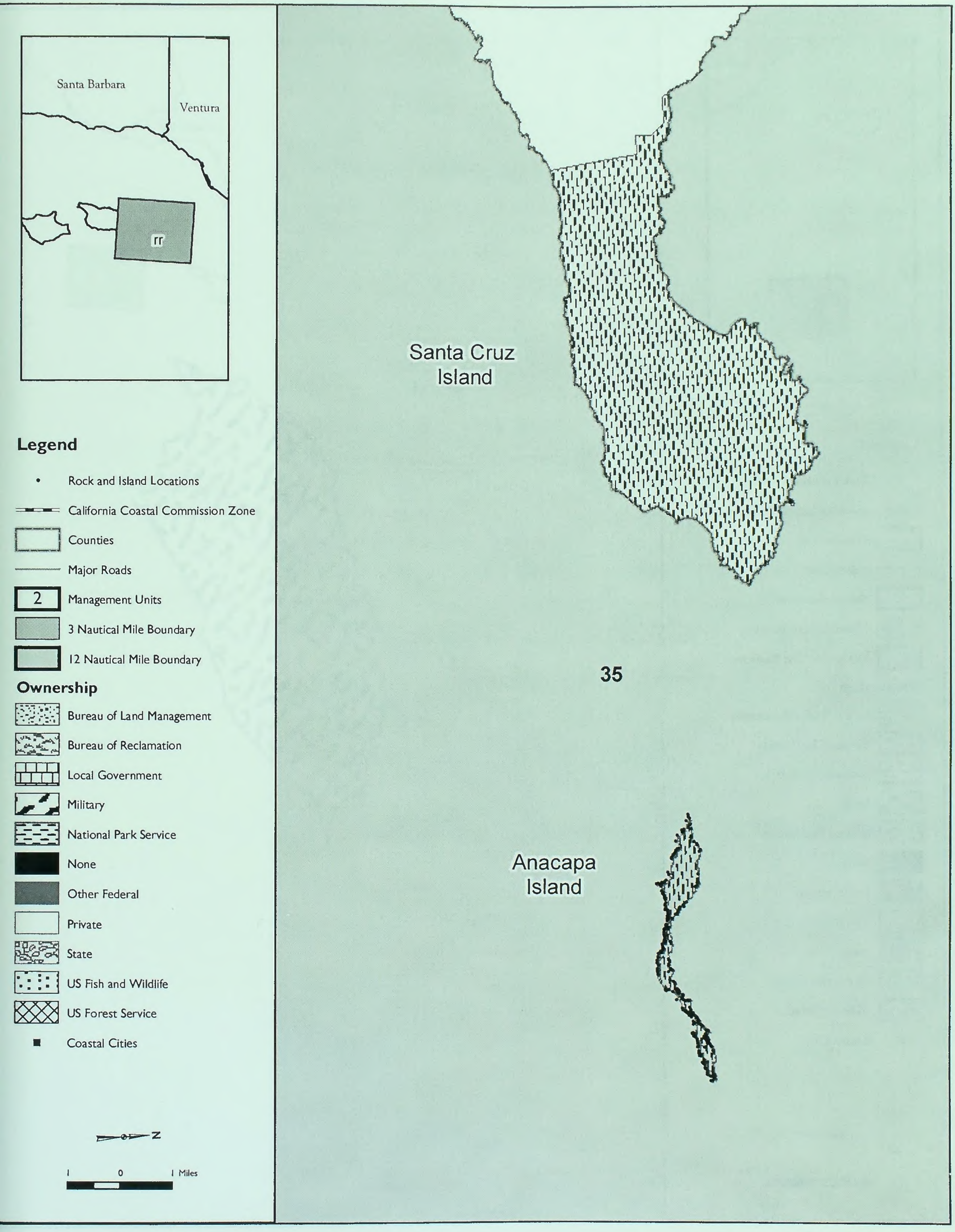

Los Angeles
Orange
00
Santa Catalina Island
34
Avalon
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles

CCNM Sub-Unit 3

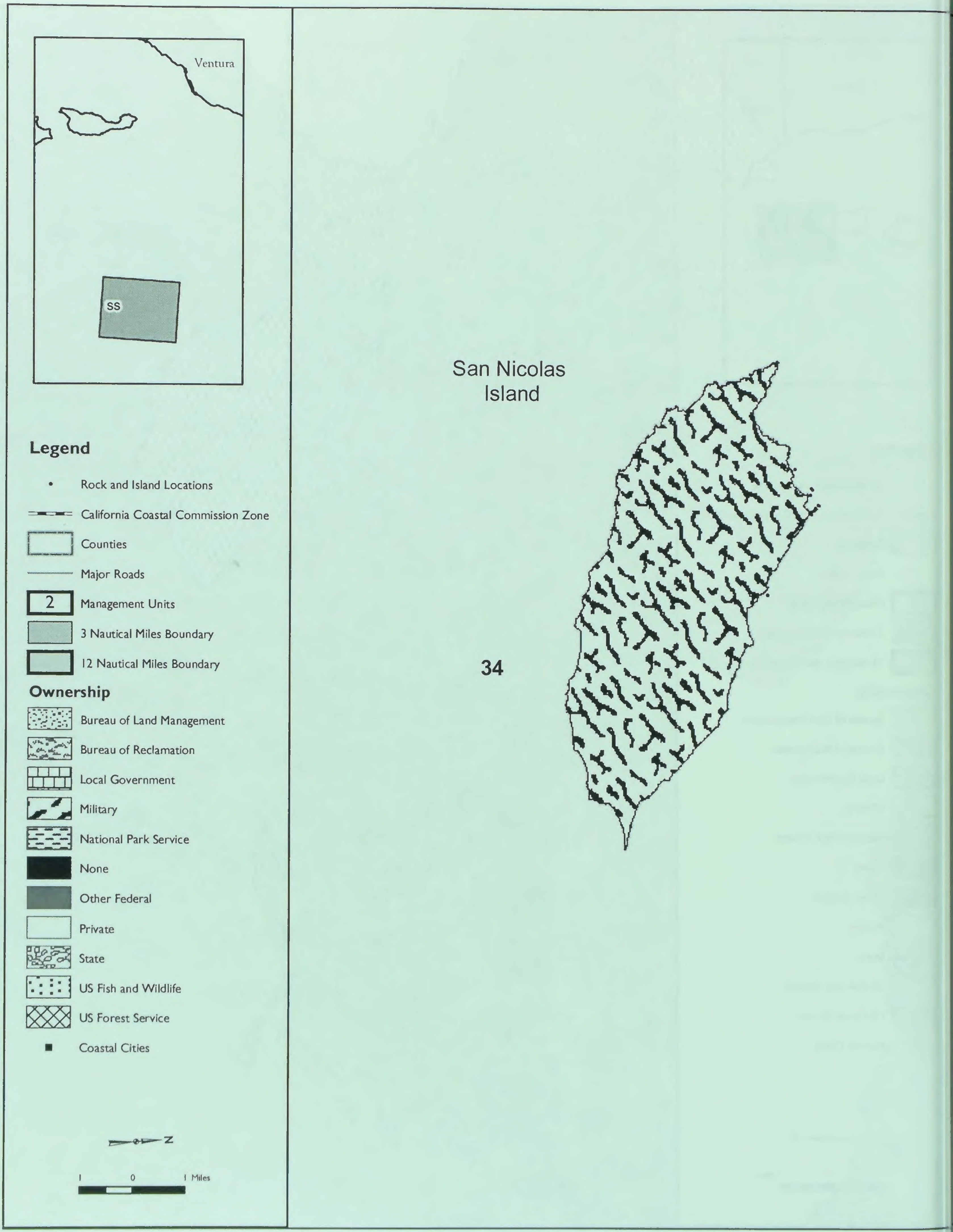

Santa Barbara
pp
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles
San Miguel Island
35
Santa Rosa Island

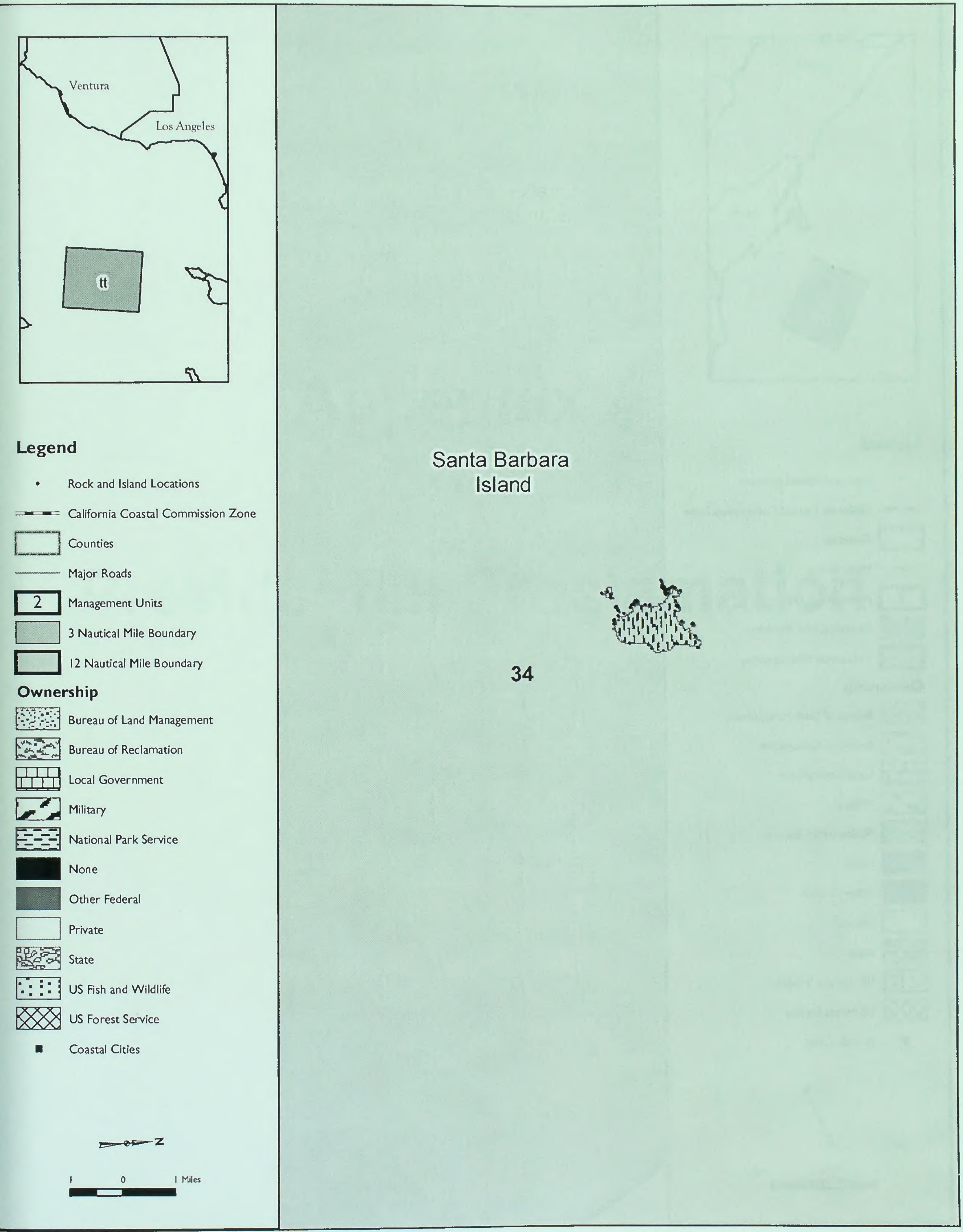
CCNM Sub-Unit 35


Santa Barbara
qq
Santa Rosa Island
35
35
Santa Cruz Island
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles

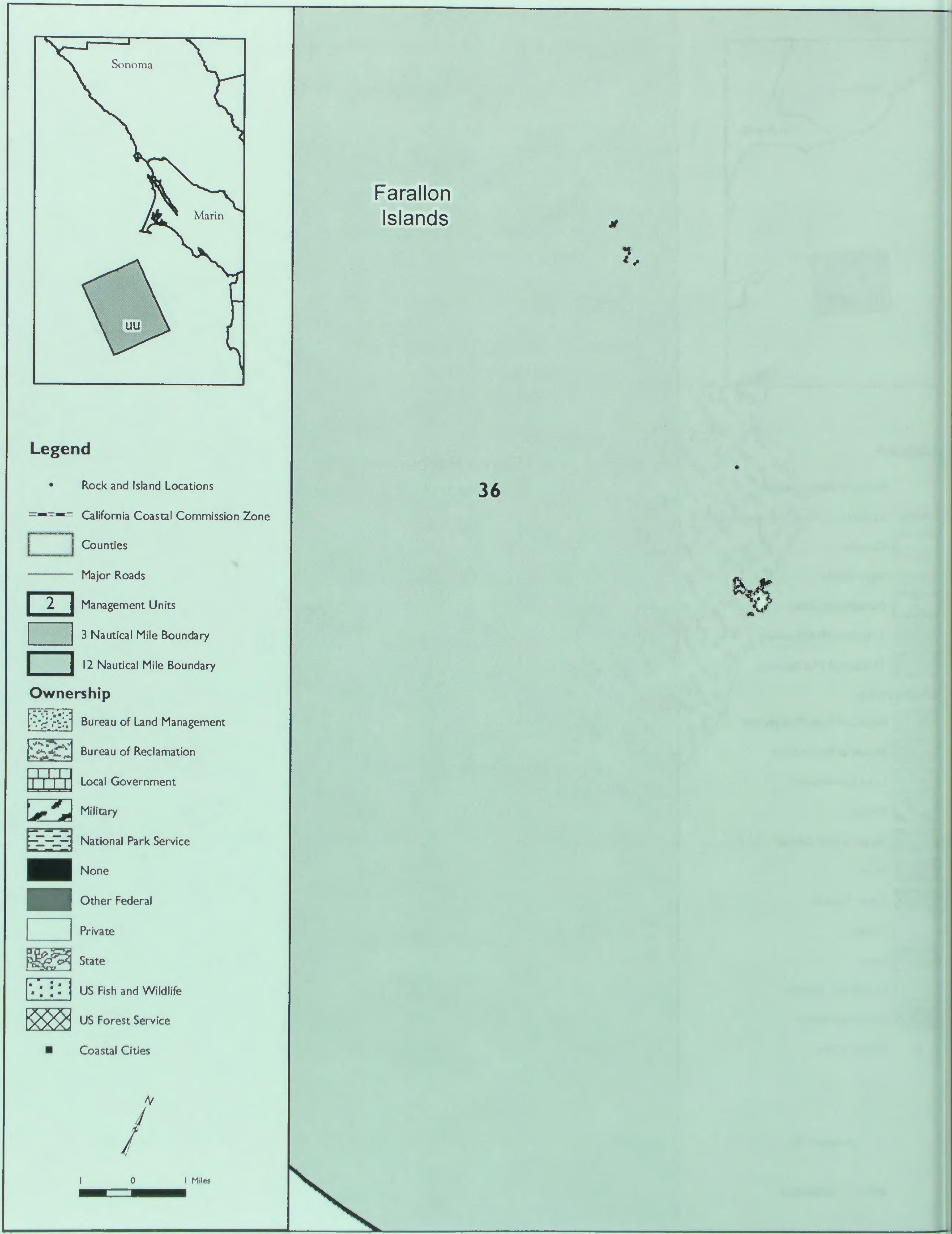

Santa Barbara
Ventura
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2 Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1 0 1 Miles
Santa Cruz Island
35
Anacapa Island

CCNM Sub-Unit 35


Ventura
SS
San Nicolas Island
34
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Miles Boundary
12 Nautical Miles Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles


Ventura
Los Angeles
tt
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1 0 1 Miles
Santa Barbara Island
34

CCNM Sub-Unit 34


Sonoma
Marin
uu
Farallon Islands
36
Legend
Rock and Island Locations
California Coastal Commission Zone
Counties
Major Roads
2
Management Units
3 Nautical Mile Boundary
12 Nautical Mile Boundary
Ownership
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
Local Government
Military
National Park Service
None
Other Federal
Private
State
US Fish and Wildlife
US Forest Service
Coastal Cities
N
1
0
1 Miles

CCNM Sub-Unit

Appendix A

Presidential Proclamation

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Appendix A
Presidential Proclamation

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Grand Canyon, Arizona)

For Immediate Release **January 11, 2000**

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA COASTAL NATIONAL MONUMENT

- - - - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

The islands, rocks, and pinnacles of the California Coastal National Monument overwhelm the viewer, as white-capped waves crash into the vertical cliffs or deeply crevassed surge channels and frothy water empties back into the ocean. Amidst that beauty lies irreplaceable scientific values vital to protecting the fragile ecosystems of the California coastline. At land's end, the islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles off the coast above mean high tide provide havens for significant populations of sea mammals and birds. They are part of a narrow and important flight lane in the Pacific Flyway, providing essential habitat for feeding, perching, nesting, and shelter.

The California Coastal National Monument is a biological treasure. The thousands of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles are part of the nearshore ocean zone that begins just off shore and ends at the boundary between the continental shelf and continental slope. Waters of this zone are rich in nutrients from upwelling currents and freshwater inflows, supporting a rich array of habitats and organisms. Productive oceanographic factors, such as major ocean currents, stimulate critical biological productivity and diversity in both nearshore and offshore ocean waters.

The monument contains many geologic formations that provide unique habitat for biota. Wave action exerts a strong influence on habitat distribution within the monument. Beaches occur where wave action is light, boulder fields occur in areas of greater wave activity, and rocky outcroppings occur where wave action is greatest. The pounding surf within boulder fields and rocky shores often creates small, but important, habitats known as tidepools, which support creatures uniquely adapted for survival under such extreme physical conditions. Although shoreline habitats may appear distinct from those off shore, they are dependent upon each other, with vital and dynamic exchange of nutrients and organisms being essential to main-taining their healthy ecosystems. As part of California's nearshore ocean zone, the monument is rich in biodiversity and holds many species of scientific interest that can be particularly sensitive to disturbance.

The monument's vegetative character varies greatly. Larger rocks and islands contain diverse growth. Dudleya, Atriplex-Baeria-Rumex, mixed grass-herb, Polypodium, Distichlis, ice plant, Synthyris-Poppy, Eymus, Poa-Baeria, chapparal, and wetlands vegetation are all present. Larger rocks and islands contain a diverse blend of the vegetation types.

The monument provides feeding and nesting habitat for an estimated 200,000 breeding seabirds. Development on the mainland has forced seabirds that once fed and nested in the shoreline ecosystem to retreat to the areas protected by the monument. Pelagic seabird species inhabit salt or brackish water environments for at least part of their annual cycle and breed on offshore islands and rocks. Gulls, the endangered California least tern, the threatened brown pelican, and the snowy plover, among countless others, all feed on the vegetation and establish their nests in the monument. Both bald eagles and peregrine falcons are found within the monument.

The monument also provides forage and breeding habitat for several mammal species. Pinnipeds are abundant, including the threatened southern sea otter and the Guadalupe fur seal. The monument contains important shelter for male California sea lions in the winter and breeding rookeries for threatened northern (Steller) sea lions in the spring.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431) authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the California Coastal National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the California Coastal National Monument, for the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, all unappropriated or unreserved lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States in the form of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline of the State of California. The Federal land and interests in land reserved are encompassed in the entire 840 mile Pacific coastline, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws, including but not limited to withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing, other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the monument. Lands and interests in lands within the proposed monument not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation.
Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation.

Nothing in this proclamation shall enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction or authority of the State of California or the United States over submerged or other lands within the territorial waters off the coast of California.

Nothing in this proclamation shall affect the rights or obligations of any State or Federal oil or gas lessee within the territorial waters off the California coast.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

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Appendix B

Scoping Report

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The scoping report is available at:

http://www.ca.blm.gov/pa/coastal_monument/Scoping_Report.htm

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Appendix C

Ocean and Coastal Managed Areas

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Ocean or Coastal Holding	County	Supervising Agency
FEDERALLY MANAGED HOLDINGS		
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern		
Manila Dunes RCGC Area of Critical Environmental Concern	Humboldt	BLM
Point Sal Area of Critical Environmental Concern	Santa Barbara	BLM
Biosphere Reserves		
Central California Coast Channel Islands Biosphere Reserve	Santa Barbara	NPS, NOAA, DFG
Cooperative Management Areas		
Lost Coast Headlands Cooperative Management Area	Humboldt	BLM
South Spit Cooperative Management Area	Humboldt	BLM with others
Ecological Preserves		
Santa Barbara Channel Ecological Preserve	Santa Barbara	MMS
National Conservation Areas		
King Range National Conservation Area	Humboldt, Mendocino	BLM
National Estuarine Research Preserves		
Elkhorn Slough National Estuarine Research Preserve	Monterey	NOAA
Tijuana River Mouth National Estuarine Research Preserve	San Diego	NOAA
National Estuary Programs		
Morro Bay National Estuary Program	San Luis Obispo	EPA
National Forests		
Los Padres National Forest	Monterey	USFS
National Marine Sanctuaries		
Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary	Santa Barbara, Ventura	NOAA
Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary	Marin	NOAA
Gulf of the Farallons National Marine Sanctuary	San Francisco	NOAA
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	NOAA
National Monuments		
Cabrillo National Monument	San Diego	NPS

Ocean or Coastal Holding	County	Supervising Agency
National Parks		
Channel Islands National Park	Santa Barbara, Ventura	NPS
Redwood National Park	Del Norte	NPS
National Recreation Areas		
Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo	NPS
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	Ventura, Los Angeles	NPS
National Research Natural Areas		
Point Reyes Headlands National Research Natural Area	Marin	NPS
West Anacapa Island National Research Natural Area	Ventura	NPS
National Seashores		
Point Reyes National Seashore	Marin	NPS
National Wildlife Areas		
Salinas National Wildlife Area	Monterey	USFWS
National Wildlife Refuges		
Farallon Islands National Wildlife Refuge	Marin	USFWS
Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge	Humboldt	USFWS
San Pablo Bay National Wildlife Refuge	Sonoma	USFWS
Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge	Orange	USFWS
Sweetwater Marsh National Wildlife Refuge	San Diego	USFWS
Tijuana Slough National Wildlife Refuge	San Diego	USFWS
Recreation Areas		
Somoa Dunes Recreation Area	Humboldt	BLM

STATE-MANAGED HOLDINGS

CLASSIFICATIONS AND SUB-CLASSIFICATIONS WHERE MARINE MANAGED AREAS CAN BE DESIGNATED

Ocean or Coastal Holding	County	Supervising Agency
Areas of Special Biological Significance		
Año Nuevo Point and Island	San Mateo	SWRCB
Bird Rock	Marin	SWRCB
Bodega Marine Life Refuge	Sonoma	SWRCB
Carmel Bay	Monterey	SWRCB
Del Mar Landing Ecological Reserve	Sonoma	SWRCB
Double Point	Marin	SWRCB

Ocean or Coastal Holding	County	Supervising Agency
Duxbury Reef Reserve and Extension	Marin	SWRCB
Farallon Islands	Marin	SWRCB
Gerstle Cove	Sonoma	SWRCB
Heisler Park Ecological Reserve	Orange	SWRCB
Irvine Coast Marine Life Refuge	Orange	SWRCB
James V. Fitzgerald Marine Reserve	San Mateo	SWRCB
Julia Pfeiffer Burns Underwater Park	Monterey	SWRCB
Kelp Beds at Saunders Reef	Mendocino	SWRCB
Kelp Beds at Trinidad Head	Humboldt	SWRCB
Kings Range National Conservation Area	Humboldt	SWRCB
Mugu Lagoon to Latigo Point	Ventura	SWRCB
Newport Beach Marine Life Refuge	Orange	SWRCB
Ocean Area Surrounding the Mouth of Salmon Creek	Monterey	SWRCB
Pacific Grove Marine Gardens Fish Refuge and Hopkins Marine Life Refuge	Monterey	SWRCB
Point Lobos Ecological Reserve	Monterey	SWRCB
Point Reyes Headlands Reserve and Extension	Marin	SWRCB
Pygmy Forest Ecological Staircase	Humboldt	SWRCB
Redwood National Park	Del Norte	SWRCB
San Clemente Island	Los Angeles	SWRCB
San Diego Marine Life Refuge	San Diego	SWRCB
San Diego-La Jolla Ecological Reserve	San Diego	SWRCB
San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz Islands	Santa Barbara	SWRCB
San Nicolas Island and Begg Rock	Ventura	SWRCB
Santa Barbara Island and Anacapa Island	Santa Barbara	SWRCB
Santa Catalina Island – Subarea Four, Pinnacle Rock to Jewfish Point	Los Angeles	SWRCB
Santa Catalina Island – Subarea One, Isthmus Cove to Catalina Head	Los Angeles	SWRCB
Santa Catalina Island – Subarea Three, Farnsworth Bank Ecological Reserve	Los Angeles	SWRCB
Santa Catalina Island – Subarea Two, North End of Little Harbor to Ben Weston Point	Los Angeles	SWRCB

Clam Refuges (Clam Preserves)

Atascadero Beach Pismo Clam Preserve	San Luis Obispo	DFG
Morro Beach Pismo Clam Preserve	San Luis Obispo	DFG
Pismo-Oceano Beach Pismo Clam Preserve	San Luis Obispo	DFG

Cultural Preserves (Sub-Units of the State Park System within Larger Classified Units)

No designated sites in or adjacent to the marine environment

Ecological Reserves

Abalone Cove Ecological Reserve	Los Angeles	DFG
Anacapa Island Ecological Reserve	Santa Barbara	DFG
Bair Island Ecological Reserve	San Mateo	DFG
Batiquitos Lagoon Ecological Reserve	San Diego	DFG

Ocean or Coastal Holding	County	Supervising Agency
Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve	Orange	DFG
Buena Vista Lagoon Ecological Reserve	Sonoma	DFG
Carmel Bay Ecological Reserve	Monterey	DFG
Corte Madera Marsh Ecological Reserve	Marin	DFG
Del Mar Landing Ecological Reserve	Sonoma	DFG
Elkhorn Slough Ecological Reserve	Monterey	DFG
Farallon Islands Ecological Reserve	San Francisco	DFG
Farnsworth Bank Ecological Reserve	Orange	DFG
Goleta Slough Ecological Reserve	Santa Barbara	DFG
Heisler Park Ecological Reserve	Orange	DFG
Marin Islands Ecological Reserve	Marin	DFG
Morro Rock Ecological Reserve	San Luis Obispo	DFG
Offshore Rocks and Pinnacles Ecological Reserve	Various	DFG
Point Lobos Ecological Reserve	Monterey	DFG
Redwood Shores Ecological Reserve	San Mateo	DFG
San Diego-La Jolla Ecological Reserve	San Diego	DFG
San Dieguito Lagoon Ecological Reserve	San Diego	DFG
San Miguel Island Ecological Reserve	Santa Barbara	DFG
Santa Barbara Island Ecological Reserve	Santa Barbara	DFG
Tomales Bay Ecological Reserve	Marin	DFG
Upper Newport Bay Ecological Reserve	Orange	DFG
Historical Units		
Fort Ross State Historic Park[1]	Sonoma	DPR
Marconi Conference Center State Historic Park	Marin	DPR
Monterey State Historic Park	Monterey	DPR
Point Sur State Historic Park	Monterey	DPR
Marine Resource Protection Act Ecological Reserves		
Big Creek Ecological Reserve	Monterey	DFG
Big Sycamore Canyon Ecological Reserve	Ventura	DFG
King Range Ecological Reserve	Humboldt	DFG
Vandenberg Ecological Reserve	Santa Barbara	DFG
Natural Preserves (Sub-Units of the State Park System within Larger Classified Units)		
Arena Rock Marine Natural Preserve (an offshore lease area in Manchester State Park)	Mendocino	DPR
Big Lagoon Forest, East Natural Preserve (in Harry A. Merlo SRA)	Humboldt	DPR
Big Lagoon Forest, South Natural Preserve (in Harry A. Merlo SRA)	Humboldt	DPR
Big Lagoon Forest, West Natural Preserve (in Harry A. Merlo SRA)	Humboldt	DPR
Brush Creek/Lagoon Lake Wetlands and Coastal Dunes Natural Preserve (in Manchester State Park)	Mendocino	DPR
Carmel River Lagoon and Wetland Natural Preserve Natural Preserve (in Carmel River State Beach)	Monterey	DPR

Ocean or Coastal Holding	County	Supervising Agency
Heron Rookery Natural Preserve (in Morro Bay State Park)	San Luis Obispo	DPR
Inglenook Fen-Ten Mile Dunes Natural Preserve (in MacKerricher State Park)	Mendocino	DPR
Lake Davis Wetlands and Coastal Dunes Natural Preserve (in Manchester State Park)	Mendocino	DPR
Los Penasquitos Marsh Natural Preserve (in Torrey Pines State Reserve)	San Diego	DPR
Marina Dunes Natural Preserve (in Marina State Beach)	Monterey	DPR
Moore Creek Wetlands Natural Preserve (in Natural Bridges State Beach)	Santa Cruz	DPR
Morro Dunes Natural Preserve (in Montaña del Oro State Park)	San Luis Obispo	DPR
Morro Estuary Natural Preserve (in Morro Bay State Park)	San Luis Obispo	DPR
Morro Rock Natural Preserve (in Morro Bay State Park)	San Luis Obispo	DPR
Pajaro River Mouth Natural Preserve (in Zmudowski State Beach)	Monterey	DPR
Pescadero Marsh Natural Preserve (in Pescadero State Beach)	San Mateo	DPR
Pismo Dunes Natural Preserve (in Pismo State Beach)	San Luis Obispo	DPR
Point Dume Natural Preserve (in Point Dume State Beach)	Los Angeles	DPR
Salinas River Mouth Natural Preserve (in Salinas River State Beach)	Monterey	DPR
San Mateo Creek Wetlands Natural Preserve (in San Onofre State Beach)	San Diego	DPR
San Simeon Natural Preserve (in San Simeon State Park)	San Luis Obispo	DPR
Santa Clara Estuary Natural Preserve (in McGrath State Beach)	Ventura	DPR
Santa Rosa Creek Natural Preserve (in San Simeon State Park)	San Luis Obispo	DPR
Silver Strand Natural Preserve (in Silver Strand State Beach)	San Diego	DPR
Sunset Wetlands Natural Preserve (in Sunset State Beach)	Santa Cruz	DPR
Theodore J. Hoover Natural Preserve (in Big Basin Redwoods State Park)	Santa Cruz	DPR
Wilder Beach Natural Preserve (in Wilder Ranch State Park)	Santa Cruz	DPR
Refuges		
Fish Refuges		
Pacific Grove Marine Gardens Fish Refuge	Monterey	DFG
Game Refuges		
California Sea Otter Game Refuge	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	DFG
Farallon Islands Game Refuge	San Francisco	DFG
Marine Life Refuges		
Bodega Marine Life Refuge	Sonoma	DFG
Catalina Marine Science Center Marine Life Refuge	Los Angeles	DFG
City of Encinitas Marine Life Refuge	San Diego	DFG
Dana Point Marine Life Refuge	Orange	DFG
Doheny Beach Marine Life Refuge	Orange	DFG
Encinitas Marine Life Refuge	San Diego	DFG

Ocean or Coastal Holding	County	Supervising Agency
Hopkins Marine Life Refuge	Monterey	DFG
Irvine Coast Marine Life Refuge	Orange	DFG
James V. Fitzgerald Marine Reserve	San Mateo	DFG
Laguna Beach Marine Life Refuge	Orange	DFG
Newport Beach Marine Life Refuge	Orange	DFG
Niguel Marine Life Refuge	Orange	DFG
Point Fermin Marine Life Refuge	Los Angeles	DFG
San Diego Marine Life Refuge	San Diego	DFG
South Laguna Beach Marine Life Refuge	Orange	DFG
Reserves		
Duxbury Reef Reserve	Marin	DFG
Estero de Limantour Reserve	Marin	DFG
Gerstle Cove Reserve	Sonoma	DFG
Lover's Cove Reserve	Los Angeles	DFG
Pismo Invertebrate Reserve	San Luis Obispo	DFG
Point Cabrillo Reserve	San Diego	DFG
Point Loma Reserve	San Diego	DFG
Point Reyes Headlands Reserve	Marin	DFG
Reserves		
California's entire coastline		SLC
Reserves		
Morro Bay State Estuary	San Luis Obispo	DFG
San Diego Bay State Estuary	San Diego	DFG
State Parks		
Andrew Molera State Park	Monterey	DPR
Angel Island State Park	Marin	DPR
Big Basin Redwoods State Park	Santa Cruz	DPR
Border-Field State Park	San Diego	DPR
China Camp State Park	Marin	DPR
Crystal Cove State Park[1]	Monterey	DPR
Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park	Del Norte	DPR
Fort Ord Dunes State Park	Monterey	DPR
Garrapata State Park	Monterey	DPR
Gaviota State Park	Santa Barbara	DPR
Humboldt Lagoons State Park	Humboldt	DPR
Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park[1]	Monterey	DPR
MacKerricher State Park[1]	Mendocino	DPR
Manchester State Park[1]	Mendocino	DPR
Mendocino Headlands State Park	Mendocino	DPR
Montaña del Oro State Park	San Luis Obispo	DPR
Morro Bay State Park	San Luis Obispo	DPR
Mount Tamalpais State Park	Marin	DPR
Patrick's Point State Park	Humboldt	DPR

Ocean or Coastal Holding	County	Supervising Agency
Point Mugu State Park	Ventura	DPR
Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park	Humboldt	DPR
Russian River State Park[1]	Mendocino	DPR
Salt Point State Park[1]	Sonoma	DPR
San Simeon State Park	San Luis Obispo	DPR
Tomales Bay State Park	Marin	DPR
Topanga State Park	Los Angeles	DPR
Van Damme State Park[1]	Mendocino	DPR
Wilder Ranch State Park	Santa Cruz	DPR
State Recreation Units – State Beaches		
Asilomar State Beach	Monterey	DPR
Bean Hollow State Beach	San Mateo	DPR
Bolsa Chica State Beach	Orange	DPR
Cardiff State Beach[1]	San Diego	DPR
Carlsbad State Beach	San Diego	DPR
Carmel River State Beach	Monterey	DPR
Carpinteria State Beach	Santa Barbara	DPR
Caspar Headlands State Beach	Mendocino	DPR
Cayucos State Beach	San Luis Obispo	DPR
Corona del Mar State Beach	Orange	DPR
Dockweiler State Beach	Los Angeles	DPR
Doheny State Beach[1]	Orange	DPR
El Capitan State Beach	Santa Barbara	DPR
Emma Wood State Beach	Ventura	DPR
Gray Whale Cove State Beach	San Mateo	DPR
Greenwood State Beach	Mendocino	DPR
Half Moon Bay State Beach	San Mateo	DPR
Huntington State Beach	Orange	DPR
Leo Carrillo State Beach	Los Angeles	DPR
Leucadia State Beach	San Diego	DPR
Lighthouse Field State Beach	Santa Cruz	DPR
Little River State Beach	Humboldt	DPR
Malibu Lagoon State Beach	Los Angeles	DPR
Mandalay State Beach	Ventura	DPR
Manresa State Beach	Santa Cruz	DPR
Marina State Beach	Monterey	DPR
McGrath State Beach	Ventura	DPR
Montara State Beach	San Mateo	DPR
Monterey State Beach	Monterey	DPR
Moonlight State Beach	San Diego	DPR
Morro Strand State Beach	San Luis Obispo	DPR
Moss Landing State Beach	Monterey	DPR
Natural Bridges State Beach	Santa Cruz	DPR
New Brighton State Beach	Santa Cruz	DPR
Oxnard State Beach	Ventura	DPR
Pacifica State Beach	Monterey	DPR
Pelican State Beach	Del Norte	DPR

Ocean or Coastal Holding	County	Supervising Agency
Pescadero State Beach	San Mateo	DPR
Pismo State Beach	San Luis Obispo	DPR
Point Dume State Beach	Los Angeles	DPR
Point Sal State Beach	Santa Barbara	DPR
Pomponio State Beach	San Mateo	DPR
Refugio State Beach[1]	Santa Barbara	DPR
Robert H. Meyer Memorial State Beaches	Los Angeles	DPR
Salinas River State Beach	Monterey	DPR
San Buenaventura State Beach	Ventura	DPR
San Clemente State Beach	Los Angeles	DPR
San Elijo State Beach[1]	San Diego	DPR
San Gregorio State Beach	San Mateo	DPR
San Onofre State Beach	San Diego	DPR
Santa Monica State Beach	Los Angeles	DPR
Seacliff State Beach	Santa Cruz	DPR
Silver Strand State Beach	San Diego	DPR
Sonoma Coast State Beach[1]	Sonoma	DPR
South Carlsbad State Beach	San Diego	DPR
Sunset State Beach	Santa Cruz	DPR
Thornton State Beach	San Mateo	DPR
Torrey Pines State Beach	San Diego	DPR
Trinidad State Beach	Humboldt	DPR
Twin Lakes State Beach	Santa Cruz	DPR
Westport-Union Landing State Beach	Mendocino	DPR
Will Rogers State Beach	Los Angeles	DPR
William Randolph Hearst Memorial State Beach	San Luis Obispo	DPR
Zmudowski State Beach	Monterey	DPR
State Reserves		
Año Nuevo State Reserve	San Mateo	DPR
Caspar Headlands State Reserve	Mendocino	DPR
John Little State Reserve	Monterey	DPR
Jug Handle State Reserve	Mendocino	DPR
Point Lobos State Reserve[1]	Monterey	DPR
Torrey Pines State Reserve	San Diego	DPR
State Seashores		
Año Nuevo State Seashore	San Mateo	DPR
Clem Miller State Seashore	Mendocino	DPR
Mendocino Coast State Seashore	Mendocino	DPR
Monterey State Seashore	Monterey	DPR
Point Mugu State Seashore	Ventura	DPR
San Luis Obispo State Seashore	San Luis Obispo	DPR
Santa Barbara Coast State Seashore	Santa Barbara	DPR
Sonoma Coast State Seashore	Sonoma	DPR

Ocean or Coastal Holding	County	Supervising Agency
State Wildlife Areas		
Big Lagoon Wildlife Area	Humboldt	DPR
Eel River Wildlife Area	Humboldt	DPR
Elk Creek Wetlands Wildlife Area	Del Norte	DPR
Elk River Wildlife Area	Humboldt	DPR
Fay Slough Wildlife Area	Humboldt	DPR
Lake Earl Wildlife Area	Del Norte	DPR
Mad River Slough Wildlife Area	Humboldt	DPR
Moss Landing Wildlife Area	Monterey	DPR
CLASSIFICATIONS AND SUB-CLASSIFICATIONS WHERE ADJACENT TERRESTRIAL SITES CAN BE DESIGNATED		
Natural Reserves		
Año Nuevo Island Reserve	San Mateo	UC
Bodega Marine Reserve	Sonoma	UC
Carpinteria Salt Marsh Reserve	Santa Barbara	UC
Coal Oil Point Natural Reserve	Santa Barbara	UC
Kendall-Frost Mission Bay Marsh Reserve	San Diego	UC
Landels-Hill Big Creek Reserve	Monterey	UC
San Joaquin Freshwater Marsh Reserve	Orange	UC
Santa Cruz Island Reserve	Santa Barbara	UC
Scripps Coastal Reserve	San Diego	UC
Younger Lagoon Reserve	Santa Cruz	UC
State Vehicular Recreation Areas		
Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area	San Luis Obispo	DPR
State Recreation Units – Wayside Campgrounds		
No designated sites in or adjacent to the marine environment		
State Wilderness (Sub-Units of the State Park System within Larger Classified Units)		
Boney Mountain State Wilderness	Ventura	DPR
GOVERNMENT UNITS[2]		
Del Norte County		
Humboldt County		
Mendocino County		
Sonoma County		
Marin County		
San Francisco County		
San Mateo County		
Santa Cruz County		
Monterey County		
San Luis Obispo County		
Santa Barbara County		

Ocean or Coastal Holding	County	Supervising Agency
Ventura County		
Los Angeles County		
Orange County		
San Diego County		

Notes:

BLM = U.S. Bureau of Land Management.
DFG = California Department of Fish and Game.
DPR = California Department of Parks and Recreation.
EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
MMS = Minerals Management Service.
NOAA = National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
NPS = National Park Service.
SLC = State Lands Commission.
SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board.
UC = University of California.
USFS = U.S. Forest Service.
USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[1] Includes an offshore lease area.

[2] Numerous incorporated cities and towns also include coastal lands.

Appendix D

Memorandum of Understanding between BLM, DPR, and DFG for Management of the CCNM

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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)
BETWEEN
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
AND
RESOURCE AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
AND
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Management of the California Coastal National Monument

Whereas, all unappropriated or unreserved lands and interest in lands owned or controlled by the United States in the form of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline of the State of California were designated as the California Coastal National Monument (Monument) by Presidential Proclamation on January 11, 2000;

Whereas, the Monument was nationally recognized in the Proclamation as a biological and geological treasure, rich in biodiversity, and providing essential habitat for many species of scientific interest;

Whereas, Monument designation mandates the protection of historic and scientific objects, particularly wildlife species which normally inhabit the Monument area, and the designation limits management discretion that the Federal managers otherwise have;

Whereas, the Secretary of Interior manages the monument through the Bureau of Land Management (Bureau) and under the Bureau's existing authorities, subject to the overriding purpose of protecting the objects described in the Presidential Proclamation of January 11, 2000;

Whereas, the Secretary of Resources for the Resource Agency of California has responsibility for all nonstatutory marine and coastal resources management programs for the State of California pursuant to the 1991 amendments of the California Ocean Resources Management Act.

Whereas, the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) recognizes the crucial wildlife values of the lands within the Monument;

Whereas, the Bureau has always retained legal responsibility for the Monument area but the CDFG has been handling day-to-day management since 1983 under a mutually signed MOU called "Management of the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary" (see Attachment A);

Whereas, the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) manages 25 percent of the coastline of California, including lands and waters adjacent to the Monument, and is a public trust agency with responsibilities for protecting the natural and historic values;

Whereas, the Bureau, the Secretary of Resources, CDFG, and CDPR are interested in management of the Monument as partners for the benefit of its natural and historic resources and are so authorized by appropriate federal or state legislation; and

Whereas, the Bureau, Secretary of Resources, CDFG, and CDPR recognize that the cooperation of other federal, state, local, and private entities which manage resources along the California coast are essential to ensure the protection of objects recognized in the Presidential Proclamation of January 11, 2000:

1. Bureau Authority.
    A. Intergovernmental Cooperation Act (PL 91-648).
    B. National Environmental Policy Act (PL 91-198).
    C. Federal Land Policy and Management Act (PL 94-579).
2. State of California Authority.
    A. California Fish and Game Code , Article 4, Section 1580, Ecological Reserves.
    B. Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 11, Section 630, Ecological Reserves.
    C. California Public Resources Code, Chapter 1, Section 5003
    D. Public Resources Code 36000 et seq.

Now Therefore,

The Bureau, the Resources Agency, CDFG and CDPR Mutually Agree:

1. To collaborate in the management of the Monument by carrying over to this MOU the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1983 "Management of the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary" but subject to:
    A. the conditions in the Presidential Proclamation for designation of the California Coastal National Monument,
    B. the recognition that BLM retains the ultimate legal responsibility for the area, and
    C. any additional agreements stated below.

2. To only authorize uses of the Monument within the constraints of the Proclamation and this agreement.

3. To authorize appropriate uses within the Monument only following consultation between the parties,

4. To work as partners in preserving the objects of historic and scientific interest outlined in the Presidential Proclamation of January 11, 2000.

5. To work as partners in mapping and understanding resources within the Monument as well as working with the public to explain the values of the Monument;

6. That this MOU and Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1983 (Attachment A) be considered an Interim MOU until the Bureau, Secretary of Resources, CDFG, and CDPR develop a new MOU which they mutually agree would accommodate additional interested coasta

partners and/or has revised or alternative provisions that benefit the purposes for which the Monument was designated.

7. That it is expressly stipulated and agreed by all parties that each and every provision in this MOU is subject to the laws of the State of California, the laws of the United States, and to the delegated authority assigned in each instance.

8. That nothing in this agreement shall be construed as obligating the parties hereto to expend funds, or for the future payment of money, in excess of appropriations authorized by law.

9. To accomplish all cooperative work under the provisions of this memorandum or supplemental memorandum of understanding or cooperative agreements without discrimination against any employee, or applicant for employment, because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

10. That this MOU shall become effective when signed by the designated representatives of the parties hereto and shall remain in force until terminated by mutual agreement, or by any party upon thirty days notice in writing to the other of its intention to terminate upon a date indicated.

Approved

Robert C. Hight

Director, California Department of
Fish and Game

5-31-00

Date

Approved

State Director, Bureau of Land Management

5/18/00

Date

Approved

Director, California Department of
Parks and Recreation

6/5/2000

Date

I CONCUR

Mary D. Nichols

Secretary for Resources, State of California

May 30, 2000

Date

Attachment A
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
AND
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Management of the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary

Whereas, the Bureau of Land Management (Bureau) is responsible for the rocks, islands, reefs and pinnacles lying off the coast of California which are presently unappropriated or reserved (other than by Executive Order 5326) and which lie above the mean high tide line; and

Whereas, the Bureau and the California Department of Fish and Game (Department) recognize the crucial value of these lands to wildlife, including the federally listed endangered Brown Pelican and threatened southern sea otter; and

Whereas, the Bureau has, through publication of Public Land Order (PLO) 6369, segregated the rocks, islands, reefs, and pinnacles off the coast of California from the action of the general public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws; and

Whereas, the Bureau has, through PLO 6369, designated the California rocks and islands as the California Islands Wildlife Sanctuary; and

Whereas, the sanctuary is defined by the contents of PLO 6369 which states that it is "All of the islands, rocks, pinnacles, and reefs...situated in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of California, lying above the mean high tide from Oregon to the Mexican border...which are withdrawn from...settlement, sale, location, or entry under the general land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws, subject to valid existing rights....;" and;

Whereas, the Bureau and Department are both interested in management of the Sanctuary for the benefit of its wildlife resources and are so authorized by appropriate federal or state legislation:

1. Bureau Authority.

    A. Intergovernmental Cooperation Act (PL 91-648).
    B. National Environmental Policy Act (PL 91-198).
    C. Federal Land Policy and Management Act (PL 94-579).

2. Department Authority.

    A. California Fish and Game Code , Article 4, Section 1580, Ecological Reserves.
    B. Title 14, California Administrative Code, Chapter 11, Section 630, Ecological Reserves; and

Whereas, the Department has the capability to manage offshore resources;

Now Therefore,

The Bureau Agrees:

1. To turn over management responsibilities of the Sanctuary to the Department.

2. To only authorize use of the Sanctuary within the constraints of PLO 6369 and this agreement.

3. To authorize appropriate uses within the Sanctuary only following consultation and concurrence by the Department.

The Department Agrees:

1. To be responsible for management of the Sanctuary.

2. A. To only allow public uses of the Sanctuary which are consistent and compatible with the protection and conservation of the wildlife resources.

B. During the nesting season (April 1 - August 15), to only allow activities demonstrated as non-detrimental to breeding pelagic birds.

C. To prohibit removal of vegetation, minerals, or other products having commercial value.

3. To conduct, when feasible, biological surveys at seasons appropriate for estimating breeding bird and marine mammal populations by species. Such data will be reported to the Bureau so trend analysis can be made.

4. To allow entry into the Sanctuary by agents of the United States government when on official duty status.

5. To insure that authorized use does not significantly alter the Sanctuary's capacity to support wildlife.

6. To consult with the Bureau on any matters pertaining to the Sanctuary which are above and beyond the intent of this Memorandum of Understanding, e.g., leasing on submergent lands, other activities which could significantly affect the objectives of the Sanctuary.

It is Mutually Agreed:

1. It is expressively stipulated and agreed by both parties that each and every provision in this Memorandum of Understanding is subject to the laws of the State of California, the laws of the United States, and to the delegated authority assigned in each instance.

2. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed as obligating either agency hereto in the expenditures of funds, or for the future payment of money, in excess of appropriations authorized by law.

3. That no member of, or delegate to Congress, or Resident Commissioner, shall be admitted to any share of part of this agreement, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom.

4. To accomplish all cooperative work under the provisions of this memorandum or supplemental memorandum of understanding or cooperative agreements without discrimination against any employee, or applicant for employment, because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

5. This Memorandum or Understanding shall become effective when signed by the designated representatives of the parties hereto and shall remain in force until terminated by mutual agreement, or by either party upon thirty days

notice in writing to the other of its intention to terminate upon a date indicated. Amendments to this MOU may be proposed by either party and shall become effective upon approval by both parties.

Approved	Approved
E.C. Fullertan Director, California Department of Fish and Game May 13, 1983 Date	Ed Hastey State Director, Bureau of Land Management May 23, 1983 Date
I CONCUR	I CONCUR
Gordon VanVleck Secretary for Resources, State of California May 24, 1983 Date	Robert Burford Director, Bureau of Land Management May 24, 1983 Date

Approved by the Department of General Services - May 13, 1983

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Appendix E

Description of Individual Management Sub-Units of the CCNM

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Appendix E

Description of Individual Management Sub-Units of the CCNM

Table E-1. California Coastal National Monument Sub-Units

Sub-Unit	Location	Features
1. Pelican Bay	Oregon border to north of Point Saint George (top of Section 16, T16N,R2W)	Northernmost rocks off Pelican SB merge with USFWS Oregon Coast NWR; Cone Rock off Clifford Kamph Memorial County Park; Smith River Ranchería's Prince Island and Hunter's Rock
2. Crescent City	North of Point Saint George to south of Crescent City at Redwoods National Park boundary (top of Section 2, T15N,R1W)	St. George Reef USCG aids to navigation withdrawals and St. George Lighthouse (private); USFWS Castle Rock NWR; other private islets–Crescent City Light Station on Battery Island, Preston Island, and Whaler Island; various CCNM rocks throughout harbor area
3. Redwoods National and State Parks	South of Crescent City to Big Lagoon (north end of Patrick's Point SP)	Variety of rocks and sea stacks within NPS boundaries, including Footsteps Rock, Sisters Rocks, and False Klamath Rocks; CCNM Redding Rock 4 ½ miles off NPS visitor center
4. Trinidad	Big Lagoon to south end of Little River SP	Town of Trinidad and Humboldt State University marine laboratory; wide variation of CCNM rocks and sea stacks, including Pewetole Island, Green Rock, Flatiron Rock, Blank Rock, Prisoner Rock, Flat Rock, Camel Rock, and Pilot Rock; Patrick's Point SP with various sea stacks
5. Humboldt Bay	South end of Little River SP to Centerville Beach County Park	No CCNM rocks; BLM Manila and Samoa Dunes and South Spit management areas; USFWS Humboldt NWR
6. Lost Coast	Centerville Beach County Park to Usal Creek	BLM Lost Coast Headlands, King Range NCA, and Sinkyone Wilderness SP; USCG Cape Mendocino/Sugarloaf Island aid to navigation withdrawal; numerous rocks and high sea stacks, including False Cape Rock, Steamboat (Battleship) Rock, Sea Lion Gulch Rock, Reynolds Rock, and a double arch off Sinkyone Wilderness SP; Punta Gorda and Cape Mendocino Lighthouses.

Sub-Unit	Location	Features
7. Cape Vizcaino/ Westport	Usal Creek to Ten Mile River	Very visible stretch of CCNM from State Route (SR) 1 below Cape Viscaino in the Hardy Rock area to Ten Mile River Bluff; Westport-Union Lading SR in center; variety of large sea stacks and rocks, including Usal, Middle, Double Cone, Cotaneva, Chris, Hardy, and Kibsellah Rocks; just north of Cape Vizcaino are three private islets (Island No. 1, 2 and 3)
8. Fort Bragg/ Mendocino	Ten Mile River to Big River	Very large concentration of CCNM rocks, sea stacks, and exposed reefs; includes MacKerricher SP and Ft. Bragg at north and Jughandle SB/SR; Casper Headlands SP, Cabrillo Lighthouse SP, Mendocino Headlands SP and Mendocino in southern half; two private islets offshore of south side of Town of Mendocino; Arch of the Navarro marks southern end
9. Van Damme/ Navarro Head	Big River to Navarro River	Another very large concentration of CCNM rocks and sea stacks, including Van Damme SP and Navarro River Redwoods SP
10. Elk	Navarro River to Alder Creek at the north end of Manchester SP	Very visible and scenic stretch of SR 1 with a large concentration of CCNM rocks and sea stacks, including Elk and Greenwood SB with small interpretive center/museum; includes Cove Rock, Casket Rock, Wharf Rock, and Gunderson Rock off of Elk and numerous large sea stacks spread from south of the Navarro River to Irish Gulch
11. Point Arena	Alder Creek to Moat Creek (top Section 30, T12N,R16W)	Point Arena Light Station is the central feature; low rock cluster around Point Arena headland; proposed Stornetta Ranch acquisition would include the 5-acre island (Sea Lion Rock) south of headland
12. Saunders Reef/ Gualala	Moat Creek to Gualala River (Mendocino/Sonoma county line)	Large string of rocks and sea stacks from Iverson Point to Robinson Point, with Fish Rock in middle (Fish Rock is among the CCNM's largest and highest islets); this sub-unit might contain the most varied collection of CCNM features of any CCNM sub-units but is hard to view or access from onshore
13. Sea Ranch/ Fort Ross	Gualala River to Jewell Gulch	String of rocks and sea stacks from Gualala Point south, including Gualala Point Regional Park, CCNM's Gualala Point Island, Sea Ranch, Stewart's Point, Salt Point SP, Stillwater Cove Co. Park, and Ft. Ross State Historic Park
14. Sonoma Coast	Jewell Gulch to Salmon Creek	Sonoma Coast SB's 13 miles of coastline with large sea stacks on the north, including Goat Rock (SCSB), Halfmile Rock, Mile Rocks, Arched Rock, Gull Rock, Death Rock, Duncan's Landing, and a stretch of s large number of smaller jagged rocks
15. Bodega Head	Salmon Creek to south of Dillion Beach (south of old Univerity of Pacific marine station)	UC avis Bodega Marine Laboratory at north end of Bodega Head; various small rocks tucked into coastline around Bodega Head; Bodega Rock (CCNM), large isolated rock outside Bodega harbor and in bay, important haul-out for sea lions

Sub-Unit	Location	Features
16. Point Reyes/ GGNRA	South of Dillon Beach to San Francisco/San Mateo county line	All rocks appear to be within NPS jurisdiction
17. San Mateo/ Santa Cruz	San Francisco/San Mateo county line to Soquel Creek	Variety of CCNM rocks from Mussel Rock City Park to Sea Rock off Santa Cruz Lighthouse, including San Pedro Rocks, Devils Slide Rock, Fitzgerald Marine Reserve rocks, Martin's Beach sea stack, Pescadero SB rocks, Pigeon Point Lighthouse SP rocks, Greyhound Rock, Pelican Rocks, Coast Dairies property rocks, Wilder Ranch SP rocks, and Seal Rock off Lighthouse Fields SB (Santa Cruz)
18. Monterey Bay East	Soquel Creek to El Estero east of Monterey's Fisherman's Wharf	No rocks; Ft. Ord project near southern end, no rocks; Ft. Ord project near southern end
19. Monterey Peninsula	El Estero to Carmel River	Some very small rocks in Monterey Harbor and off Monterey Bay Aquarium; small sea stack off Hopkins Marine Station (Stanford University); variety of granitic rocks off Pacific Grove, including large rocks at Point Pinos with Mon-130 midden site; Asilomar SB; Pebble Beach Company and 17-Mile Drive with Bird Rock, Seal Rock, and Pescadero Rocks; few small rocks between Carmel-by-the-Sea and Carmel River
20. Big Sur	Carmel River to San Carpoforo Creek	Variety of rocks and sea stacks visible along scenic drive—includes Yankee Point Rocks, Lobos Rocks, Garrapata SP rocks, Castle/Hurricane Rocks, Ventura Rocks, Pfeiffer Rock, Lafler Rock, Partington Point and Julia Pfeiffer Burns SP rocks (e.g., McWay Rocks), Slate Rock, Dolan Rock, Black Square Rock off UC Big Creek Reserve, Lopez Rock, and Harlan Rock; non-CCNM rocks include Plasketts Rock (private), a series of rocks within the Los Padres National Forest; Cape San Martin sea stacks (San Martin, Middle, and Sea Lion Rocks), Alder Rock, Alm Rock, Bird Rock, Castle Rock South, Prewitt Rock, Whaleboat Rocks and White Rock No.2, and two rocks under US Army jurisdiction (Sea Lion Rock and Villa Rock); Ragged Point is at the southern end
21. San Luis Obispo North	San Carpoforo Creek to Morro Rock	Piedras Blancas Lightstation is the primary feature; four large sea stacks (Outer Islet, Piedras Blancas No. 1 and No. 2, and La Cruz Rock) owned by Hearst Corporation; small rocks along San Simeon coast and scattered rocks between Cambria to a few small rocks along Cayucos beach area

Sub-Unit	Location	Features
22. San Luis Obispo South	Morro Rock to Pismo Creek	Rocks and low sea stacks off Montaña del Oro SP, Diablo Canyon Power Plant (including Lion Rock), and Point San Luis; Point San Luis Lighthouse (San Luis Harbor District); isolated rocks and small sea stacks in San Luis Bay (including Avila Rock and White Rock); islet and rocks off Pismo Beach's Margo Dodd City Park; Whalers Rock with breakwater are controlled by Port San Luis Harbor District
23. Pismo/Guadalupe Dunes	Pismo Creek to Mussel Point (2½ miles south of Santa Maria River)	No rocks
24. Vandenberg/Point Conception	Mussel Point to Cañada del Cojo	Lion Rock off BLM's Point Sal ACEC; rocks, exposed reefs, and a few sea stacks off Vandenberg Air Force Base, including Destroyer Point and Point Arguello (ex-lighthouse site); rocks off Point Conception (and USCG light station)
25. Santa Barbara/ Ventura	Cañada del Cojo to Mugu Lagoon and Mugu Rock	Only a few small rocks, including at the point at Refugio SP, Campus Point at UC Santa Barbara, and in surf and on exposed reef at Carpinteria SB
26. Malibu	Mugu Rock to Santa Monica Canyon	A few small rocks, rock clusters, and tidepools—including Leo Carrillo SP, El Matador SP, Point Dume SB, and Paradise Cove
27. Los Angeles South Bay	Santa Monica to Malaga Cove (at north end of Palos Verdes Peninsula)	No rocks
28. Palos Verdes	Malaga Cove to San Pedro Bay	Scattered rocks and tidepools in and around coves and point, including Flat Rock and Bit Rock of Palos Verdes Estates Shoreline Preserve, rocks off Point Vincente Lightstation (USCG) and Point Vincente fishing access, Abalone Cove Ecological Reserve tidepool rocks, Portuguese Bend and Long Point rocks, and Royal Palms SB rocks
29. Long Beach/ Newport Beach	San Pedro Bay to Newport Bay	No rocks; only small man-made islands and large jetties; Los Angeles Maritime Museum and Cabrillo Marine Aquarium (both in San Pedro) and Aquarium of the Pacific (Long Beach) are in the vicinity
30. Laguna Beach/San Clemente	Newport Bay to Orange/San Diego county line	Arch Rock at Little Corona del Mar Beach (Bridge Rock to southeast); Crystal Cove SP with Reef Point; pocket coves with rocks and Hiesler City Park with Rock Piles, Bird Rock, and G. E. Vedder Ecological Reserve within City of Laguna Beach; Goff Island connected to shoreline by small causeway reportedly built as a movie set; San Juan Rocks off Dana Point; San Marcos Rocks are visible from San Clemente SB
31. San Diego North	Orange/San Diego county line to north end of Torrey Pines SB	No rocks

Sub-Unit	Location	Features
32. La Jolla/ Point Loma	North end of Torrey Pines SB to North Island	Some small exposed rocks at La Jolla Cove off Ellen Scripps City Park, at Children's Pool (including harbor seal haul-out area); Bird Rock, and exposed reef at False Point; "Southern Rock" at Sunset Cliffs City Park; Point Loma, including Navy facilities and NPS Cabrillo National Monument and USCG light station at end of point
33. San Diego South	North Island to Mexico Border	No rocks from North Island Naval Air Station south to Mexico border
34. Southern Channel Islands	San Clemente, Santa Catalina, Santa Barbara, and San Nicolas Islands	Santa Barbara Island part of NPS Channel Islands National Park (CINP); San Nicolas is owned by US Navy, but rocks off its shore are within the CCNM; San Clemente is US Navy and may have similar situation as San Nicolas Island; Catalina Island is in private ownership but may have rocks that are within the CCNM
35. Northern Channel Islands	Anacapa, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and San Miguel Islands	Anacapa and Santa Rosa are entirely NPS CINP; east half of Santa Cruz Island is CINP, and the rest is owned by The Nature Conservancy; US Navy owns San Miguel Island, but it is managed as part of CINP under an MOU with NPS; Richardson and Wilson Rocks north of San Miguel Island are within CCNM
36. Farallon Islands	Southeast Farrallon, Middle Farallon, and North Farallon Islands	All within Farrallon Islands NWR managed by USFWS

Notes:

ACEC = Area of critical environmental concern.
BLM = U.S. Bureau of Land Management.
CINP = Channel Islands National Park.
CCNM = California Coastal National Monument.
GGNRA = Golden Gate National Recreation Area.
MOU = Memorandum of Understanding.
NCA = National Conservation Area.
NPS = National Park Service.
NWR = National Wildlife Refuge.
SB = State Beach.
SP = State Park.
SR = State Reserve.
USCG = U.S. Coast Guard.
USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Refer to the Map Atlas for maps illustrating the management sub-units of the CCNM.

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Appendix F

California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 630

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Appendix F

Title 14, Section 630 of the California Code of Regulations

California Code of Regulations
Title 14. Natural Resources
Division 1. Fish and Game Commission – Department of Fish and Game
Chapter 11. Ecological Reserves.

§ 630. Ecological Reserves.

The areas specified in this chapter have been declared by the Fish and Game Commission to be ecological reserves. A legal description of the boundaries of each ecological reserve is on file at the department's headquarters, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento. Ecological reserves are established to provide protection for rare, threatened or endangered native plants, wildlife, aquatic organism and specialized terrestrial or aquatic habitat types. Public entry and use of ecological reserves shall be compatible with the primary purposes of such reserves, and subject to the following applicable general rules and regulations, except as otherwise provided for in the special area regulations:

(a) General Rules and Regulations:

(1) **Protection of Resources**. No person shall mine or disturb geological formations or archeological artifacts or take or disturb any bird or nest, or eggs thereof, or any plant, mammal, fish, mollusk, crustacean, amphibian, reptile, or any other form of plant or animal life in an ecological reserve except as provided in subsections 630 (a)(2) and (a)(8). The department may implement enhancement and protective measures to assure proper utilization and maintenance of ecological reserves.

(2) **Fishing**. Fishing shall be allowed in accordance with the general fishing regulations of the commission except that the method of taking fish shall be limited to angling from shore. No person shall take fish for commercial purposes in any ecological reserve except by permit from the commission.

(3) **Collecting**. No collecting shall be done in an ecological reserve except by permit issued pursuant to section 650 of these regulations. Any person applying for a permit must have a valid scientific collecting permit issued pursuant to part 3 of this title.

(4) **Motor Vehicles**. No person shall drive, operate, leave, or stop any motor vehicle, bicycle, tractor, or other type of vehicle in an ecological reserve except on designated access roads and parking areas.

(5) **Swimming**. No person shall swim, wade, dive, or use any diving equipment within an ecological reserve except as authorized under the terms of a permit issued pursuant to subsection (3).

(6) **Boating**. No person shall launch or operate a boat or other floating device within an ecological reserve except by permit from the commission.

(7) **Trails**. The department may designate areas within an ecological reserve where added protection of plant or animal life is desirable, and may establish equestrian or walking trails or paths within such designated areas. No person shall walk or ride horseback in such areas except upon the established trails or paths.

(8) **Firearms**. No person shall fire or discharge any firearm, bow and arrow, air or gas gun, spear gun, or any other weapon of any kind within or into an ecological reserve or possess such weapons within an ecological reserve, except law enforcement personnel and as provided for in individual area regulations that allow for hunting.

(9) **Ejection**. Employees of the department may eject any person from an ecological reserve for violation of any of these rules or regulations or for any reason when it appears that the general safety or welfare of the ecological reserve or persons thereon is endangered.

(10) **Public Entry**. Public entry may be restricted on any area at the discretion of the department to protect the wildlife, aquatic life, or habitat. No person, except state and local law enforcement officers, fire suppression agencies and employees of the department in the performance of their official duties or persons possessing written permission from the department, may enter any ecological reserve, or portion thereof, which is closed to public entry. No person may enter any Ecological Reserve between sunset and sunrise except with written permission from the Department, which may be granted for purposes including night fishing in accordance with subsection (a)(2) from designated shore areas only.

A $2.00 day use pass or a valid $10.00 annual wildlife pass is required of all users of Elkhorn Slough and Upper Newport Bay ecological reserves except for users that possess a valid California sport fishing license hunting license or trapping license, or users that are under 16 years of age or users that are part of an organized youth or school group and having free permits issued by the appropriate regional office. Refer to subsection 550(b)(16)(B), Title 14, CCR, for regulations for fee requirements for wildlife areas.

(11) Introduction of Species. Unless authorized by the commission, the release of any fish or wildlife species, including domestic or domesticated species, or the introduction of any plant species, is prohibited. The department may reintroduce endemic species on ecological reserves for management purposes.

(12) **Feeding of Wildlife**. The feeding of wildlife is prohibited.

(13) **Pesticides**. The use of pesticides is prohibited on any ecological reserve unless authorized by the commission with the exception that the department may use pesticides for management purposes and for public safety.

(14) **Litter**. No person shall deposit, drop, or scatter any debris on any ecological reserve except in a receptacle or area designated for that purpose. Where no designated receptacles are provided, any refuse resulting from a person's use of an area must be removed from that area by such person.

(15) **Grazing**. The grazing of livestock is prohibited on any ecological reserve.

(16) **Falconry**. Falconry is prohibited.

(17) **Aircraft**. No person shall operate any aircraft or hovercraft within a reserve, except as authorized by a permit from the commission.

(18) **Pets**. Pets, including dogs and cats, are prohibited from entering reserves unless they are retained on a leash of less than ten feet or are inside a motor vehicle, except as provided for in individual area regulations that allow for hunting or training activities.

(19) **Fires**. No person shall light fireworks or other explosive or incendiary devices, or start or maintain any fire on or in any reserve, except for management purposes as provided in subsection (a)(1).

(20) **Camping**. No person shall camp on/in any ecological reserve.

(21) **Vandalism**. No person shall tamper with, damage or remove any property not his own when such property is located within an ecological reserve.

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Appendix G

Preliminary Lists of Known Bird and Marine Mammal Sites in the CCNM

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Table G-1. Preliminary List of Known Bird Sites in the CCNM

Management Sub-Unit[1]	County	Name	Latitude	Longitude	Species of Concern
1. Pelican Bay	Del Norte	Cone Rock	41.9733	-124.2173	Nesting site for western gull, pigeon guillemot, and pelagic cormorant
2. Crescent City	Del Norte	Tolowa Rocks	41.7542	-124.2333	Nesting site for fork-tailed storm-petrel, Leach's storm-petrel, pelagic cormorant, black oystercatcher, western gull, and pigeon guillemot
4. Trinidad	Humboldt	Rocks from Palmers Point to Scotty Point (except Sea Gull Rock)	41.1237	-124.1621	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Rocks from Scotty Point to Megwill Point (except 018-021)	41.1017	-124.1650	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Redding Rock	41.3403	-124.1774	Nesting Site for Brandt's cormorant, western gull, common murre, and pigeon guillemot
		Green Rock	41.0758	-124.1649	Nesting site for fork-tailed storm-petrel, Leach's storm-petrel, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, black oystercatcher, western gull, common murre, pigeon guillemot, Cassin's auklet, rhinoceros auklet, and tufted puffin
		Puffin Rock	41.0719	-124.1602	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, black oystercatcher, western gull, pigeon guillemot, and tufted puffin
		Little Pewotole Rock	41.0653	-124.1517	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and black oystercatcher
		Flatiron Rock	41.0594	-124.1618	Nesting site for Leach's storm-petrel, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, black oystercatcher, western gull, common murre, pigeon guillemot, Cassin's auklet, and tufted puffin
		Blank Rock	41.0550	-124.1585	Nesting site for fork-tailed storm-petrel, Leach's storm-petrel, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, black oystercatcher, western gull, common murre, pigeon guillemot, and tufted puffin
		Prisoner Rock	41.0525	-124.1436	Nesting site for fork-tailed storm-petrel, Leach's storm-petrel, pelagic cormorant, western gull, and pigeon guillemot
		Pilot Rock	41.0435	-124.1510	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, black oystercatcher, western gull, common murre, and pigeon guillemot
		Trinidad Bay Rocks	41.0500	-124.1333	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, fork-tailed storm-petrel, Leach's storm-petrel, black oystercatcher, western gull, and pigeon guillemot
		Little River Rock	41.0354	-124.1222	Nesting site for fork-tailed storm-petrel, Leach's storm-petrel, double-crested cormorant, pelagic cormorant, black oystercatcher, western gull, pigeon guillemot, rhinoceros auklet, and tufted puffin
6. Lost Coast	Humboldt and Mendocino	False Cape Rocks	40.5100	-124.3953	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, black oystercatcher, western gull, common murre, and pigeon guillemot

Management Sub-Unit[1]	County	Name	Latitude	Longitude	Species of Concern
		Steamboat Rock	40.4154	-124.4028	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, western gull, common murre, and pigeon guillemot
		Sea Lion Rock	40.3267	-124.3604	Nesting site for western gull, cormorant spp., probably mislocated on the map in Sowls et al. page 93. I think this is the more likely location (rlev)
		Three Brothers and Hair Seal Rocks	40.3261	-124.3547	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and western gull
		Cormorant Hotel Rocks	40.0361	-124.0804	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and western gull
		Point No Pass Rocks	39.9707	-123.9935	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		High Tip Rocks	39.9205	-123.9530	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Anderson Cliffs Rocks	39.8739	-123.9138	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Mistake Point to Big White Rock	39.8537	-123.8962	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
7. Cape Vizcaino/Westport	Mendocino	Usal Bay Rocks	39.8101	-123.8467	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Soldier Frank Point Rocks	39.7568	-123.8395	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Chris Rocks	39.7144	-123.8178	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and western gull
		Hardy Rock and Union Landing Rocks	39.7020	-123.8061	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Westport Rocks	39.6895	-123.7962	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Chadbourne Rocks	39.6172	-123.7833	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant
		Strawberry Cove Rocks	39.5936	-123.7861	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Kibesillah Rock	39.5803	-123.7808	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and western gull
		Newport Rocks	39.5803	-123.7808	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
8. Fort Bragg/Mendocino	Mendocino	Georgia Pacific	39.4404	-123.8226	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and western gull
		Caspar Anchorage Rocks	39.3660	-123.8227	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Point Cabrillo to Jack Peters Gulch Rocks	39.3378	-123.8197	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Goat Island Area	39.3095	-123.8120	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, tufted puffin, and western gull
		Brewery Gulch Rocks	39.2930	-123.7970	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
9. Van Damme/Navarro Head	Mendocino	Van Damme Cove Rocks	39.2694	-123.7966	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, tufted puffin, and western gull

Table G-1. Preliminary List of Known Bird Sites in the CCNM

Management Sub-Unit[1]	County	Name	Latitude	Longitude	Species of Concern
		Schoolhouse Creek to Albion River Rocks	39.2442	-123.7823	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
10. Elk	Mendocino	Devils Basin Rocks	39.1760	-123.7552	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Cavanaugh Cove to Gunderson Rock (except Warf Rock (008) and Casket Rock (009))	39.1391	-123.7363	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Casket Rock	39.1307	-123.7260	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Wharf Rocks	39.1306	-123.7224	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Bonee Cliffs Rocks	39.1144	-123.7154	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and pigeon guillemot
		White Rock	39.0951	-123.7185	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, common murre, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Bridgeport Landing Rocks	39.0610	-123.6962	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and western gull
		Mallo Pass Creek Rocks	39.0389	-123.6970	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
11. Point Arena	Mendocino	Point Arena Rocks	38.9569	-123.7375	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
12. Saunders Reef/Gualala	Mendocino	Saunders Landing Rocks	38.8536	-123.6514	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and pigeon guillemot
		Section 30 Cove Rocks	38.8773	-123.6694	Nesting site for pigeon guillemot
		Iverson Landing Rocks	38.8450	-123.6471	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Triplett Gulch Rocks	38.8155	-123.6046	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Fish Rock Cove	38.8013	-123.5800	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant and pelagic cormorant
		Fish Rocks	38.8000	-123.5919	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, Leach's storm-petrel, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, rhinoceros auklet, tufted puffin, and western gull
		Collins Landing to Gualala River Rocks	38.7781	-123.5555	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
13. Sea Ranch/Fort Ross	Sonoma	Gualala Point Island	38.7509	-123.5277	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Del Mar Point Rock	38.7441	-123.5182	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant
		Sea Ranch Rocks	38.7047	-123.4532	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Black Point to Stewarts Point	38.6664	-123.4180	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and pigeon guillemot
		Stewarts Point to Rocky Point	38.6420	-123.4003	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Horseshoe Cove Rocks	38.6112	-123.3738	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and pigeon guillemot

Table G-1. Preliminary List of Known Bird Sites in the CCNM

Management Sub-Unit[1]	County	Name	Latitude	Longitude	Species of Concern
		Gerstle Cove to Stillwater Cove	38.5521	-123.3107	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Bench Mark 125 to Timber Cove	38.5363	-123.2844	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and western gull
		Northwest Cape Rocks	38.5159	-123.2606	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and western gull
14. Sonoma Coast	Sonoma	Russian Gulch Rocks	38.4674	-123.1619	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Russian River Overlook Rocks	38.4542	-123.1457	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, double-crested cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Arched Rock	38.4329	-123.1253	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pigeon guillemot, tufted puffin, and western gull
		Peaked Hill Rock	38.4292	-123.1194	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Gull Rock	38.4248	-123.1199	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Shell-Wright Beach Rocks	38.4082	-123.1080	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Duncan Point to Arched Rock	38.3812	-123.0843	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
15. Bodega Head	Sonoma	Bodega Head Rocks	38.3074	-123.0685	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Pinnacle Rock	38.3068	-123.0193	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Bodega Rock	38.2967	-123.0472	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, and western gull
		Sonoma-Marin County Line Rocks	38.2885	-122.9996	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
16. Point Reyes/GGNRA	Marin and San Francisco	Dillon Beach Rocks	38.2691	-122.9832	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, double-crested cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
17. San Mateo/Santa Cruz	San Mateo and Santa Cruz	San Pedro Rock	37.5953	-122.5222	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, cormorant (unidentified), pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Devils Slide Rock	37.5757	-122.5209	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, common murre, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Pillar Point Rocks	37.4960	-122.5007	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and pigeon guillemot
		Martins Beach Rocks	37.3636	-122.4093	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Pigeon Point Rocks	37.1819	-122.3889	Nesting site for black oystercatcher and pigeon guillemot
		Greyhound Rock to Davenport Rocks	37.0440	-122.2497	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Davenport to Pt. Santa Cruz Rocks	36.9532	-122.1344	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull

Table G-1. Preliminary List of Known Bird Sites in the CCNM

Management Sub-Unit[1]	County	Name	Latitude	Longitude	Species of Concern
19. Monterey Peninsula	Monterey	Pescadero Rock	36.5619	-121.9432	Nesting site for black oystercatcher and western gull
20. Big Sur	Monterey	Pinnacle Point Area Rocks	36.5257	-121.9544	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Castle Rocks	36.3759	-121.9075	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, common murre, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Hurricane Point Rocks	36.3627	-121.9078	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, common murre, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, tufted puffin, and western gull
		Point Sur Rocks	36.3045	-121.9034	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Molera Rock	36.2792	-121.8583	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Cooper Point Rocks and Islands	36.2473	-121.8353	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Pfeiffer Point Rocks	36.2321	-121.8107	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, cormorant (unidentified), pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Grimes Point Rocks	36.2038	-121.7383	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Lafler Rock	36.1992	-121.7268	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Torre Canyon Rocks	36.1903	-121.7128	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant
		Partington Ridge North Rocks	36.1683	-121.6872	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, double-crested cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		McWay Rocks	36.1630	-121.6785	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Partington Ridge South Rocks	36.1607	-121.6761	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Anderson Canyon Rock	36.1532	-121.6688	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant and pelagic cormorant
		Burns Creek Rocks	36.1429	-121.6585	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant, Brandt's cormorant, cormorant (unidentified), pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Square Black Rock	36.0725	-121.6097	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant
		Bench Mark 247 Rocks	36.0360	-121.5801	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant
		Lopez Rock	36.0263	-121.5794	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant
		Rockland Landing North Rocks	36.0138	-121.5375	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant and pelagic cormorant
		Larus Rock	35.9619	-121.4846	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and western gull
		Unnamed Point Rocks	35.9492	-121.4823	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and western gull
		North and East of Plaskett Rock	35.9212	-121.4731	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull

Table G-1. Preliminary List of Known Bird Sites in the CCNM

Management Sub-Unit[1]	County	Name	Latitude	Longitude	Species of Concern
		Unnamed Rock	35.8847	-121.4628	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and western gull
		Seastack South of Redwood Gulch	35.8306	-121.3963	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and western gull
		Ragged Point Lodge Colony Rocks	35.7789	-121.3320	Nesting site for black oystercatcher pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
21 Piedras Blancas/San Luis Obispo North	San Luis Obispo	Point San Simeon Rocks	35.6335	-121.1937	Nesting site for pigeon guillemot
		Island South of Cayucos Point	35.4458	-120.9308	Nesting site for black oystercatcher
22. San Luis Obispo South	San Luis Obispo	Spooners Cove Rocks	35.2747	-120.8909	Nesting site for pigeon guillemot and western gull
		Point Buchon Rocks	35.2551	-120.9014	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, and pigeon guillemot
		Unnamed Rocks	35.2407	-120.8911	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Pup Rock	35.2208	-120.8727	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, and western gull
		Lion Rock	35.2173	-120.8714	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and western gull
		Diablo Rock	35.2105	-120.8603	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant South Rocks	35.2017	-120.8471	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, Brandt's cormorant, cormorant (unidentified), pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Double Rock Region	35.1905	-120.8208	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant
		Pecho Rock	35.1792	-120.8167	Nesting site for Brandt's cormorant and western gull
		Fossil Point Rocks	35.1735	-120.7245	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Smith Island	35.1610	-120.7529	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Shell Beach Rocks	35.1507	-120.6696	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, heermann's gull, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		North Pismo Beach Rocks	35.1492	-120.6561	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, and western gull
		Destroyer Rock	34.6028	-120.6444	Nesting site for pigeon guillemot
		East of Destroyer Rock	34.6028	-120.6425	Nesting site for pigeon guillemot
		Point Arguello Rocks	34.5771	-120.6512	Nesting site for black oystercatcher, pelagic cormorant, pigeon guillemot, rhinoceros auklet, and western gull
24. Vandenberg/Point Conception	Santa Barbara	Rocky Point Rocks	34.5643	-120.6403	Nesting site for black oystercatcher and pigeon guillemot
		Point Conception Rocks	34.4479	-120.4712	Nesting site for pelagic cormorant and pigeon guillemot

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[1] See Appendix E for a description of individual management sub-units of the CCNM; refer to the Map Atlas for maps of these sub-units.

Table G-2. Preliminary List of Known Mammal Sites in the CCNM

Management Sub-Unit[1]	County	Offshore Rock Name/Location	Latitude Decimal	Longitude Decimal
2. Crescent City	Del Norte	Castle Island Shoals	41.7616	-124.2463
3. Redwoods National and State Parks	Del Norte	Redding Rock	41.3433	-124.1750
4. Trinidad	Humboldt	Flatiron Rock	41.0600	-124.1618
		Blank Rock	41.0583	-124.1583
		North of Blank Rock	41.0583	-124.1583
		Mid Rock	41.0567	-124.1591
		Camel Rock	41.0550	-124.1585
6. Lost Coast	Humboldt and Mendocino	Cape Mendocino	40.4500	-124.4100
		Hook Rock	40.3226	-124.3514
		Hair Seal Rock	40.3195	-124.3523
		Sea Lion Rock	40.3133	-124.3500
		Punta Gorda Rocks	40.2433	-124.3383
		Gorda Rock and Punta Gorda	40.2417	-124.3333
		Point No Pass Rocks	39.9717	-123.9917
7. Cape Vizcaino/Westport	Mendocino	Sea Lion Rock and Soldier Frank Point	39.7604	-123.8394
		Soldier Frank Point	39.7547	-123.8383
		North of Rockport	39.7412	-123.8367
8. Fort Bragg/Mendocino	Mendocino	Point Cabrillo Rocks	39.3619	-123.8250
9. Van Damme/Navarro Head	Mendocino	North Cuffey's Point Rocks	39.1443	-123.7397
		Cove Rock	39.1402	-123.7403
12. Saunders Reef/Gualala	Mendocino	Fish Rocks	38.8017	-123.5900
14. Sonoma Coast	Sonoma	Northwest Cape Rocks	38.5650	-123.3333
15. Bodega Head	Sonoma	Bodega Rock	38.2963	-123.0472
22. San Luis Obispo South	San Luis Obispo	Pecho Rock	35.1779	-120.8189

Note: Preliminary list of sites suspected to be used by Steller sea lions. Many sites along the coast are used by California sea lions and harbor seals. Local management agencies should determine which ones of the latter should be protected.

[1] See Appendix E for a description of individual management sub-units of the CCNM; refer to the Map Atlas for maps of these sub-units.

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Appendix H

Preliminary List of Potential Points of Visitor Contact and Access for the CCNM

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Table H-1. Preliminary List of Potential Points of Visitor Contact and Access for the CCNM

Name	County	Jurisdiction	Primary Access	Shore Access	Bluff Access	Parking	Restrooms	Visitor Center	Interpretive Signs	Kayaking	Scuba	Boat Fishing	Wildlife Viewing	Scenic Vistas	Pinnipeds	Nesting Birds	Cultural	1 CCNM Intro	2 CCNM Visitation	3 Seabirds	4 Pinnipeds	5 Plants	6 Human Uses	7 Geology	8 Boating	9 Fishing, Diving	10 Wildlife Viewing	Comments
Pelican State Beach	Del Norte	State Parks		1		1	1						1	1														Dozen rocks offshore within 1/2 mile
Clifford Kamph Memorial Park	Del Norte	County		1		1	1							1				X										
Point St. George Public Access	Del Norte	County		1	1	1	1						1	1				X										
Crescent City Pebble Beach Drive and Street Ends Access	Del Norte	City Park		1	1	1			1				1	1	1	1		X										
Patrick's Point State Park	Humboldt	State Parks	XX	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	
Trinidad State Beach	Humboldt	State Parks	XX	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	Humboldt State Marine Laboratory adjoining
Trinidad Harbor	Humboldt	City of Trinidad		1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1	2		1											
Trinidad Scenic Drive	Humboldt	County		1	1	1	1		1				1	1														
Kings Range National Conservation Area	Humboldt	BLM		1	1	1	1		1				1	1	1	1	1											
Shelter Cove	Humboldt	County/Private/BLM		1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1														
State Route 1 Usal Road to Ft. Bragg	Mendocino	Cal Trans			1	1							1	1														Numerous pullouts and driving vistas
MacKerricher State Park	Mendocino	State Parks		1	1	1	1		1				1	1														
Jug Handle State Reserve	Mendocino	State Parks		1	1	1	1							1														
Casper Headlands State Beach and Reserve	Mendocino	State Parks			1									1														
Point Cabrillo Lighthouse State Park	Mendocino	State Parks			1	1	1		1					1														
Russian Gulch State Park	Mendocino	State Parks		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
Mendocino Headlands State Park	Mendocino	State Parke	XX*		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1			X	X	X	X			X		X	X	
Van Damme State Park	Mendocino	State Parks		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2	2												Kayaks land on rocks
Navarro River Redwoods State Park	Mendocino	State Parks		1		1	1			1			1	1														
Elk/Greenwood Creek	Mendocino	State Parks/Private	XX	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1			1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Point Arena Lighthouse	Mendocino	Pt. Arena Lighthouse Keepers, Inc.			1	1	1	1					1	1			1											Tours of historic lighthouse
Arena Cove	Mendocino	County *(unverified)*				1	1			1		1																Only boat launch ramp between Ft. Bragg and Bodega Bay
Schooner Gulch State Beach	Mendocino	State Parks			1	1	1							1														
Gualala Point Regional Park	Sonoma	County			1	1	1	1						1														
Sea Ranch Public Access Trails	Sonoma	County		1	1	1	1							1														
Salt Point State Park	Sonoma	State Parks		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1														Whale watch talks in winter
Fort Ross State Historic Park	Sonoma	State Parks		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1											Some rocks of northwest cape and cove
Jenner Visitor Center SCSP	Sonoma	State Parks	XX			1	1	1	1									X	X						X	X	X	Good location for CCNM printed and interpretive materials
Goat Rock SCSB	Sonoma	State Parks	XX	1	1	1	1		1	1			1	1	2	2		X		X	X				X		X	Great views of rocks north of Russian River; pinniped disturbance on sandbars of Russian River but merits disturbance signage
Duncans Landing SCSB	Sonoma	State Parks	XX	1	1	1	1			1	1		1	1			1	X	X				X					Historic "dog hole" port; views of islands to south
SCSB Pullouts	Sonoma	State Parks	XX	1	1	1								1														
Bodega Head SCSB	Sonoma	State Parks	XX	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	Views of Bodega Rock 1/2 mile south of headlands
Mussel Rock City Park	San Mateo	City Park		1	1	1							1	1														Mussel Rock direcly offshore; unsure of jurisdiction
Pacifica State Beach	San Mateo	State Beach		?	?	?	?																					Operated by City of Pacifica, unknown relationship to San Pedro Rocks
Montara Lighthouse	San Mateo	NGO Hostel/State Parks		1	1	1	1						1	1			1											Small rocks immediately offshore
James V. Fitzgerald Marine Reserve	San Mateo	County Parks		1	1	1	1						1	1														Popular tidepooling area
Pescadero State Beach	San Mateo	State Parks	XX	1		1	1						1	1	1			X	X		X	X	X				X	Numerous low rocks accessible at low tide
Bean Hollow State Beach	San Mateo	State Parks		1	1	1	1																					Adjoining Pescadero State Beach; include as sub-unit in planning interpretive actions
Pigeon Point Lighthouse	San Mateo	NGO Hostel/State Parks	XX	1	1	1	1						1	1			1	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	Historic lighthouse now hostel, popular for bikers
Año Nuevo State Reserve	San Mateo	State Parks		1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	2	2	1											Main island under State Parks jurisdiction, other rocks part of monument; major pinniped rookery
Wilder Ranch State Park	Santa Cruz	State Parks		1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1			1											Historic dairy with beach and bluff access; sedimentary pillars and exposed reefs off cliffs
Long Marine Laboratory	Santa Cruz	UC Santa Cruz				1	1	1	1				1	1														Vistas over shoreline; possible partner to distribute and display interpretive materials
Lighthouse Field State Beach	Santa Cruz	State Parks		1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1		1												Seal Rock off Point Santa Cruz, popular surfing area
Monterey Bay Aquarium	Monterey	Monterey Bay Aquarium (private)					1	1	1																			
City of Pacific Grove	Monterey	City of Pacific Grove	XX	1		1			1				1	1	1													

1 = Present.
2 = Potential Conflict.

Table H-1. Preliminary List of Potential Points of Visitor Contact and Access for the CCNM

Name	County	Jurisdiction	Primary Access	Shore Access	Bluff Access	Parking	Restrooms	Visitor Center	Interpretive Signs	Kayaking	Scuba	Boat Fishing	Wildlife Viewing	Scenic Vistas	Pinnipeds	Nesting Birds	Cultural	1 CCNM Intro	2 CCNM Visitation	3 Seabirds	4 Pinnipeds	5 Plants	6 Human Uses	7 Geology	8 Boating	9 Fishing, Diving	10 Wildlife Viewing	Comments
Asilomar State Beach	Monterey	State Parks	XX	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	Point Pinos accessed along Ocean View Boulevard by car and on foot from Asilomar Conference Center; granitic rocks offshore
17-Mile Drive	Monterey	Private Drive		1	1	1	1			1	1		1	1	1													Potental partnership for interpretive signs at pullouts along driving route
Carmel River State Beach	Monterey	State Parks		1		1	1						1	1														A few rocks at north end of unit
Garrapata State Park	Monterey	State Parks			1	1	1						1	1	1													Rocks and wildlife viewable from coastal trail to Soberanes Point
Point Sur State Historic Park	Monterey	State Parks		1	1	1	1						1	1			1											Historic lighthouse; basalt rocks offshore
Andrew Molera State Park	Monterey	State Parks		1		1	1							1														
Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park	Monterey	State Parks	XX	1	1	1	1		1				1	1				X	X			X		X	X			Caltrans pullout at Partington Point popular vista point
Point Piedras Blancas	San Luis Obispo	BLM															1											Historic lighthouse transferred to BLM; public access being planned
William R. Hearst Memorial State Beach	San Luis Obispo	State Parks		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1														Small rocks along cove with dock, rental boats, and gear
San Simeon State Beach	San Luis Obispo	State Parks		1		1	1		1				1	1														Large number of small rocks and exposed reefs north of San Simeon Creek
Cayucos State Beach	San Luis Obispo	State Parks		1		1	1																					A few scattered rocks in area
Montaña del Oro State Park	San Luis Obispo	State Parks	XX	1	1	1	1		1				1	1				X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	Sea stacks and rocks offshore and inside Spooner Cove; interesting geology
Port San Luis	San Luis Obispo	Harbor District		1										1														
City of Pismo Beach	San Luis Obispo	City of Pismo Beach		1	1	1							1	1														
Point Sal State Beach	Santa Barbara	State Parks		1	1	1							1	1	2													Lion Rock, south of beach used as harbor seal and sea lion haul out area
Carpinteria State Beach	Santa Barbara	State Parks		1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1														Popular surfing beach; small cluster of rocks at surf line
Leo Carillo State Park	Los Angeles	State Parks		1	1	1	1						1	1														A few rocks and tidepool at Sequit Point; whale watching and tidepool interpretive walks
El Matador State Beach	Los Angeles	State Parks		1	1	1	1						1	1														Small rocks close to shore
Point Dume State Beach	Los Angeles	State Parks		1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1														Offshore rocks used as roosting area for cormorants and brown pelicans
Palos Verdes Estates	Los Angeles	City of Palos Verdes Estates			1	1								1														
Point Vicente Park	Los Angeles	Rancho Palos Verdes				1	1	1						1														
Point Vicente Fishing Access	Los Angeles	County			1	1	1							1														
Abalone Cove Beach	Los Angeles	Rancho Palos Verdes		1		1	1																					
Royal Palms State Beach	Los Angeles	State Parks		1	1	1	1				1		1	1														Offshore rocks used as roosting area for cormorants and brown pelicans; popular surfing spot
Little Corona Del Mar Beach	Orange	City of Newport Beach		1		1																						
Crystal Cove State Park	Orange	State Parks	XX	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				X	X	X	X				X	X	X	Classic exposed reefs; Arch Rock off north end of park
City of Laguna Beach	Orange	City of Laguna Beach		1	1	1	1		1				1	1	1													
Dana Point/Marine Institute	Orange	NGO Marine Institute		1		1	1	1	1				1	1														Offshore rocks viewed from marine reserve managed by Marine Insitute
San Clemente State Beach	Orange	State Parks		1	1	1	1						1	1	1													San Mateo Rocks visible from parking lot; sea lion haul-out
La Jolla Cove area	San Diego	City of La Jolla	XX	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	2			X	X	X	X				X	X	X	Access from Coast Boulevard Park to La Jolla Cove; offshore rocks used by seals and roosting sea birds; harbor seal haul-out at Children's Pool Beach; popular for scuba, snorkeling, swimming, beach play
Bird Rock and Feult Point	San Diego	City of San Diego		1																								
Sunset Cliff City Park	San Diego	City of San Diego			1	1																						

Notes:

BLM = U.S. Bureau of Land Management.
NGO = Non-governmental organization.

1 = Present.
2 = Potential Conflict.

Appendix I

Preliminary List of Interpretive Themes for the CCNM

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Appendix I

Preliminary List of Interpretive Themes for the CCNM

General Information about the CCNM

Theme 1: The CCNM protects the cultural, natural, and geologic resources found on more than 20,000 rocks and islands along the entire coastline of California.

SUB-THEME 1A: The Bureau of Land Management has the primary responsibility to manage this national monument, but works in partnership with its core managing partners, the California Department of Parks and Recreation and California Department of Fish and Game, and other state and federal agencies on a statewide basis, and local governments and communities on a regional basis, to protect and manage these areas.

SUB-THEME 1B: The CCNM was created in 2000 under a Presidential Proclamation. The proclamation in part directs the protection of "the geologic formations and the habitat that these rocks and islands provide for seabirds, sea mammals, and other plant and animal life within this portion of the coastal intertidal zone," as well as the "irreplaceable scientific values vital to protecting the fragile ecosystem of the California coastline."

SUB-THEME 1C: The CCNM boundaries begin at the mean high tide line and encompass all of the offshore rocks and islands not within other private or public ownership.

Theme 2: The public is encouraged to use and enjoy the CCNM in ways that do not affect or harm the resources for which the monument was created.

SUB-THEME 2A: The physical isolation from the mainland has protected the unique plants and animals living on the rocks and islands from most human disturbance, making it the last land-based frontier for research on coastal resources.

SUB-THEME 2B: The CCNM is safely viewed from the mainland or on the water by boat. Rough seas and slippery rocks make most of the rocks and islands too dangerous to explore.

Specific Information about Resources Found within the Monument

Theme 3: Nesting and roosting seabirds use the craggy cliffs and flat-topped islands to avoid predators found on the mainland.

SUB-THEME 3A: Because each bird species requires different nesting and roosting conditions, an island's shape, soil or lack of soil, and isolation from disturbance determine the types of nesting birds found there.

SUB-THEME 3B: The entire monument is a major migration corridor that supports birds flying north and south along the Pacific Flyway.

Theme 4: Seals and sea lions use the island beaches and smaller rocks to bask in the sun, rest, socialize, and even give birth. The islands and rocks offer safe refuge from the often overcrowded and dangerous mainland beaches.

SUB-THEME 4A: Harbor seals are the most commonly seen, and easily disturbed, marine mammal along the California coast. Groups of the mottled seals spend hours basking on rocks near the water's edge, saving precious body heat between hunts. Females give birth in summer and may leave their pups unattended on the beach while they hunt for food.

SUB-THEME 4B: The northern elephant seal, the largest seal found in California, gathers in large groups on sandy beaches to breed, give birth, nurse, and molt. Once reduced to less than a hundred animals found on Guadalupe Island in Baja California, the seals have made a remarkable recovery and now have major breeding colonies on mainland beaches and larger islands.

SUB-THEME 4C: The California sea lion and Steller's sea lion can generally be found in groups on larger rocks and islands off the California coast from fall through spring. In summer, the California sea lions migrate to Baja California to breed. The threatened Steller's sea lion breeds in California, but in relatively few numbers. Their distinctive barks, larger size, and brown color easily distinguish them from harbor seals.

Theme 5: Crashing waves, gale-force winds, and thin soils limit all but the hardiest plants from growing on these rugged islands. Adaptations to salt spray, a lack of fresh water, and drying winds have created a unique community of plants found nowhere else.

Theme 6: The coastal rocks and islands have been used by people for thousands of years.

SUB-THEME 6A: The seals, birds, and marine life that thrived on the rocks also sustained local families living in villages along the entire coastline.

SUB-THEME 6B: Individual islands served as spiritual centers and still do today for coastal Native Americans.

SUB-THEME 6C: During the 1800s, European settlers first harvested plants and animals from the rocks and islands; but later, coastal shipping left its marks in the form of piers, anchor rings, lighthouses, buoys, radio towers, and microwave antennas.

SUB-THEME 6D: The material evidence of times past reflects a heritage that is very much alive for the people still living in these coastal communities. Please respect this heritage and leave any items where you find them.

Theme 7: The geology of the California coast is complicated and dynamic.

SUB-THEME 7A: Ancient faults continue to move southern California slowly to the north, creating bays and islands along the fault lines. The erosion-resistant granite found in places like Monterey and Bodega Head can be traced to similar rock found in Baja California.

SUB-THEME 7B: Waves driven by annual storms off the Pacific carve away the soft coastal sandstones and mudstones, creating ephemeral tunnels, arches, and islands that erode to sand grains once again.

SUB-THEME 7C: Rising and falling sea levels over tens of thousands of years have carved a series of benches along the coast. Many of the larger, near-shore islands were once part of the mainland as you can see from their flat tops that mirror the benches carved into the mainland. These areas are comprised of relatively soft rock that is easily eroded by ocean waves.

Information about Recreational Uses and Restrictions

Theme 8: Sea kayaks and small motorized boats provide some of the best views of the monument's rocks and islands.

SUB-THEME 8A: Rough seas and unpredictable waves can turn an adventure into a tragedy. Check sea conditions before entering the water, stay clear of the rocks, and hire a guide if you are unfamiliar with the area.

SUB-THEME 8B: Yield to the wildlife. Sea kayaks and small boats easily frighten seals and sea lions from the rocks. Stay at least 100 yards away from the animals and watch them for signs of disturbance. If they begin to leave the rocks, back away.

Theme 9: The rocks and islands support a diverse community of underwater life that in turn supports recreational fishing, scuba diving, and snorkeling. While the boundaries of the CCNM do not extend below the mean high tide line, underwater recreation brings recreationists close to the rocks and islands.

SUB-THEME 9A: Follow the fishing regulations and dispose of line and trash back at the docks to maintain healthy fish and wildlife populations.

SUB-THEME 9B: Rough seas and unpredictable waves can turn an adventure into a tragedy. Check sea conditions before entering the water, stay clear of the rocks, and hire a guide if you are unfamiliar with the area.

Theme 10: The monument's rocks and islands attract a wide variety of wildlife that can be observed from the mainland.

SUB-THEME 10A: Adjoining mainland bluffs offer the perfect location to watch nesting and roosting birds, and resting seals and sea lions without disturbing them. Move slowly, speak softly, and use a spotting scope or binoculars to get a good view.

SUB-THEME 10B: While some rocks and islands can be accessed at low tide, avoid the temptation and use your binoculars from a distance to watch wildlife.

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Appendix J

Potential Acquisitions for the CCNM

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Table J-1. Potential Acquisitions for the CCNM

Name	County	Ownership	Comments
Alder Rock	Monterey	USFS	Transfer to BLM or add to CCNM under USFS administration
Alm Rock	Monterey	USFS	Transfer to BLM or add to CCNM under USFS administration
Bird Rock	Monterey	USFS	Transfer to BLM or add to CCNM under USFS administration
Cape Vizcaino Islands 1, 2, and 3	Mendocino	Private	Current ownership unknown
Castle Rock (South)	Monterey	USFS	Transfer to BLM or add to CCNM under USFS administration
La Cruz Rock	San Luis Obispo	Private	Owned by Hearst Corporation
Laguna Beach Rocks	Orange	BLM	Requires Congressional action to revoke Act of Congress of 5/28/35 ("Two rocks in the vicinity of Laguna Beach")
Middle Rock	Monterey	USFS	Transfer to BLM or add to CCNM under USFS administration
Orange County Rocks	Orange	BLM	Requires Congressional action to revoke Act of Congress of 2/18/31
Outer Islet	San Luis Obispo	Private	Owned by Hearst Corporation
Piedra Blanca No. 1 and No. 2	San Luis Obispo	Private	Owned by Hearst Corporation
Plaskett Rock	Monterey	Private	Owned by Hearst Corporation(?)
Prewitt Rock	Monterey	USFS	Transfer to BLM or add to CCNM under USFS administration
St. George Reef Islets (including SW Seal Rock, East Rock, Long Rock, and Whale Rock)	Del Norte	USCG	Revoke withdrawal of 1/29/1867 for lighthouse purposes (no lighthouse)

Table J-1. Potential Acquisitions for the CCNM (continued)

Name	County	Ownership	Comments
San Juan Rocks	Orange	BLM	Requires Congressional action to revoke Act of Congress of 5/28/35
San Martin Rock	Monterey	USFS	Transfer to BLM or add to CCNM under USFS administration
San Mateo Rocks	Orange	BLM	Requires Congressional action to revoke Act of Congress of 5/28/35
Sea Lion Rock (San Martin)	Monterey	USFS	Transfer to BLM or add to CCNM under USFS administration
Sea Lion Rock	Monterey	USFS(?)	Transfer to BLM or add to CCNM under USFS administration
Sugarloaf Island	Humboldt	USCG	Revoke withdrawal of 5/23/1867 for lighthouse purposes (no lighthouse; Steller sea lion rookery)
Villa Rock	Monterey	USFS	Transfer to BLM or add to CCNM under USFS administration
Whaleboat Rock	Monterey	USFS	Transfer to BLM or add to CCNM under USFS administration
White Rock No. 2	Monterey	USFS	Transfer to BLM or add to CCNM under USFS administration

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Notes:

BLM = U.S. Bureau of Land Management.
EO = Executive Order.
USCG = U.S. Coast Guard.
USFS = U.S. Forest Service.

Land disposals would be allowed only by exchange and only if it would further the protective purposes of the CCNM.

Appendix K

Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches

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Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches

Park or Beach	County	Information
U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Coastal Holdings – Arcata Field Office		
Manila Dunes Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)	Humboldt	The Manila Dunes ACEC consists of 100 acres of beach dune area with snowy plover habitat at the north end of Humboldt Bay's North Spit. Adjoining property is being acquired by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge [NWR]).
Samoa Dunes Recreation Area	Humboldt	Samoa Dunes Recreation Area is a 300-acre multiple-use recreation site adjacent to the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) station and immediately north of the mouth of Humboldt Bay. Activities include bird watching, hiking, surfing, fishing, sightseeing, beachcombing, off-highway vehicle use (140 acres designated as "open" riding areas), picnicking, and scientific study of rare plants. The area contains snowy plover habitat.
South Spit Cooperative Management Area	Humboldt	This is an 800-acre cooperative management area, with the majority of the acreage owned by the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG); BLM has a conservation easement on over 600 acres and management responsibility for the area.
Lost Coast Headlands	Humboldt	Lost Coast Headlands includes approximately 600 acres of recently acquired coastal terrace and isolated beaches, including the ex-US Naval Oceanography Observation Station. The headlands are located on bluffs south of Centerville Beach County Park.
King Range National Conservation Area (KRNCA)	Humboldt and Mendocino	Created by Congress in 1970 as BLM's 1st NCA, KRNCA covers 60,000 acres of steep coastal mountains and over 35 miles of shoreline between the mouth of the Mattole River and Sinkyone Wilderness State Park. Constituting a major portion of the "Lost Coast," KRNCA has one of the most pristine portions of the entire California coast. It is possible to hike 24 miles along the coastline trail from the Mattole River to Shelter Cove, as part of the recently designated 54-mile-long Lost Coast National Recreational Trail that crosses the KRNCA and Sinkyone Wilderness State Park. The abandoned Punta Gorda Lighthouse, a small lighthouse that was part of what was considered one of the California coast's most remote light stations, is accessible along the coastal trail enroute to Sea Lion Gulch Rock, a sea lion haul-out. Low rocks off the lighthouse provide a haul-out area for harbor seals. BLM conducts a tidepool program at limited locations along the coastline. The small Cape Mendocino Lighthouse has been moved from its original cape location to Shelter Cove, where it has been set up on BLM land for local community and visitor use.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
		Shelter Cove, near the south end of the KRNCA, is surrounded largely by privately owned land, with about 10 acres of BLM land with marked pull-outs along Lower Pacific Drive, at Black Sands Beach, Mall Coombs Park, Seal Rock Picnic Area, and Abalone Point. Harbor seals and sea lions can be seen on CCNM offshore rocks at Seal Rock Picnic Area. BLM's 20-acre Mattole Recreation Site is at the KRNCA's northern tip (where the Mattole River meets the Pacific Ocean, the end-point for the 300-square-mile Mattole River watershed) and the north end of the Lost Coast Trail (one of the few coastal wilderness hiking experiences in the United States). Harbor seals and sea lions haul-out on the CCNM rocks ¾ mile north of the Mattole River mouth beach.
BLM Coastal Holdings – Ukiah Field Office		
Stornetta Ranch property acquisition	Mendocino	BLM has recently acquired the uplands grazing portion of the Stornetta Ranch near Point Arena (including the 5-acre Sea Lion Rock) and a conservation easement on the wetlands portion of the Stornetta Ranch at the mouth of the Garcia River and below the bluff and point on which the Point Arena lighthouse is located. This acquisition could create a unique partnership opportunity between BLM, Point Arena Lighthouse Keepers, DFG, California State Parks, and Mendocino College—as well as a link to the CCNM.
BLM Coastal Holdings – Hollister Field Office		
Coast Dairies property acquisition	Santa Cruz	BLM is working in partnership with California State Parks to become the co-managers of the 7,000-acre Coast Dairies property currently owned by the Trust for Public Lands. The current plans are for State Parks to manage the coastal side of State Route 1 and BLM to manage the upland portion, and both to manage the entire property under "seamless management." CCNM rocks and "sea stacks" are situated just off of some of the property's pocket beaches and terraces.
Fort Ord Public Lands Project	Monterey	BLM is currently the manager of over 7,000 acres of the wildlands of the former Fort Ord Army Base and is in-line to receive an additional 8,000+ acres if cleared from unexploded ordnance. California State Parks will manage the sandy coastal portion of Fort Ord, but BLM is the manager of one of the coast's large section maritime chaparral plant community.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
BLM Coastal Holdings – Bakersfield Field Office		
Piedras Blancas Light Station	San Luis Obispo	BLM has acquired and is actively managing and working on the restoration of the 20-acre light station. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the lighthouse was one of the largest and most elaborately designed lighthouses on the California coast. Under a cooperative arrangement with State Park's Hearst Castle, BLM is providing once-a-month tours of the facility. The large pillar off the point and the two large Piedras Blancas rocks south of the point, are currently under the ownership of the Hearst Corporation. BLM is actively engaged with the American Land Conservancy, as well as with State Parks, the California Coastal Conservancy, and California Coastal Trails Organization, regarding the long-term disposition of the Hearst Ranch (83,000 acres), with particular focus on the 18 miles of Central Coast (including the Hearst-owned rocks) from Ragged Point south to San Simeon. BLM's Piedras Blancas Light Station is geographically central to this area and key in the long-term coordinated management of this portion of the California coast. BLM is also working with Congresswoman Capp's staff on a congressional designation for the light station that would include it as part of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System.
Los Osos Greenbelt	San Luis Obispo	BLM has acquired 5 acres within the Los Osos Greenbelt at the southern end of Morro Bay. The Los Osos Greenbelt is managed by a partnership that includes California State Parks, DFG, USFWS, Morro Estuary Greenbelt Alliance, and BLM. The Los Osos Greenbelt is being managed for the protection of several federally and state-listed threatened and endangered species, as well as environmental education, open space, and low-impact recreation.
Irish Hills and Montaña del Oro State Park cooperative management initiative	San Luis Obispo	BLM has partnered with California State Parks on the management of 1,100 acres of public land near the top of the western end of the Irish Hills. Adjoining Montaña del Oro State Park, the BLM land has limited access but broad ocean and coastline views. Irish Hills is managed to protect the natural landscape and the coastal plan communities, including the rare Southern Bishop Pine Forest and majestic oaks.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
Point Sal ACEC	Santa Barbara	This isolated area north of Vandenberg Air Force Base is a 77-acre promontory on the coast of northern Santa Barbara County. The area is a unique meeting point and transition zone for tidepool life and plant life common to the north and south coasts of California. The area is also sensitive for cultural resources and geologic values, including a number of large prehistoric shell midden and undeveloped, secluded beach and coastal hills. Point Sal is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as an archaeological district. The undeveloped Point Sal State Beach adjoins BLM's ACEC. CCNM's Lion Rock, a sea lion haul-out, and some smaller rocks used as haul-outs by harbor seal are offshore of the ACEC.. Lion Rock as viewed from Point Sal offers a breath-taking example of the CCNM.
BLM Coastal Holdings – Palm Springs/South Coast Field Office		
San Diego Project	San Diego	BLM maintains a small project office east of San Diego. The project includes management of the 18,500-acre Otay Mountain Wilderness Area, located just 15 miles southeast of San Diego, which contains a commanding view of San Diego Bay, southwestern San Diego County, and eastern Tijuana.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
National Park Service Units		
Redwoods National Park	Del Norte and Humboldt	Redwood forests and streams are found here, with numerous miles of coastline that include a variety of rocks and sea stacks. The legislation creating the national park established a ¼-mile offshore boundary, a boundary drawn (not surveyed) on the Master Title Plats ¼ mile off the shoreline and around the outer limits of the offshore rocks. The legislation also links the national park with the three adjoining State Parks units by establishing the Redwoods National and State Parks to be administered in a partnership between the National Park Service (NPS) and the California State Parks system. BLM's status maps show the ¼-mile boundary extending along the boundaries of the coastal State Parks units of the Redwood National and State Parks. Rocks and sea stacks within the drawn boundary include Sisters Rocks, Footsteps Rock, False Klamath Rocks, and White Rock.
Point Reyes National Seashore	Marin County	Established by President Kennedy in 1962, it comprises over 100 square miles, including 80 miles of coastline and any rocks within ¼ mile offshore. Features include the Point Reyes Light Station, the Point Reyes Lifeboat Station, and dozens of shipwrecks in the waters off Point Reyes (e.g., the remains of the 1595 wreck of the San Agustin, the first shipwreck in California history). Point Reyes National Seashore also hosts the Pacific Coast Learning Center for the San Francisco Bay Area Network of National Parks. The Learning Center provides office space, housing, data, reports, coordination, and logistical support for researchers performing projects in any area of scientific, social, cultural, or historic inquiry within Bay Area parks.
Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Marin, San Francisco, Contra Costa, and San Mateo	GGNRA is one of the largest urban national parks in the world. The total park area contains over 75,000 acres of land and water. Approximately 28 miles of coastline lies within its boundaries, and it includes all of the rocks within 1/4 mile offshore. One of the nation's most highly visited NPS units, GGNRA comprises numerous sites, including Alcatraz Island, Marin Highlands, Fort Funston, and Fort Mason—as well as Muir Woods National Monument, Fort Point National Historic Site, and the Presidio of San Francisco.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
Channel Islands National Park	Ventura, Santa Barbara, and Los Angeles	Comprised of five of the eight California Channel Islands, Channel Islands National Park is home to a wide variety of nationally and internationally significant natural and cultural resources. The park consists of over 124,000 acres of islands and over 125,000 acres of underwater marine reserves. The park's islands include the 639-acre Santa Barbara Island, the park's first island when the Channel Islands National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation in 1938. (The park was designated a National Biosphere Reserve in 1976; Congress expanded it and established it as a National Park in 1980.) The 699-acre Anacapa Island includes a lighthouse; the 9,325-acre San Miguel Island is owned by the U.S. Navy. One-quarter of the 52,794-acre Santa Rosa Island and the 60,645-acre Santa Cruz Island is owned by NPS; the remainder is owned by The Nature Conservancy. The park's marine resources extend 1 mile from the islands' shorelines.
Santa Monica National Recreation Area	Ventura and Los Angeles	The Santa Monica National Recreation Area is a cooperative effort that joins federal, state, and local park agencies with private preserves and landowners to protect the natural and cultural resources of this transverse mountain range and seashore. Located in a Mediterranean ecosystem, the Santa Monica Mountains contain a wide variety of plants and wildlife, as well as an interesting and diverse cultural history, including serving as "L.A.'s backyard."
Cabrillo National Monument	San Diego	Established by Presidential Proclamation in 1913 to commemorate Juan Rodriguiz Cabrillo's exploration of the coast of California, the monument covers the southern end of Point Loma. The monument offers a superb view of San Diego's harbor and skyline. The Old 1854 Point Loma Lighthouse stands on the highest point of the monument; on the west side of the monument is a small but significant stretch of rocky-intertidal coastline with tidepools. Recently, Congress extended NPS's jurisdiction to ¼ mile off the western shoreline.
California Department of Parks and Recreation Units		
Pelican State Beach	Del Norte	This is the northernmost portion of the CCNM; about a dozen rocks are within ½ mile offshore and merge with the Oregon Coast NWR.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
Patrick's Point State Park	Humboldt	Patrick's Point State Park contains sea stacks, both onshore (State Parks) and offshore (CCNM), and smaller rocks. State Parks provides interpretive materials for the sea stacks and rocky area with tidepools. Offshore rocks and sea stacks provide breeding habitat for pigeon guillemots, black oystercatchers, western gulls, and pelagic cormorants—as well as haul-outs for sea lions and harbor seals.
Trinidad State Beach	Humboldt	This is a unique partnership opportunity with a State Parks unit, the Town of Trinidad, and Humboldt State University Marine Laboratory. Pewetole Island with spruce trees is on the south side of College Cove, On the Flatiron side of College Cove, Flatiron Rock and Blank Rock are offshore, and Green Rock is located to the northwest; Trinidad Bay with Prisoner Rock, Flat Rock, and Camel Rock are located on east side of Trinidad Head; Pilot Rock is located due south of Trinidad Head; other rocks and sea stacks are in the area.
Little River State Beach	Humboldt	Rocks are in the mouth of Little River.
Sinkyone Wilderness State Park	Mendocino	This state park has a large number of offshore rocks and sea stacks with viewing access only via wilderness trails. Rocks provide nesting areas for black oystercatchers, western gulls, pelagic cormorants, and pigeon guillemots—as well as haul-outs for harbor seals and sea lions.
Westport-Union Landing State Beach	Mendocino	A few small rocks with larger rocks and sea stacks are at Abalone Point to the south. This is a nesting site for western gulls, Brandt's cormorants, pelagic cormorants, and pigeon guillemots.
MacKerricher State Park	Mendocino	There are a series of low reefs and interpretive possibilities along Laguna Point Trail, along the rocky shore.
Jug Handle State Reserve	Mendocino	Rocks off headlands and craggy cliffs; nature trails and possibility for geologic interpretation.
Casper Headlands State Beach and Reserve	Mendocino	This is a small state beach. Four parcels of state reserve along the bluff overlook the state beach, with views of the rocky coast and offshore rocks, and rocky-intertidal coastline. Harbor seals haul-out from offshore rocks.
Russian Gulch State Park	Mendocino	This state park has rocks around a cove. It has an offshore rocky-intertidal and subtidal coastline, and is also a popular skin diving spot.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
Mendocino Headlands State Park	Mendocino	This state park has 2 miles of sea cliffs with extended rocks and small islands, including Goat Island. It is an important seabird nesting site with over 1,000 bird species, including common murre, Brandt's cormorant, pelagic cormorant, and black oystercatcher. A driving loop with pull-outs provides interpretive opportunities.
Van Damme State Park	Mendocino	A number of rocks and sea stacks are at the mouth of Little River, and in and around the cove.
Navarro River Redwoods State Park	Mendocino	Rocks and sea stacks are outside the river mouth, including the Arch of the Navarro—a large sea stack.
Greenwood State Beach	Mendocino	Greenwood, Elk, and Cuffey's Coves—with a wide variety of rocks, islets, and domed sea stacks—provide some of the best views in the CCNM. State Parks' historic timber company office, which is now being used as an interpretive center and museum with limited hours, has visitor contact and interpretation possibilities. Greenwood Cove, an historic "doghole port," has remnants of cable sling operation. The offshore rocks and sea stacks support nesting pelagic cormorants and pigeon guillemots, as well as western gulls and Brandt's cormorants.
Schooner Gulch State Park	Mendocino	Schooner Gulch is an undeveloped state park land with tidepools.
Salt Point State Park	Sonoma	Salt Point includes 7 miles of rocky coastline—undisturbed and rich in marine life—and includes many tidepool areas. Gerstle Cove Reserve is an underwater ecological preserve that was established to allow the recovery of the depleted abalone population. Stump Beach is reported to be one of the best locations in California for observing the breeding behavior of pelagic cormorants.
Fort Ross State Historic Park	Sonoma	Fort Ross has some rocks near Northwest Cape and Fort Ross Cove. Fort Ross Reef is south-southeast of the park. The rocks and sea stacks offshore of Northwest Cape—on the Call Ranch unit of Fort Ross State Historic Park—are used as roosting sites by pelagic cormorants, western gulls, and endangered California brown pelicans.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
Sonoma Coast State Beach	Sonoma	There is a wide range of opportunities to view and interpret a variety of rocks and sea stacks from Bodega Head to Russian Gulch, including Goat Rock overlook, Duncan's Landing, School House Beach, Carmet Beach, Arched Rock Beach, and Bodega Head. The Sonoma Coast includes 13 miles of coastline characterized by short stretches of sandy beach separated by rocky headlands. Larger offshore rocks are nesting areas for Brandt's cormorants, western gulls, and pigeon guillemots. Duncan's Landing, an historic "doghole port" (the iron rings used to secure the ships are still visible) has a parking area that faces south looking at dozens of CCNM rocks. Bodega Rock—located 1/2 mile south of Bodega Head—supports a breeding colony of Brandt's cormorants and western gulls, and is an important haul-out for sea lions and harbor seals.
Pacifica State Beach	San Mateo	Operated by the City of Pacifica. This beach may include San Pedro Point, from which the San Pedro Rocks extend.
Gray Whale Cove State Beach	San Mateo	This State Parks unit south of Devil's Slide Rock may provide a viewing opportunity from the site of Base End Station—a World War II observation post.
Point Montara Light Station	San Mateo	A rock shore is below the light station.
Pescadero State Beach	San Mateo	Pescadero has numerous low rocks, with a couple of rocks over 10 feet above sea level; one central islet—about 1 acre in size and accessible at low tide—is the dominant feature. The parking lot looks out onto the islet, and the beach is a popular stopping place for visitors and beach-goers. Tidepools are located at the south end of the beach. The rocks at Pescadero Point provide haul-outs for harbor seals and Steller's sea lions. This location provides a great opportunity for CCNM interpretation and education.
Bean Hollow State Beach	San Mateo	Bean Hollow adjoins Pescadero State Beach and could be included with that unit for planning purposes. A rocky outcrop separates two sandy coves; tidepools are located on the north end.
Pigeon Point Light Station	San Mateo	Rocks and tidepools are located north of the lighthouse, with Steller's sea lions seen on the offshore rocks. A sea stack and other smaller rocks are located south of the light station property (off San Mateo County Parks property).

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
Año Nuevo State Reserve	San Mateo	Año Nuevo Island is state property, but all other rocks off the reserve are part of the CCNM. California's largest population of Steller's sea lions inhabits the island. Elephant and harbor seals breed here, and California sea lions represent the largest visiting population.
Wilder Ranch State Park	Santa Cruz	Sedimentary pillars and exposed reefs are seen from the cliffs.
Lighthouse Field State Beach	Santa Cruz	Seal Rock off Point Santa Cruz at Streamer Lane is part of the CCNM, as are about a dozen rocks tucked along West Cliff Drive.
Asilomar State Beach	Monterey	Granitic rocks are found along the rocky shore and reef. Asilomar is located between Point Pinos (in the city of Pacific Grove) and Pebble Beach.
Carmel River State Beach	Monterey	A few rocks are at the north end of the unit. This is the closest State Parks unit to Pescadero Rocks in Stillwater Cove off the Beach Club at Pebble Beach.
Garrapata State Park	Monterey	This state park includes the rocks off the rocky coast. Coastal bluff trails lead to Soberanes Point, where western gulls and pelagic cormorants roost. DFG's Granite Canyon Marine Resources Laboratory is south of the point.
Point Sur State Historic Park	Monterey	The smaller rocks off State Park's Point Sur Light Station on the large basaltic rock are part of the CCNM.
Andrew Molera State Park	Monterey	Locations of offshore rocks and islands, if any, need to be assessed.
Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park	Monterey	A series of rocks are off the rocky coastline. The Caltrans pull-out at Partington Point provides one of the most photographed views of Big Sur and CCNM.
William Randolph Hearst Memorial State Beach	San Luis Obispo	Some small rocks are along the cove.
San Simeon State Park	San Luis Obispo	A large number of small rocks and exposed reefs are along the coast north of San Simeon Creek.
Cayucos State Beach	San Luis Obispo	A few scattered rocks are in the area.
Morro Strand State Beach	San Luis Obispo	An isolated rock is in the surf at the north end of the beach.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
Montaña del Oro State Park	San Luis Obispo	Pleistocene marine terraces overlay hills of steeply dipping Monterey shales that are exposed in contoured strata along the sea cliffs. Distinctive mounds of hard volcanic rock are visible on the terrace—created by erosion of the softer sedimentary rock that once surrounded them. Offshore, the same process has produced sea stacks. Rocks are inside Spooner Cove.
Point Sal State Beach	Santa Barbara	Lion Rock—a sea and harbor lion haul-out area—is south of the beach and part of BLM's Point Sal ACEC.
Carpinteria State Beach	Santa Barbara	A small cluster of rocks are at the surf line.
Leo Carillo State Park	Los Angeles	A few rocks and a tidepool are at Sequit Point.
El Matador State Beach	Los Angeles	Small rocks are close to shore.
Point Dume State Beach	Los Angeles	The basaltic hill of Point Dume was once an offshore island and was later connected to the mainland by a tombolo, a deposition landform that connects an island to the shore. The rocky shore with tidepools and offshore rocks is used for roosting by cormorants and endangered California brown pelicans.
Royal Palms State Beach	Los Angeles	There is a low rock with roosting cormorants in front of the northern lifeguard tower. White Point Beach, a rocky cove southeast of the state beach, has extensive tidepools.
Crystal Cove State Park	Los Angeles	This state park has classic exposed reefs, short trails and interpretive sites on the cliff edges above reefs, and Arch Rock off the north end of the park.
San Clemente State Beach	Los Angeles	San Mateo Rocks are visibile from the parking lot and beach. Sea lions haul out on the rocks.
County, Municipal, and Private Park Units and Access Points		
Clifford Kamph Memorial County Park	Del Norte	There is a view of Cone Rock (CCNM) at the end of the campground.
Point Saint George Public Access	Del Norte	This former USCG station has a view from the bluff trail out across Saint George Reef to Saint George Lighthouse (Del Norte County lease to Saint George Reef Lighthouse Preservation Society), located 7 miles offshore.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
Crescent City and Harbor District	Del Norte	This location includes a mix of CCNM rocks, islands in private or local government ownership (including Preston Island, Whaler Island, and Del Norte Historical Society's Crescent City Lighthouse at Battery Point Island), and the 16-acre Castle Rock NWR, as well as a variety of public access points (e.g., Pebble Beach) and driving pull-outs.
City of Trinidad	Humboldt	A large number of rocks and sea stacks are in Trinidad Harbor on the south side of Trinidad Head; major seabird rookeries and rocks are off Trinidad State Park on the north side. Trinidad Head Lighthouse (USCG) is located halfway up Trinidad Head (Trinidad Civic Club built a replica in 1948 above the harbor at the end of Trinity Street to serve as a memorial to fishermen lost at sea). Humboldt State University's Fred Telonicher Marine Laboratory is located on the terrace above Trinidad Head.
Point Arena Headland	Mendocino	This prominent headland at the mouth of the Garcia River is the site of the Point Arena Lighthouse (managed by the non-profit Point Arena Lighthouse Keepers, Inc.); An ex-Naval communications facility currently used as a research station by Mendocino College is located about 1 mile south of the light station. (**Note:** BLM is currently working on acquiring the Garcia River wetlands portion of the Stonetta Ranch.)
Gualala Point Regional Park	Sonoma	Gualala Point Island is located south of the park and is a major seabird rookery, particularly for Brandt's cormorants.
Sea Ranch	Sonoma	This planned second-home community has a variety of CCNM rocks and sea stacks off its rocky coastline; three public access trails off State Route 1 lead to pocket beaches (Shell Beach, Pebble Beach, and Black Point Beach) and three additional trails, including the Blufftop Trail.
Mussel Rock City Park	San Mateo	In Daly City, Mussel Rock—covered with California mussels—is a harbor seal haul-out. The San Andreas Fault enters the ocean just north of Mussel Rock.
City of Pacifica	San Mateo	Rockaway Beach and San Pedro Beach accesses include rocky points and also may include access to San Pedro Rocks.
James V. Fitzgerald Marine Reserve	San Mateo	Managed by San Mateo Parks Department, the reserve includes 3 miles of rocky coastline interspersed with sandy beaches. This is one of California's richest intertidal areas with extensive intertidal shale reefs.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
Martin's Beach	San Mateo	This private fee beach has a large shale sea stack and rocks at the north end of the beach—where black oystercatchers, pigeon guillemots, and pelagic cormorants nest and harbor seals haul-out.
Greyhound Rock Access	Santa Cruz	Managed by Santa Cruz County Parks and Recreation, the large parking lot with benches and an overlook platform provides a good view of Greyhound Rock (and Pelican Rock to south) and a trail to the beach. Greyhound Rock—a large elongated and dome-shaped mudstone formation—is easily accessible at low tide and is a good spot for surf kayaking.
Monterey Bay Aquarium	Monterey	A few small rocks are located just offshore from the aquarium, including a small cluster of rocks used as a harbor seal haul-out area (at the aquarium's Portola Cafe, patrons are provided a pair of binoculars and a seal and seabird identification list along with the menu). Some very small rocks are visible from a public alley between aquarium buildings.
City of Pacific Grove	Monterey	The city's entire rocky coastline contains a series of small rocks and clusters of granitic sea stakes around Point Pinos. Ocean View Boulevard and Sunset Drive provide driving and viewing access of the city's entire coastline. A walking trail also follows the coastline, and intertidal areas provide some "world-class" tidepools. Point Pinos Lighthouse—located on a terrace ¼ mile above the point—is managed by the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History.
Pebble Beach and 17-Mile Drive	Monterey	Pebble Beach Company manages the private community with toll gates and a tour brochure, including Bird and Seal Rocks (CCNM), Cypress Point Lookout (private), and Stillwater Cove with Pescadero Rocks (CCNM).
Diablo Canyon	San Luis Obispo	Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) operates the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant and controls access to about 10 miles of rocky coastline. Lion Rock (CCNM) is a large nesting area for cormorants and a haul-out area for sea lions.
Port San Luis	San Luis Obispo	A number of rocks dot San Luis Bay. Whalers Island was patented in 1868, and a jetty was built out from Point San Luis to the island and out into the bay. Historic Port San Luis (Port Harford) Lighthouse—built in 1890 on Point San Luis—is managed by the Port San Luis Harbor District, but access is controlled by PG&E.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
City of Pismo Beach	San Luis Obispo	Off the community of Shell Beach within the Pismo Beach city limits are a number of rocks and sea stacks that provide roosting sites for cormorants and brown pelicans. Margo Dodd City Park overlooks an islet and offshore rocks that are haul-out grounds and a nursery for harbor seals and a rookery for several species of shorebirds. California brown pelicans roost in large numbers on the islet level with the gazebc at Margo Dodd City Park. Pigeon guillemots nest on the sea cliffs and offshore rocks.
Paradise Cove	Los Angeles	This privately owned cove fishing pier and California's first artificial reef contains some emerged rocks that have appeared as backdrops in numerous movies, TV shows, and commercials (e.g., the cove was used in the filming of the TV series "The Rockford Files").
City of Palos Verdes Estates	Los Angeles	This has been a planned residential community since the 1920s. The city's entire 4.5-mile shoreline is the Palos Verdes Estates Shoreline Preserve, incorporating 130 acres of undeveloped bluff parkland and a 1963 state tidelands grant that includes the adjacent offshore area. Tidepools include a few CCNM rocks, and Flat Rock and Bit Rock are located offshore.
City of Rancho Palos Verdes	Los Angeles	Developed as a residential community in the late 1940s, the city is situated along 7.5 miles of coastline, including Abalone Cove and Portuguese Bend. The 80-acre Abalone Cove County Beach is now the Abalone Cove Ecological Reserve, which includes extensive tidepools with exposed reefs and low rocks within the CCNM. Point Vincente Park and Lighthouse are situated on the high bluff above a rocky shoreline.
Little Corona del Mar Beach	Orange	At the end of Poppy Avenue between Corona del Mar and Newport Beach, and within the Robert E. Bedham Marine Life Protection Reserve, the beach is a sandy cove with rocky tidepools and reefs. It is a popular spot for photographers, including wedding photos and family portraits with the CCNM's Arch Rock as the background. A larger rock at Pelican Point just south of the cove has no public access.

Table K-1. Partial List of BLM Coastal Holdings and California Coastal Parks and Beaches (continued)

Park or Beach	County	Information
City of Laguna Beach	Orange	The city's 4.5-mile coastline contains a series of small pocket beaches (including Wood's Cove and Halfway Rock) with rocks and a few sea stacks. Each beach has public access. Heisler Park City Park is located on the bluff on the north side of Main Beach and has a walkway that extends beyond Rock Pile (CCNM rocks) Beach. A large gazebo provides an overlook of Bird Rock just to north of Main Beach. Seal Rocks (also known as Twin Rocks) provides roosting for cormorants and brown pelicans, as well as California sea lions. The Glenn E. Vedder Ecological Reserve encompasses much of the offshore area (from the south end of Main Beach to Crescent Bay Point).
La Jolla Cove Area	San Diego	This favorite beach resort since the 1860s contains some low exposed rocks, reefs, and tidepools in and around the cove, off Ellen Scripps City Park, at Children's Pool Beach (including Seal Rock), and along the rock coastline. Years ago, a curved breakwater was built over some of the offshore rocks to create the Children's Pool, a beach that is now being used as a haul-out area by a growing population of harbor seals.
Bird Rock and False Point	San Diego	At the end of Bird Rock Avenue, Bird Rock is a large guano-covered rock that extends 120 feet offshore and serves as a resting place for gulls, cormorants, and California brown pelicans. (**Note:** The area is called Bird Rock, not for the rock itself, but after Mr. Bird, who was one of the first developers of a shoreline community that in 1907 was known as "Bird Rock, City by the Sea."). False Point to the south of the Bird Rock area is a series of sedimentary shelves that create exposed reefs.
Sunset Cliffs Park	San Diego	This San Diego city park provides the southernmost public access to the CCNM. Sunset Cliffs Drive skirts the narrow park, and a dirt path along the park's sandstone cliffs provides access to the coastline. "Southern Rock," a small eroding sandstone pillar located only a few feet offshore of the low cliff, is currently considered the CCNM's southern end.

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